# KELLY'S
## PRACTICAL
## BUILDERS
# PRICE-BOOK
### 8s.

FIG. III. SECTION.

FIG. I. ELEVATION.

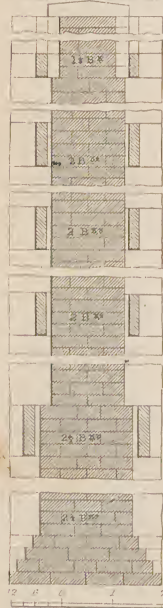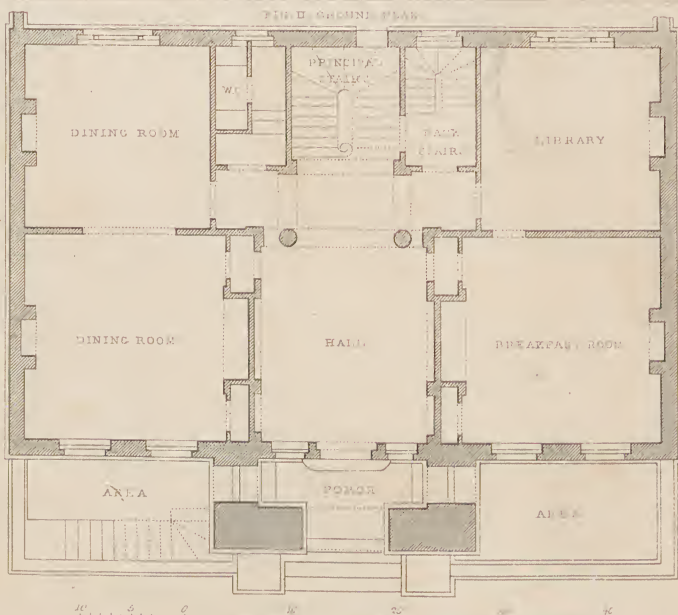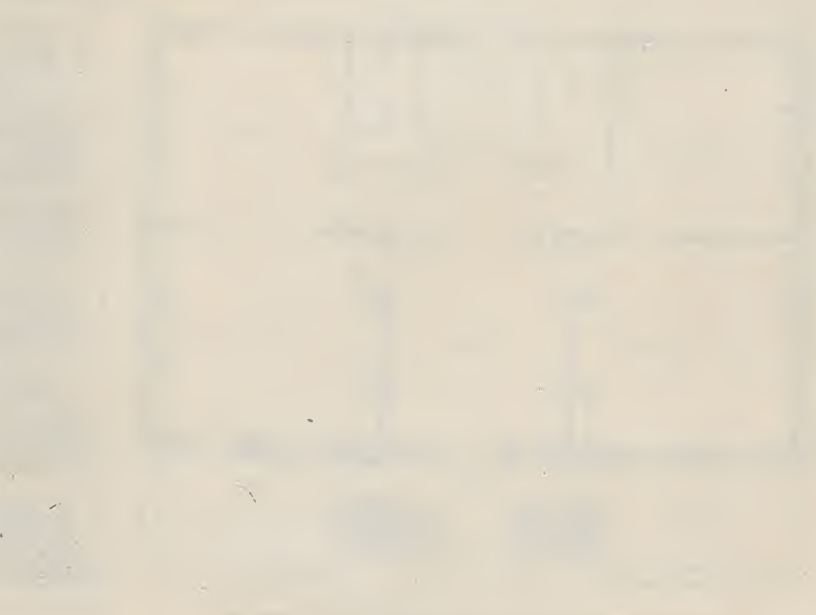FIG. IV. PARTY WALL.

FIG. II. GROUND PLAN.

| DINING ROOM | | W.C. | PRINCIPAL STAIR. | | BACK STAIR. | LIBRARY |

DINING ROOM

HALL.

BREAKFAST ROOM

AREA

PORCH

AREA

FEET.

SCALE OF FEET.

PLATE II.

FIG. IV.   FIG. I. ELEVATION.   FIG. V.

FIG. VI.   FIG. II. GROUND PLAN.   FIG. III. FIRST FLOOR PLAN.   FIG. VII.

YARD   SCULLERY   YARD   FLAT

AREA   PANTRY &c   CONSERVATORY

PARLOUR   STAIR   BACK DRAWING ROOM

LANDING

DINING ROOM   HALL   DRAWING ROOM

AREA   PORTICO   BALCONY

SCALE OF FEET.

PLATE III.

FIG. II.        FIG. I.        FIG. III.

SCALE OF FEET.

10    5    0         10         20         30         40

FIG. V.        FIG. VI.        FIG. IV.

SCALE OF FEET.

10

PLATE IV.
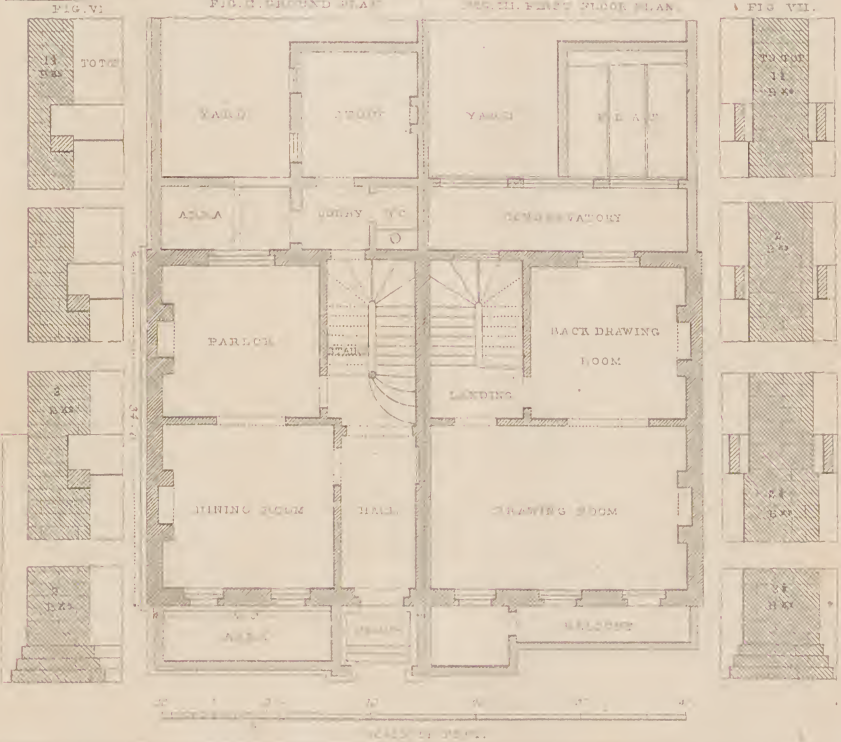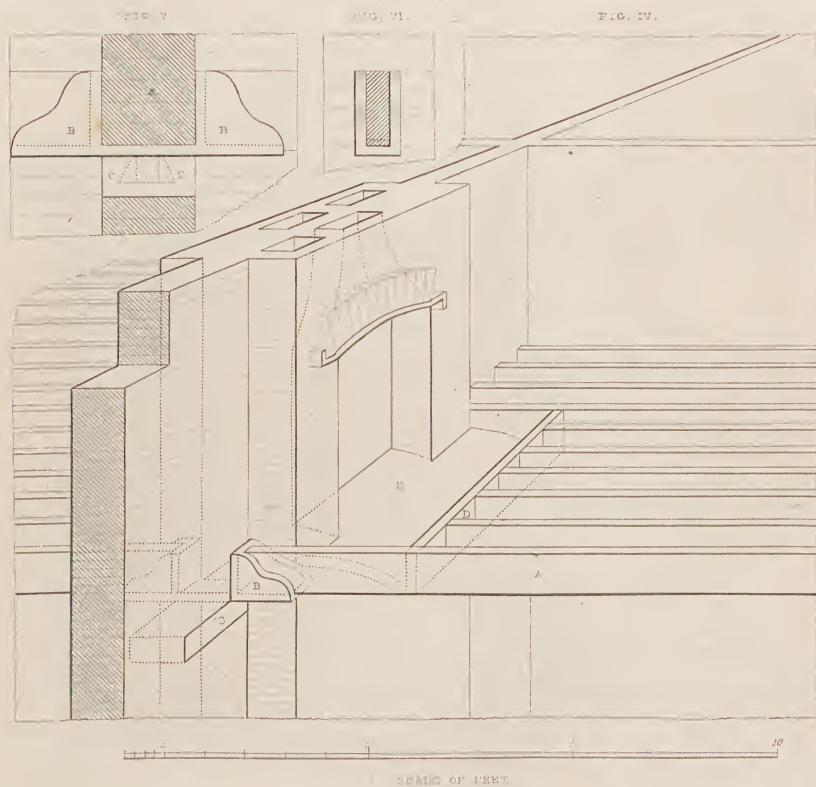
FIG. I. ELEVATION OF FOUR FOURTH RATE HOUSES.

FIG. II. SECTION OF FRONT WALL.

FIG. III. GROUND PLAN OF TWO HOUSES.
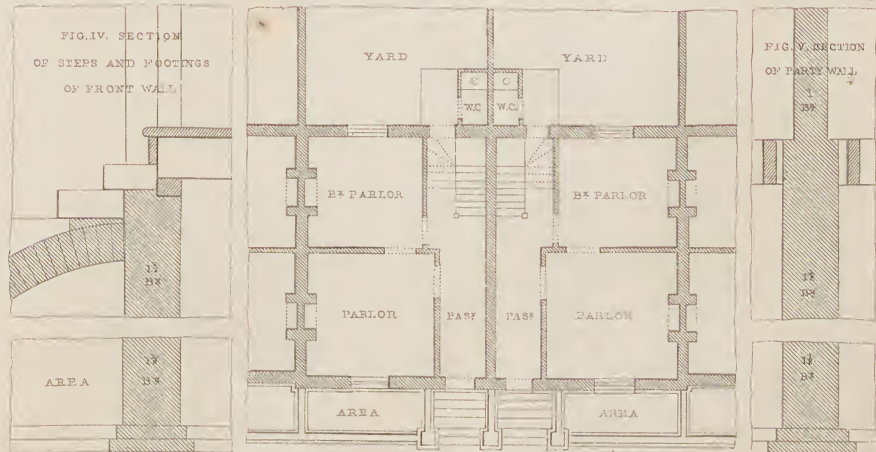
FIG. IV. SECTION OF STEPS AND FOOTINGS OF FRONT WALL

YARD

YARD
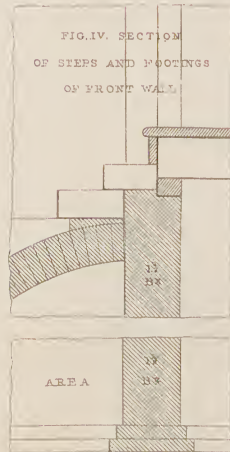
FIG. V. SECTION OF PARTY WALL

W.C. W.C.

B^T PARLOR

B^T PARLOR

AREA

PARLOR

PAS^E

PAS^E

PARLOR

AREA

AREA

FIG. VI. CHIMNIES EXTERNAL WALLS.

BASEMENT
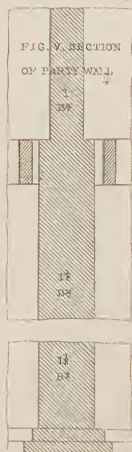
FIG. VIII. CHIMNIES BACK TO BACK PARTY WALL.

ABOVE BASEMENT

FIG. VII. EXTERNAL WALLS ALL ABOVE

BASEMENT

FIG. IX.

BACK TO BACK

BASEMENT

20    5    0    10    20    30    40    50

SCALE OF FEET.
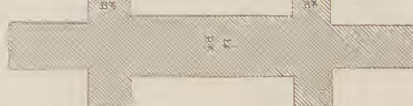
# KELLY'S PRACTICAL

# BUILDER'S PRICE BOOK,

OR

## SAFE GUIDE

TO THE

## VALUATION OF ALL KINDS OF ARTIFICER'S WORK:

WITH THE

## MODERN PRACTICE OF MEASURING,

AND A COPIOUS ABSTRACT OF

## THE NEW BUILDING ACT,

## FOR REGULATING THE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.

REVISED AND CORRECTED BY NEW CALCULATIONS UPON THE PRESENT
VALUE OF MATERIALS AND LABOUR,

AND FOUNDED UPON THE

## MOST APPROVED MODES OF MEASUREMENT.

THE WHOLE ARRANGED BY

## AN ARCHITECT OF EMINENCE,

ASSISTED BY SEVERAL EXPERIENCED MEASURING SURVEYORS.

ILLUSTRATED AND EXEMPLIFIED BY STEEL ENGRAVINGS AND NUMEROUS
WOOD-CUTS.

But this work has another important feature not to be over-looked, — namely, the descriptive account of the modes of measuring and valuing artificer's works prefixed to each division. It may not be necessary that the Architect, Surveyor, or Builder, should be a mathematician, in the ordinary acceptation of the word; but it is quite necessary that he should be familiar with the measurement of regular and irregular superficies and solids, and also conversant with all the technical phrases used in the construction of public and private edifices. No man can be capable of undertaking the duties of a Measurer or Valuer, who has not a perfect knowledge of the modes of constructing that upon which he is to fix a price, the quality of the materials employed, and the skill and time expended in the construction. But, at the same time, it is possible for a man to distinguish between different kinds of work, and to be thoroughly acquainted with the art of construction, and yet be ignorant of the customary mode of measurement. With the hope of making this work generally useful, a full description of the art of measuring Builder's work has been minutely attended to.

The Author is aware that many books on the Art of Measuring have been published; but more explicit information than they contain is still required, so that the mind may be gradually induced to a closer investigation of the principles of existing modes, and the arbitrary or local customs adopted in various parts of the kingdom. How far he has been, with the valuable assistance of several eminent Surveyors, successful in supplying the deficiencies of other writers, the public must determine; but our effort, for which we may, without egotism, take some credit, has been an anxious desire to communicate all necessary information in the simplest manner, to correct error, and to prevent mistakes.

# THE

# PRACTICAL BUILDER'S PRICE BOOK.

## CARPENTER'S WORK.

### THE MEASUREMENT OF CARPENTER'S WORK.

BEFORE we enter upon a description of the methods adopted in the measurement of different kinds of Carpenter's work required in the construction of buildings, it may be well to make a few general remarks, in order to state some facts which are necessary to be borne in mind, yet so elementary that they need only be mentioned in a concise manner, and require neither explanation nor illustration.

The kind of timber, the country from whence it is obtained, and its colour, which is some guide to its quality, must in all cases be described. The same remark applies to planks, deals, and battens. Nearly all the fir timber employed in building is obtained from the Baltic Ports, and chiefly from Memel, Riga, Dantzic, and Sweden. During the last twenty years, red pine has been much used; and as it is found to carry, without flexure, a weight quite equal to that borne by Baltic timber of the same scantling, there is no objection to its being introduced into buildings, so far as the quality of strength is concerned. Some Architects are also of opinion that it will, even when exposed to the weather, last as long as the best Baltic firs; but of this there is great doubt. Memel is, in size, the most convenient of the Baltic timber for general use; Riga is considered superior in quality; Dantzic, if clear of dead knots, the strongest; and the Swedish timber the toughest.

Great care is required in selecting timber. Spongy heart and porous grain should be avoided, and especially dead knots, as they indicate a decayed heart. Red, strong grain and bright colour is a proof of good quality.

Deals are brought from Norway, Russia, Prussia, and Sweden: the best and most to be depended upon for framing are the Norway, especially Christiana battens, and Christiana whites for panelling. Christiana whites. Dram, Stockholm, and Gafle yellows for floors. Christiana, Petersburgh, and Onega are to be preferred for best floors. Yellow pine is an inferior wood, and should never be used in damp situations, or in any construction where weights are to be carried, or strength is required.

Timber is universally measured by the cubical foot, allowing for dovetailing, scarfing, laps, framing, &c.; and its extreme length from one end to the other must be measured.

In measuring Carpenter's and Joiner's work, a distinction must be made: the extreme length of the timbers in Carpenter's work, including tenons, scarfs, laps, &c., must be taken and reduced to cubic feet; but in Joiner's work the superficial quantity only must be taken, the tenons, &c. being allowed in price.

All work should be dissected as much as possible, and the net quantities found; and where the work is small or difficult to execute, it must be allowed for in the price.

Timbers that are not framed, such as wall-plates, bond timbers, wood-bricks, lintels, templates, &c., should be kept separate from framed and trussed timbers, each being of different value.

The Measurer will find it a great advantage to collect the quantities of each kind of work, of the same scantlings, in a waste column, and add them together, in order to form one dimension, the waste column will show how such dimension is obtained, and can be referred to at any time for the correctness of the work taken.

The wall-plates, bond, wood-bricks, lintels, templates, &c., and also the framed timbers and trussed work, should be kept separate from each other, as they are of different values.

The cuttings and waste to the hips and valleys of roofs, and to all other irregular lines, must be measured by the foot run.
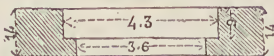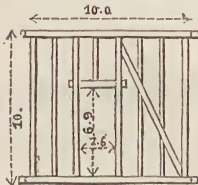
In every work, the adoption of a system is of the greatest importance; and especially so in all kinds of surveys, where quantities or values are to be obtained. We cannot, therefore, too strongly insist upon the necessity of having some arrangement in the measurement of Builder's work, to secure a confidence that every part of the construction has been measured and valued. The most convenient plan, in both external and internal work, where it can be adopted, is to commence at the left angle of the front elevation, and to work round the building. The several works belonging to each trade may then be completed on every story from the basement to the attics, or the reverse, as may be found most convenient. This will greatly assist the Surveyor in making marginal dimensions; and while it simplifies his work, will add to the probability of accuracy, giving, at the same time, a ready means of correcting any error that may arise.

From what has been already said, it is scarcely necessary to observe, that orderly arrangement is of the greatest importance, and that, in each admeasurement, the several kinds of Carpenter's work should be taken alternately. We have already recommended a marginal entry; and by adopting this system, it will be easy to take upon each story, first the wall-plates, then the bond, wood-bricks, lintels, centrings, floor-joists, partitions, roofs, and other parts, in any order that may be found most convenient.

We must now, having defined the laws which govern the great high-road, endeavour to explain how the several collateral and component parts or branches are to be measured. (*See example.*)

I. POLE PLATES TO ROOFS (*to be taken as Framed Timbers*).—The Smith's and Founder's works are to be taken as the admeasurements proceed, where attached to the timber. The method of ascertaining the weights is hereafter described under the head of "Smith and Founder."

WALL-PLATES, BOND, WOOD-BRICKS, LINTELS, &c. (per foot cube).—Collect all the lengths by their several scantlings; adding for all framing, passings at angles, dovetailings, scarfings, laps, &c.

| Measurement of Scantlings. | | Quantity of Timber. | POLE PLATES. | Waste Column. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ft. in. |  | | |
| | | | Length | 100 | 0 |
| | | | Laps, 6 in. 6 in. | 1 | 0 |
| | | | ditto | 100 | 0 |
| | | | Laps, 6 in. 6 in. | 1 | 0 |
| | | | Width | 50 | 0 |
| | | | Laps, 6 in. 6 in. | 1 | 0 |
| 304 | 0 | | Width | 50 | 0 |
| | 6 | | Laps, 6 in. 6 in. | 1 | 0 |
| | 4 | | | | |
| | | 50  8 | Fir framed in pole plates | 304 | 0 |
| | | | Add ditto in wall-plates | 100 | 0 |
| | | | Laps, 4½ in. 4½ in. | 0 | 9 |
| | | | ditto         ditto | 100 | 0 |
| | | | Laps, 4½ in. 4½ in. | 0 | 9 |
| | | | ditto     Width | 50 | 0 |
| | | | Laps, 4½ in. 4½ in. | 0 | 9 |
| 303 | 0 | | ditto     Width | 50 | 0 |
| | 4½ | | Laps, 4½ in. 4½ in. | 0 | 9 |
| | 4 | | | | |
| | | 37  11 | Fir frame in wall-plates | 303 | 0 |

The bond timbers should be collected in like manner where they run all round the walls, but when intersected by chimneys or other openings must be collected in their separate lengths.

Wood-bricks must be collected in like manner, whether for skirting or other Joiner's work, or in the jambs of windows or doors. Suppose, for example, 20 wood-bricks 1 ft. 6 in. long, 20 ditto 1 foot 2 in., and 20 ditto 9 in. long, they would be collected thus :—

| Measurement of Scantlings. | | Quantity of Timber. | | | Waste Column. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | ft. in. | | |
| | | | 20)1 6 = | | 30 | 0 |
| 68 | 4 | | 20)1 2 = | | 23 | 4 |
| | 4½ | | 20) 9 = | | 15 | 0 |
| | 3 | | | | | |
| | | 6  5 | Fir in wood-bricks | | 68 | 4 |

| Measurement of Scantlings. | Quantity of Timber. | | Waste Column. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|

Lintels should lie 9 in. each end on the brick-work; supposing, therefore, the opening to be 3 ft. 6 in., and 4 ft. 3 in. between the reveals inside.

### LINTELS.



| Scantlings | ft. in. | | Waste | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5  9 | | | 4 | 3 |
| 9 | | On wall | 0 | 9 |
| 3 | | ditto | 0 | 9 |
| ——— | 1  1 | Fir in lintels | 5 | 9 |

Joists should lie 6 in. on each wall; in a building 30 feet wide, and requiring 50 joists in the length, there would be as follows:—

| | | | 30 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50)31  0 | | | 0 | 6 |
| 10 | | | 0 | 6 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | |
| ——— | 269  1 | Fir framed in joists | 31 | 0 |

### FRAMED QUARTER PARTITIONS.



| | | | 10 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2)10  9 | | In wall | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 4 | | ditto | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 4 | | | | |
| ——— | 2  5 | Framed head and sill in partition | 10 | 9 |
| 4)10  0 | | | | |
| 4 | | | | |
| 4 | | | | |
| ——— | 4  5 | Ditto door and corner posts | | |
| 3)10  0 | | | | |
| 4 | | | | |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | |
| ——— | 2  9 | Ditto filling in quarters | 2 | 6 |
| 3  6 | | | 0 | 6 |
| 4 | | | 0 | 6 |
| 4 | | | | |
| ——— | 0  5 | Ditto door head | 3 | 6 |
| 3  3 | | | 10 | 0 |
| 4 | | | 6 | 9 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | |
| ——— | 0  3 | Ditto puncheon | 3 | 3 |
| .11  6 | | | | |
| 4 | | | | |
| 3 | | | | |
| ——— | 1  0 | Ditto brace | | |

FLOOR JOISTS (per foot cube as framed timbers).—Take the extreme length of the floor joists, including the bearing on the walls, by the scantling; deduct the chimney breasts, and also the opening for the slabs, adding the filling-in pieces, the trimmers, and the tail-trimmers; deduct the well-hole for staircase, adding the trimmers. Strutting to joists to be measured by the foot run, describing the size, and if diagonal; thecentring to trimmers, and feather-edged turning pieces measured, are hereafter described.

PARTITIONS (per foot cube as framed timbers).—Take the lengths of the heads and sills, including the wall-hold, by the scantling: the height of the door and principal posts, including the tenoning into the heads and sills (generally through the whole thickness of each), by the scantling: the braces and quarters are to be measured in the like manner: measure the length of the door-heads, including framing into or through posts, and the quarters over, by the scantling; the quarters generally are spiked not tenoned in; measure the extreme length of the interstices (if any) by the scantlings; collect the lengths of the hogging pieces by the widths, describing the thickness in a superficial dimension.

ROOFING (per foot cube as framed timber).—Measure the extreme length of the ridges, hips, and valley pieces by their respective depths, describing the scantlings in a superficial dimension; measure all cutting and waste to hips by the foot run: take the extreme length of the rafters, from outer point to outer, by the scantling; number them along the front as all long rafters, leaving the short ones at the hip end to make good as before described. If the building is set out at right angles (see Sketch), double the number of the front rafters for the back, adding one to the centre of *each* hip (marked *c*).

PLAN OF ROOF.
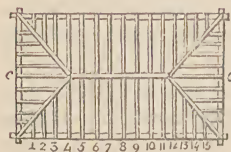


RAFTERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Front | . . . | 15 |
| Back | . . . | 15 |
| Centre of each hip | . | 2 |
| Total number of rafters | | 32 |

The pole-plate, collar beams, purlines, strutts, angle or dragging ties, binders, and ceiling joists, are all to be measured the extreme lengths, including passings, framings, dovetailings, scarfings, laps, &c., by their respective scantlings.

Trussed work should be measured and kept separate, being of greater value; the king or queen posts, principal rafters, &c., attached to the truss, are measured the extreme lengths by their scantlings.*

Measure the ridge and hip rolls by the foot run, describing the sizes.

WROUGHT AND FRAMED TIMBERS (per foot cube).—All planed timbers in scantlings, exceeding 3 inches by 3 inches, to be measured by the foot cube; the extreme lengths, including tenonings, framing, &c., by the scantlings.

If the timbers are large, as breastsummers, story posts, &c., measure and describe them as rough and framed; then measure the planing by the foot superficial; the rabbeting, heading, &c., by the foot run, describing the sizes; in scantlings up to and under 3 by 3 inches, measure them by the foot run. Door-cases hereafter described in the " Joinery."

CIRCULAR TIMBERS (per foot cube).—Measure circular timbers as they appear, adding scarfings, laps, &c.; the waste in cutting out is allowed in the price; describe if a quick sweep, elliptic, or pointed.

GUTTERS AND BEARERS (per foot superficial).—Take the length of the gutter-boards by the extreme width; describe the thickness, the size of the bearers, and what distance they are apart; if the bearers are framed, so state them:

* Deduct one shoulder only to king posts.

C

measure the length of the layer board by the width, describing the thickness; they are mostly feather-edged.

Measure the rabbeted drips to gutters by the foot run, also any rolls for lead.

Cesspools to gutters to be numbered, describing the sizes and depths.

SLATE BATTENING (per square of 100 feet superficial).—Measure the battening for slates on the same principle and in same manner as already described in detail for pantiling; state the thickness and the width apart; the feather-edged tilting fillets for slates to be collected by the foot run, describing the width.

WALL BATTENING (per square of 100 feet superficial).—Collect the round of the walls by the height; state the thickness, the width, and the distance apart; deduct all openings for doors and windows.

CEILING BATTENING (per square of 100 feet superficial).—Measure the length by the width or girth; state the thickness, the width, and how far apart; describe if level or circular.

ANGLE STAFFS (per foot run).—Take the height from the skirting to the ceiling; describe if square, rabbeted, beaded, or stuff-beaded.

CENTRING TO VAULTS (per square of 100 feet superficial).—Measure the length by the girth; describe how many ribs, and the thickness of the boarding they are covered with. If any of the centres are shifted, measure the removed ones as labour and nails, with striking, removing, refixing, &c.

CENTRING TO CHIMNEY TRIMMERS (per foot superficial).—Measure the length by the girth; the feather-edged turning pieces to be measured by the foot run.

CENTRING TO COACH-HEAD TRIMMERS AND GROINS (per foot superficial).—Measure the length by the girth, describing how many ribs, and the thickness of the boarding; if the diameters are small, state it, being of greater value from the increase of the labour.

CENTRING TO ROUGH ARCHES (by the foot run).—Measure the length between the reveals, adding one inch, and stating the thickness of the reveal.

CENTRING TO GAUGED ARCHES (by the foot run).—Measure in the like manner, including the strutts; state the thickness of the reveal, semicircular measure, as described to circular gauged work, but by the foot run.

RIBBED CENTRING (per foot superficial).—Where the reveals are wide, measure the centring by the foot superficial; state the number of ribs, if semi-circular measure, as before described to circular gauged work.

BRACKETING (per foot superficial).—Collect the lengths of bracketing to cornices forming the round of the room (taking out one projection of the cornice each way) by the depth; describe if more than one thickness, and what they are each; number the angular brackets; state if plugged to walls.

BRACKETING TO CIRCULAR AND GROINED CEILINGS (by the foot superficial).—Measure the length by the girth; if the diameters are small, state it, being of more value from the increase in the labour.

SOUND BOARDING (per square of 100 feet superficial).—Take the length by the width; state the thickness, and whether on single or double fillets; include the timbers in the dimension.

ROUGH BOARDING (per square of 100 feet superficial).—Measure the length by the width; if the plan is irregular, take the average, and the cutting and waste on the line it occurs; describe the thickness, and if rough, edges shot, ploughed and tongued, or otherwise.

Describe if to walls or ceilings, being more labour, and, of course, of more value

Measure the firrings for current (or include them in the description of the boarding), stating the sizes on the average, and the distances apart.

## NEW TIMBER DUTIES, EXTRACTED FROM THE TARIFF.

| | Foreign. | British Colonies. |
|---|---|---|
| | £.　s.　d. | £.　s.　d. |
| Timber or wood, not being deals, battens, boards, staves, handspikes, oars, lathwood, or other timber or wood, sawn, split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not being timber or wood otherwise charged with duty, the load of 50 cubic feet ...... ...... | 0　7　6 | 0　1　0 |
| Timber or wood, deals, battens, boards, or other timber or wood, sawn, or split, and not otherwise charged, load of 50 cubic feet ...... ...... | 0　10　0 | 0　2　0 |
| Firewood, the fathom of 216 cubic feet ...... | 0　6　0 | Free. |
| Lathwood, ditto ...... ,..... .,..... | 0　12　0 | 0　1　0 |

Or, in lieu of the duties hereinbefore imposed upon wood by the load, according to the Cubic Contents, the Importer may have the option, at the time of passing the first entry, of entering Battens, Batten Ends, Boards, Deals, Deal Ends and Plank, by Tale, if of or from Foreign Countries, according to the following Dimensions, viz. :—

| BATTEN AND BATTEN ENDS. | Not above 7 in. in width. | Not above 1¼ in. thick. | Above 1¼ in. and not above 2¾ in. thick. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £.　s.　d. | £.　s.　d. | |
| Not above 6 feet long .. .. .. | | 0　9　3 | 0　18　6 | ⎫ |
| Above 6 feet, and not above 9 feet long . | | 0　13　11 | 1　7　9 | ⎪ |
| Above 9 feet, and not above 12 feet long | | 0　18　6 | 1　16　11 | ⎬ the |
| Above 12 feet, and not above 15 feet long | | 1　3　2 | 2　6　3 | 120 |
| Above 15 feet, and not above 18 feet long | | 1　7　8 | 2　15　4 | ⎪ |
| Above 18 feet, and not above 21 feet long | | 1　12　3 | 3　4　6 | ⎭ |

| BOARDS, DEALS, DEAL ENDS, AND PLANKS. | Not above 9½ in. in width. | Not above 1½ in. in thickness. | Above 1½ in. & not above 3¼ in. in thickness. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not above 6 feet long .. .. .. | | 0　14　11 | 1　9　10 | ⎫ |
| Above 6 and not above 9 feet long .. | | 1　2　3 | 2　4　5 | ⎪ |
| Above 9 and not above 12 feet long .. | | 1　9　7 | 2　19　2 | ⎪ |
| Above 12 and not above 15 feet long .. | | 1　17　1 | 3　14　2 | ⎪ |
| Above 15 and not above 18 feet long .. | | 2　4　6 | 4　8　11 | ⎪ |
| Above 18 and not above 21 feet long .. | | 2　11　10 | 5　3　8 | the |
| Not above 6 feet long .. .. .. | Above 9½ in. and not above 11½ in. in width. | 0　17　11 | 1　15　10 | 120 |
| Above 6 and not above 9 feet long .. | | 1　6　10 | 2　13　8 | ⎪ |
| Above 9 and not above 12 feet long .. | | 1　15　10 | 3　11　7 | ⎪ |
| Above 12 and not above 15 feet long .. | | 2　4　10 | 4　9　7 | ⎪ |
| Above 15 and not above 18 feet long .. | | 2　13　9 | 5　7　6 | ⎪ |
| Above 18 and not above 21 feet long .. | | 3　2　10 | 6　5　8 | ⎭ |

Note.—The additional duty of 5 per cent. is due on timber and wood from a British possession, but remitted on Foreign produce.

*Table showing the Cubical Quantity of 120 2½ and 3-inch Deals, Planks, and Battens.*

| | | 2½-inch | | | 3-inch | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | PLANKS 11 in. wide | DEALS 9 in. wide | BATTENS 7 in. wide | PLANKS 11 in. wide | DEALS 9 in. wide | BATTENS 7 in. wide |
| | | ft. in. | ft. in. | ft. in. | ft. in. | ft. in. | ft. in. |
| 8 feet lengths | .. | 183 4 | 150 0 | 116 8 | 220 0 | 180 0 | 140 0 |
| 10 ditto .. | .. | 229 2 | 187 6 | 145 10 | 275 0 | 225 0 | 175 0 |
| 12 ditto .. | .. | 275 0 | 225 0 | 175 0 | 330 0 | 270 0 | 210 0 |
| 14 ditto .. | .. | 320 10 | 262 6 | 204 2 | 385 0 | 315 0 | 245 0 |
| 16 ditto .. | .. | 366 8 | 300 0 | 233 4 | 440 3 | 360 0 | 280 0 |
| 18 ditto .. | .. | 412 6 | 337 6 | 262 6 | 495 0 | 405 0 | 315 0 |
| 20 ditto .. | .. | 458 4 | 375 0 | 291 8 | 550 0 | 450 0 | 350 0 |
| 21 ditto .. | .. | 481 3 | 393 9 | 306 3 | 577 6 | 472 6 | 367 6 |

*Table showing how many Planks, Deals, and Battens, are equal to a Load of Timber 50 Feet Cube.*

| | | 11 by 2½ PLANK. | 9 by 2½ DEAL. | 7 by 2½ BATTEN. | 11 by 3 PLANK. | 9 by 3 DEAL. | 7 by 3 BATTEN. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 feet lengths | .. | 32¾ | 40 | 51½ | 27¼ | 33⅓ | 43 |
| 10 ditto .. | .. | 26¼ | 52 | 41⅓ | 22 | 26¾ | 34¼ |
| 12 ditto .. | .. | 22 | 26¾ | 34¼ | 18¼ | 22¼ | 28¾ |
| 14 ditto .. | .. | 18¾ | 23 | 29⅓ | 15¾ | 19 | 24⅔ |
| 16 ditto .. | .. | 16¼ | 20 | 25¾ | 13¾ | 16¾ | 21½ |
| 18 ditto .. | .. | 14½ | 17¾ | 23 | 12¼ | 15 | 19 |
| 20 ditto .. | .. | 13 | 16 | 20¾ | 11 | 13½ | 16¾ |
| 21 ditto .. | .. | 12¼ | 15¼ | 19½ | 10½ | 12¾ | 16¼ |

*A Table showing the Cubical Quantity contained in a single 11-inch Plank, a single 9-inch Deal, and a single 7-inch Batten, the Thicknesses 2½ and 3 inch.*

| | PLANK 11 by 2½ | DEAL 9 by 2½ | BATTEN 7 by 2½ | PLANK 11 by 3 | DEAL 9 by 3 | BATTEN 7 by 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ft. in. p. | ft. in. p. | ft. in. p. | ft. in. p. | ft. in. p. | ft. in. p. |
| 8 feet lengths | 1 6 4 | 1 3 0 | 0 11 8 | 1 10 0 | 1 6 0 | 1 2 0 |
| 10 ditto .. | 1 10 11 | 1 6 9 | 1 2 7 | 2 3 6 | 1 10 6 | 1 5 6 |
| 12 ditto .. | 2 3 6 | 1 10 6 | 1 5 6 | 2 9 0 | 2 3 0 | 1 9 0 |
| 14 ditto . | 2 8 1 | 2 2 3 | 1 8 5 | 3 2 6 | 2 7 6 | 2 0 6 |
| 16 ditto .. | 3 0 8 | 2 6 0 | 1 11 4 | 3 8 0 | 3 0 0 | 2 4 0 |
| 18 ditto .. | 3 5 3 | 2 9 9 | 2 2 3 | 4 1 6 | 3 4 6 | 2 7 6 |
| 20 ditto .. | 3 9 10 | 3 1 6 | 2 5 2 | 4 7 0 | 3 9 0 | 2 11 0 |
| 21 ditto .. | 4 0 2 | 3 3 5 | 2 6 7 | 4 9 9 | 3 11 3 | 3 0 9 |

*Table showing the Proportion in Value between Timber per Load (or, per Foot Cube,) and 12-feet 2½ and 3-inch Planks, Deals, and Battens.*

| | Timber pr. load | Tim. ft. c. | PLANK 11 by 2½ | | | DEAL 9 by 2½ | | | BATTEN 7 by 2½ | | | PLANK 11 by 3 | | DEAL 9 by 3 | | BATT. 7 by 3 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. | s. d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | £. | s. | £. | s. |
| Timber per load | 2 10 | 1 0 | 13 | 15 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 15 | 0 | 16 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Ditto .. | 3 15 | 1 6 | 20 | 12 | 6 | 16 | 17 | 6 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 24 | 15 | 20 | 5 | 15 | 15 |
| Ditto .. | 5 0 | 2 0 | 27 | 10 | 0 | 22 | 10 | 0 | 17 | 10 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 21 | 0 |
| Ditto • .. | 6 5 | 2 6 | 34 | 7 | 6 | 28 | 2 | 6 | 21 | 17 | 6 | 41 | 5 | 33 | 15 | 26 | 5 |
| Ditto .. | 7 10 | 3 0 | 41 | 5 | 0 | 33 | 15 | 0 | 26 | 5 | 0 | 49 | 10 | 40 | 10 | 31 | 10 |
| Ditto .. | 8 15 | 3 6 | 48 | 2 | 6 | 39 | 7 | 6 | 30 | 12 | 6 | 57 | 15 | 47 | 5 | 36 | 15 |
| Ditto .. | 10 0 | 4 0 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 42 | 0 |
| Ditto .. | 11 5 | 4 6 | 61 | 17 | 6 | 50 | 12 | 6 | 39 | 7 | 6 | 74 | 5 | 60 | 15 | 47 | 5 |
| Ditto .. | 13 10 | 5 0 | 68 | 15 | 0 | 56 | 5 | 0 | 43 | 15 | 0 | 82 | 10 | 67 | 10 | 52 | 10 |

## SAWYER'S PRICES.

| | | | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Timber per load, 4 cuts | ...... | ...... | ...... | | 7 | 6 |
| Ditto at per 100 feet superficial | ...... | ...... | ...... | | 4 | 0 |

If there are only 2 cuts, Sawyers charge the same as if there were 4 cuts; thence became the modern practice of having timber sawn by the 100 feet.

Old fir and oak at double the above prices.

| At per Dozen. | | | DEALS. | | BATTENS. | | PLANKS 10 in. wide | | PLANKS 11 in. wide | | Flat Cuts | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 6 feet | .... | .... | 2 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 9 |
| 8 ditto | .... | .... | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 10 ditto | .... | .... | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 4 |
| 12 ditto | .... | .... | 3 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| 14 ditto | .... | .... | 4 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 16 ditto | .... | .... | 4 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 6 |
| 18 ditto | .... | .... | 5 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| 20 ditto | .... | .... | 6 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| 21 ditto | .... | .... | 6 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Sawmill prices, exclusive of cartage :— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 feet | .... | .... | 1 | 11 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 11 |
| 8 ditto | .... | .... | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 10 ditto | .... | .... | 2 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 5 |
| 12 ditto | .... | .... | 3 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| 14 ditto | .... | .... | 3 | 11 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| 16 ditto | .... | .... | 4 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 5 |
| 18 ditto | .... | .... | 5 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 11 |
| 20 ditto | .... | .... | 5 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| 21 ditto | .... | .... | 5 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 3 |

| | | | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pine, per 100 feet superficial, by the saw mills | ...... | | ...... | | 3 | 6 |
| Fir, per 100 feet superficial | ditto | ...... | | ...... | 4 | 0 |

|  |  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Honduras mahogany into boards, by the saw mills, per 100 feet superficial | | | | 7 | 2 |
| Oak        ditto        ditto        ditto        ,, | | | | 7 | 10 |
| Teak        ditto        ditto        ditto        ,, | | | | 9 | 0 |
| Cedar, Havannah        ditto        ditto        ,, | | | | 4 | 10 |
| New South Wales    ditto        ditto        ,, | | | | 6 | 0 |

Pantile laths, per dozen :—

| | | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 feet    ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 0 | 7 |
| 12 ditto    ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 0 | 9 |
| 14 ditto    ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 | 0 |
| 16 ditto    ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 | 2 |
| Venetian blind stuff  ...... | ...... | per 100 feet superficial | | 5 | 0 |

### TIMBER IN SCANTLINGS, PER FOOT CUBE.

| | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prime cost of crown Memel timber ....    ......    ...... | | | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Carriage, 4s. 6d.; Expenses, 1s.; Sawing, 9s. 6d.    ...... | | | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| | | | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| 20 per cent. profit -......    ......    ......    ...... | | | 0 | 18 | 0 |

| | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prime cost of Memel, Riga, or Dantzic, including delivery, sawing, and 20 per cent. profit    ......    ......    ...... | | | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Dantzic, Riga, Memel, or Swede ......    ...... per foot cube | | | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| Quebec Red Pine ......    ......    ......    ,, | | | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Do. Yellow do. ......    ......    ......    ,, | | | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| Dram and Norway    ......    ......    ,, | | | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Elm or Beech    ......    ......    ......    ,, | | | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| Ash......    ......    ......    ......    ,, | | | 0 | 3 | 4 |

### IN SCANTLINGS, PER FOOT CUBE, FOR DAY ACCOUNTS.

| | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crown Memel, Riga, or Dantzic ......    ...... per foot cube | | | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Quebec Red Pine ......    ......    ......    ,, | | | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Yellow Pine    ......    ......    ......    ,, | | | 0 | 1 | 9 |

### BOARDS AND PLANKS, PER FOOT SUPERFICIAL.

| | ELM. | | OAK. | | WAINS. | | MAHOGANY | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Hond. | | Spanish | |
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Prime cost, including sawing and cartage, 1-inch    ....    .... | 0 | 3¼ | 0 | 6¼ | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| ½-inch    ....  per foot superficial | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6¼ | 0 | 7¼ | 0 | 11 |
| ¾-inch    ....    ,, | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9¼ | 0 | 10¾ | 1 | 4½ |
| 1-inch    ....    ,, | 0 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 11¾ | 1 | 2¼ | 1 | 9½ |
| 1¼-inch    ....    ,, | 0 | 5 | 0 | 8¾ | 1 | 2¾ | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| 1½-inch    ....    ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 | 10½ | 1 | 5¾ | 1 | 10 | 2 | 9 |
| 2-inch    ....    ,, | 0 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 7½ |
| 2½-inch    ....    ,, | 0 | 10 | 1 | 5½ | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| 3-inch    ....    ,, | 1 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 5 |

The prices of wainscot and mahogany vary much according to the demand for them, the quality, and the dryness.   The before-mentioned prices are the average; but if required very dry, and of rare quality, from 10 to 15 per cent. more may be given.

Old oak, generally the same price as fir; but that also will vary according to the demand, the stock on hand, and the sizes required.

## WEDGES, PER PAIR.

| | | | | FIR.<br>s.   d. | OAK.<br>s.   d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Small size | ...... | ...... | ...... | 0   10 | 1   2 |
| 15 inches by 9 inches | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1   3 | 1   10 |
| 18    „    12    „ | ...... | ...... | ...... | 2   0 | 3   0 |
| 24    „    12    „ | ...... | ...... | ...... | 3   0 | 4   6 |

*The Deals used for Carpenter's Work are calculated at £25. per 120 Prime Cost, or £31. 16s., including Cartage and 20 per Cent. Profit.*

| | | | | | 12 Feet.<br>s.   d. | Foot Run.<br>s.   d. | Foot super.<br>s.   d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ½-inch | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1   4½ | 0   1½ | 0   2 |
| ¾-inch | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1   9½ | 0   2 | 0   2½ |
| 1-inch | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2   3 | 0   2¼ | 0   3 |
| 1¼-inch | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2   6½ | 0   2¾ | 0   3½ |
| 1½-inch | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3   1½ | 0   3¾ | 0   4¼ |
| 2-inch | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4   1 | 0   4¼ | 0   5½ |
| 2¼-inch | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4   6¾ | 0   4¾ | 0   6¼ |
| 3-inch | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5   9 | 0   5¾ | 0   7¾ |

*Prepared Flooring Boards and Battens calculated at £1. per 120 under Deals for Joinery ; Prime Cost £31. 10s. per 120, with £20. per Cent. Profit and Cartage.*   *(To be listed and rabbeted to a thickness.)*

| | 1-inch. | | | | 1¼-inch. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White.<br>s.   d. | | Yellow.<br>s.   d. | | White.<br>s.   d. | | Yellow.<br>s.   d. | |
| 10 feet flooring boards, each   ..   .. | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 11½ | 3 | 0½ |
| 12 feet    ditto    ..   .. | 2 | 9¼ | 2 | 8½ | 3 | 3¾ | 3 | 4¾ |
| 14 feet    ditto    ..   .. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0½ | 4 | 2½ |
| 16 feet    ditto    ..   .. | 3 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 10 feet 1¼-inch battens, for flooring, each | | | | | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 12 feet   ditto    ditto   ..   .. | | | | | 3 | 2½ | 2 | 3½ |
| 14 feet   ditto    ditto   ..   .. | | | | | 2 | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| 16 feet   ditto    ditto   ..   .. | | | | | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| *Matched and Beaded Linings.* | | | | | | | | |
| 10 feet ¾-inch matched and beaded linings, each | | | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 12 feet   ditto    ditto   ..   .. | | | | | 2 | 6 | 2 | 7 |
| 14 feet   ditto    ditto   ..   .. | | | | | 2 | 11 | 3 | 1 |
| 16 feet   ditto    ditto   ..   .. | | | | | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 |
| 18 feet   ditto    ditto   ..   .. | | | | | 3 | 9 | 3 | 11 |

For shoring, it is usual to charge one third of the prices of fir, deal, or oak, with the labour thereon, for use and waste.

Or the more correct way is to charge the material as it goes out of the Builder's yard, giving credit for the portions returned, and the Carpenter's time, nails, spikes, &c., as Day work.

A TABLE

SHOWING THE PRICE PER FOOT RUN OF FIR, IN SCANTLINGS, TO BE CHARGED IN DAY ACCOUNTS

*at 2s. 4d. per Foot Cube.*

*Price given as shillings / pence (s. d.), for the cross-section whose two dimensions (in inches) are given by the column heading and the "Inches" row.*

| Inches | 12 | 11½ | 11 | 10½ | 10 | 9½ | 9 | 8½ | 8 | 7½ | 7 | 6½ | 6 | 5½ | 5 | 4½ | 4 | 3½ | 3 | 2½ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 2/4 | 2/2¾ | 2/1¾ | 2/0½ | 1/11¼ | 1/10¼ | 1/9 | 1/7¾ | 1/6¾ | 1/5½ | 1/4¼ | 1/3¼ | 1/2 | 1/0¾ | 0/11¾ | 0/10½ | 0/9¼ | 0/8¼ | 0/7 | 0/5¾ |
| 11½ |  | 2/1¾ | 2/0½ | 1/11½ | 1/10¼ | 1/9¼ | 1/8 | 1/7 | 1/5¾ | 1/4¾ | 1/3¾ | 1/2½ | 1/1½ | 1/0¼ | 0/11¼ | 0/10 | 0/9 | 0/7¾ | 0/6¾ | 0/5½ |
| 11 |  |  | 1/11½ | 1/10½ | 1/9½ | 1/8¼ | 1/7¼ | 1/6¼ | 1/5 | 1/4 | 1/3 | 1/2 | 1/0¾ | 0/11¾ | 0/10¾ | 0/9¾ | 0/8½ | 0/7½ | 0/6½ | 0/5¼ |
| 10½ |  |  |  | 1/9½ | 1/8½ | 1/7½ | 1/6½ | 1/5¼ | 1/4¼ | 1/3¼ | 1/2¼ | 1/1¼ | 1/0¼ | 0/11¼ | 0/10¼ | 0/9¼ | 0/8¼ | 0/7¼ | 0/6¼ | 0/5 |
| 10 |  |  |  |  | 1/7½ | 1/6½ | 1/5½ | 1/4½ | 1/3½ | 1/2½ | 1/1½ | 1/0½ | 0/11¾ | 0/10¾ | 0/9¾ | 0/8¾ | 0/7¾ | 0/6¾ | 0/5¾ | 0/4¾ |
| 9½ |  |  |  |  |  | 1/5½ | 1/4¾ | 1/3¾ | 1/2¾ | 1/1¾ | 1/1 | 1/0 | 0/11 | 0/10¼ | 0/9¼ | 0/8¼ | 0/7½ | 0/6½ | 0/5½ | 0/4½ |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1/3¾ | 1/3 | 1/2 | 1/1¼ | 1/0¼ | 0/11½ | 0/10½ | 0/9¾ | 0/8¾ | 0/8 | 0/7 | 0/6¼ | 0/5¼ | 0/4½ |
| 8½ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1/2 | 1/1¼ | 1/0½ | 0/11½ | 0/10¾ | 0/10 | 0/9 | 0/8¼ | 0/7½ | 0/6½ | 0/5¾ | 0/5 | 0/4¼ |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1/0½ | 0/11¾ | 0/11 | 0/10 | 0/9¼ | 0/8½ | 0/7¾ | 0/7 | 0/6¼ | 0/5½ | 0/4¾ | 0/3¾ |
| 7½ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0/11 | 0/10¼ | 0/9½ | 0/8¾ | 0/8 | 0/7¼ | 0/6½ | 0/5¾ | 0/5 | 0/4½ | 0/3¾ |
| 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0/9½ | 0/8¾ | 0/8¼ | 0/7½ | 0/6¾ | 0/6¼ | 0/5½ | 0/4¾ | 0/4 | 0/3½ |
| 6½ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0/8¼ | 0/7½ | 0/7 | 0/6¼ | 0/5¾ | 0/5 | 0/4½ | 0/3¾ | 0/3¼ |
| 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0/7 | 0/6½ | 0/5¾ | 0/5¼ | 0/4¾ | 0/4 | 0/3½ | 0/3 |
| 5½ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0/5¾ | 0/5¼ | 0/4¾ | 0/4¼ | 0/3¾ | 0/3¼ | 0/2¾ |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0/4¾ | 0/4½ | 0/3¾ | 0/3½ | 0/3 | 0/2½ |
| 4½ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0/4 | 0/3½ | 0/3 | 0/2¾ | 0/2¼ |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0/3 | 0/2¾ | 0/2¼ | 0/2 |
| 3½ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0/2½ | 0/2 | 0/1¾ |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0/1¾ | 0/1½ |
| 2½ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0/1¼ |

## MEASURED PRICES FOR CARPENTER'S WORK.

|  | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Crown Memel, Riga, and Dantzic fir timber, including sawing and cartage, per load | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto     with 20 per cent. profit thereon | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Quebec red pine, including sawing and cartage, per load | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto     with 20 per cent. profit thereon | 4 | 16 | 0 |
| Yellow pine timber, including sawing and cartage, per load | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| Ditto     with 20 per cent. profit thereon | 4 | 1 | 0 |

*Per Foot Cube for Measured Work (allowing 5 Feet in a Load for Waste).*

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crown Memel, Riga, or Dantzic | per foot cube | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| Quebec red pine | ,, | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Yellow pine | ,, | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| For every 5s. per load, more or less, add per foot cube $1\frac{1}{4}d$.; for every 10s. add $2\frac{1}{2}d$.; for 15s. add $3\frac{3}{4}d$.; and for every 20s. per load, more or less, add per foot cube | | 0 | 0 | 5 |

*Deals for Joinery at £32 10s. per 120 Prime Cost; or at per 120, including Cartage and 20 per Cent. Profit, £40 15s.*

| DEALS.—Day Account. | | | | | | BATTENS. | | | | | Measured Account. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inches in Thickness. | | 12 Feet. | | Run. | | Super. | | 12 feet. | | Run. | | Super. |
|  |  | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| $\frac{1}{2}$-inch | .. .. | 1 | $7\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ |
| $\frac{3}{4}$-inch | .. .. | 2 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $3\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1-inch | .. .. | 2 | $9\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | $4\frac{1}{4}$ |
| $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch | .. .. | 3 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $4\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 | 4 | 0 | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 5 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch | .. .. | 3 | $11\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 4 | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| 2-inch | .. .. | 5 | 2 | 0 | $5\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 0 | $7\frac{3}{4}$ |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$-inch | .. .. | 6 | $4\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $8\frac{3}{4}$ | 4 | 6 | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 10 |
| 3-inch | .. .. | 7 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 10 |  |  |  |  | 0 | 11 |

## TIMBER, PER FOOT CUBE.

|  | Crown Memel, Riga, or Dantzic. | | Quebec Red Pine. | | Yellow Pine. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| In wall-plates, bond, wood-bricks, lintels, templates, and other similar timbers | 2 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 4 |
| In framed work to roofs, floors, partitions, &c. .. | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| Ditto, in trussed work | 3 | 11 | 3 | 9 |  |  |
| Wrought and framed | 3 | 11 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 4 |
| Ditto   ditto   and rabbeted | 4 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 6 |
| Ditto   ditto   ditto   and beaded.... | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| Ditto, in proper door cases ...... | 4 | 7 | 4 | 5 |  |  |
| For circular timbers, add one half. | | | | | | |
| If the sweep is quick, add double. | | | | | | |
| If elliptic or gothic, add twice and a half. | | | | | | |

| | | | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Planing large timbers | ...... | | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rabbet | ...... | ...... | ...... | per foot run | 0 | 1 |
| Deep ditto | ...... | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Beads up to $\frac{3}{4}$-inch in diameter | | | ...... | ,, | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Ditto above ditto up to $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch diameter | | ...... | | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| If the beads are returned, add one half. | | | | | | |
| Strutting to joists | | ...... | ...... | per foot run | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto, fixed diagonally | | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 |
| Rough fillets for plastering, &c. | | | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| Feather-edged tilting fillets for slates | | | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| Pounded roll for lead | | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 |
| 2-inch ditto to hips and ridges | | | ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 |
| Irons to ditto, and painting four times in oil | | ...... | | each | 0 | 8 |
| Fixing castings in girders and columns, including nails, spikes, &c. per cwt. | | | | | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto, including patterns | | ...... | ...... | ,, | 3 | 6 |
| If hoisted above 12 feet from the level of the ground, add for each }<br>additional story in height ...... per cwt. } | | | | | 1 | 0 |
| Fixing iron ties, straps, &c., including nails and spikes | | | | per cwt. | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto, screwed | | ditto | | ,, | 6 | 0 |
| Iron bolts, with nuts and washers | | ditto | | ,, | 6 | 0 |
| Ditto, screwed | ditto | ditto | | ,, | 8 | 0 |

## GUTTERS AND BEARERS, PER FOOT SUPERFICIAL.

| | | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feather-edged layer board, out of $\frac{3}{4}$-inch deal | | per foot superficial | | 0 | 4 |
| 1-inch deal gutter-board and bearers | ...... | ,, | | 0 | 9 |
| $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 10 |
| Add, if the bearers are framed | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| Rabbeted drips to gutter-board | | ...... | per foot run | 0 | 2 |
| Extra to cesspools | ...... | ...... | each | 0 | 8 |

## BATTENING, PER SQUARE OF 100 FEET SUPERFICIAL.

| | For Slating | | For Walls | | For Ceilings | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| $\frac{3}{4}$-inch battens, $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches wide, 6 inches apart.. | 10 | 6 | 10 | 9 | | |
| Ditto          ditto          9 inches ditto.. | 8 | 9 | 9 | 0 | | |
| Ditto          ditto          12 inches ditto.. | 7 | 6 | 7 | 9 | | |
| $\frac{3}{4}$-inch battens, 3 inches wide,  6 inches apart.. | 11 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 14 | 3 |
| Ditto          ditto          9 inches ditto.. | 9 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Ditto          ditto          12 inches ditto.. | 8 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 3 |
| 1-inch battens, 3 inches wide,  6 inches apart.. | 14 | 9 | 15 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Ditto          ditto          9 inches ditto.. | 12 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 14 | 6 |
| Ditto          ditto          12 inches ditto.. | 10 | 9 | 11 | 0 | 13 | 0 |

| | | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch battens to ceilings, $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches wide, 6 inches apart | | per square | | 16 | 10 |
| Ditto                    ditto          9 inches ditto | | ,, | | 14 | 5 |
| Ditto                    ditto          12 inches ditto | | ,, | | 12 | 3 |
| Tilting fillets, before described. | | | | | |
| Add for blockings or backing | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 0 |
| Add to wall battening, if plugged to walls | | ...... | , | 2 | 0 |

## CENTRING, INCLUDING SETTING AND STRIKING.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Common centring to vaults; labour, nails, and use of materials, per square | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Groins must be measured on the intersecting line of the points, and charged extra ...... ...... per foot run | 0 | 1 | 1 |

It may be remarked, that the price must greatly depend on the quantity done : the above is calculated at an average.

In very small quantities, it will be found more equitable to charge the materials and time of the ribs, and the use, waste, labour, and nails of the boarding added, at ...... per square 0 12 6

The groins to ditto to be charged as before.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chimney trimmers, bridge-ways, &c. ...... per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Feather-edged turning pieces ...... per foot run | 0 | 0 | 1½ |
| Common centring to rough arches, 4½-inch reveals ,, | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Ditto to gauged ditto, including strutts and fixing ,, | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Circular ditto .... ...... ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Small circular arches, more than 9 in. deep per foot superficial | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto, elliptical ...... ...... ,, | 0 | 2 | 5 |

## BRACKETING, INCLUDING PLUGGING.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1¼-inch deal to cornices and coves per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto, circular on plan ...... ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Angular brackets ...... ...... each | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1½-inch deal, in two thicknesses ...... per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto, circular on plan ....,, ...... ,, | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 1¼-inch bracketing to circular ceiling ...... ,, | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto to groined ditto ...... ...... ,, | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Ditto to small groined ditto ...... ,, | 0 | 1 | 4 |

## SOUND BOARDING, PER SQUARE, (MEASURED INCLUDING TIMBERS).

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ½-inch, with single fillets ...... ...... | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto double ditto ...... ...... | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| ¾-inch, with single fillets ...... ...... | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto double ditto ...... ...... | 1 | 8 | 0 |

## ROUGH BOARDING, PER SQUARE.

*(In the admeasurement, run the cutting and waste to all irregular lines.)*

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch rough ...... ...... ...... | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Ditto, shot on edges ...... ...... ...... | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| 1-inch rough boarding, joints ploughed and tongued ...... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 1¼-inch rough ...... ...... ...... | 1 | 18 | 0 |
| Ditto, edges shot ...... ...... ...... | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, ploughed and tongued ...... ...... | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| Add, if to walls ...... ...... ...... | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Add, if to ceilings ...... ...... ...... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Add, if plugged to walls ...... ...... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Add, if firred for current ...... ...... | 0 | 3 | 6 |

Add for cutting and waste to irregular lines, one fourth of the price per foot superficial.

## CARPENTER'S PRICES FOR LABOUR.

In the following List we have given the Prices for labour only, and for labour and nails. It will be found useful to the builder in estimating for work, and he can add what profit he thinks fit on the gross amount.

| | Labour only fixed. | | Labour and Nails. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Bond, wall-plates, lintels, wood-bricks, templates, &c. per foot cube | 0 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Framed timbers in floors, partitions, roofs, &c. „ | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto in trusses ...... ...... „ | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| Planing to large timbers ...... per foot superficial | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | 1 |
| Rabbets to ditto ...... ...... per foot run | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Deep ditto to ditto ...... ...... „ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Beads up to 1-inch diameter to large timbers „ | 0 | $0\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | $0\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ditto up to $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch ditto ditto „ | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Proper doorcases ...... ...... per foot cube | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Circular ditto ...... ...... „ | 1 | 6 | 1 | 10 |
| Elliptic or Gothic-headed ditto ...... „ | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| Oak sills to doorcases ...... „ | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| Fir, wrought and framed ...... „ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto ditto and rabbeted „ | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto ditto ditto and beaded „ | 0 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $9\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Circular timbers, add one half the price. | | | | |
| If quick sweep, add double ditto. | | | | |
| If elliptic or pointed, add twice and a half. | | | | |
| Strutting to joists ...... ...... per foot run | 0 | 1 | 0 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Fixing cast-iron columns and girders on the ground story, per cwt. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| If hoisted above 12 feet from the ground, add „ | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| Fixing wrought-iron straps, ties, bolts, &c. „ | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Screwed ditto ditto „ | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 |

### GUTTER AND BEARERS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch deal ...... ...... per foot superficial | 0 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 4 |
| $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch ditto ...... ...... „ | 3 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, circular or plain ...... „ | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 7 |
| Add, if with framed bearers ...... „ | 0 | 1 | 0 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Rabbeted drips ...... ...... per foot run | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 2 |
| Cesspools, extra ...... ...... each | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 |

### BATTENING.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $\frac{3}{4}$-inch for slating ...... ...... per square | 1 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| 1-inch ditto ...... ...... „ | 2 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| $\frac{3}{4}$-inch wall battening ...... „ | 1 | 8 | 3 | 4 |
| 1-inch ditto ...... ...... „ | 2 | 2 | 3 | 10 |
| $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch ditto to ceilings ...... „ | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Add, if with plugs or wall hooks ...... „ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Quarter battening to walls ...... „ | 3 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Add, if plugged to walls ...... „ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| If circular or plain, add one-half. | | | | |
| Feather-edged tilting fillets for slates per foot run | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ |

| | | | Labour only. | | Labour and Nails. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Rounded rolls for lead | ...... | per foot run | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto to ridges and hips | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto with irons ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3½ |
| Rough fillets for plaster over | ...... | ,, | 0 | 0¼ | 0 | 0½ |

## CENTRING, INCLUDING SETTING AND STRIKING.

| | | | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common centring to vaults | ...... | per square | 3 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Ditto shifted ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| Ditto to coach-heads and groins | | per foot superficial | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto to small groins | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto to rough or axed arches | ...... | per foot run | 0 | 1¼ | 0 | 1¾ |
| Ditto to gauged ditto, including strutts | | ,, | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2¾ |
| Ditto to semi-circular      ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5½ |
| Ditto to elliptical      ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6¼ |
| Ribbed centring.. ...... | | per foot superficial | 0 | 1¼ | 0 | 1¾ |
| Ditto to semi-circular ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 3½ |
| Ditto to elliptic ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 3½ | 0 | 4¾ |
| Centring to chimney trimmers | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2¾ |
| Feather-edged turning pieces | ...... | each | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |

## BRACKETING, INCLUDING PLUGGING.

| | | | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1¼-inch to cornices | ......per foot superficial | | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 1½-inch ditto in 2 thicknesses | ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4½ |
| Angular brackets, extra | ...... | each | 0 | 6 | 0 | 9 |
| Bracketing to circular ceilings | ......per foot superficial | | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto to groined ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto to small groined ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 | 9 |
| If elliptical, add ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Bracketing to narrow circular soffites | | ,, | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4½ |
| Ditto to small ditto ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto to heads of niches | ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto to small ditto ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 |

## SOUND BOARDING.

| | | | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ½-inch with single fillets | ...... | per square | 2 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto with double ditto | ...... | ,, | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| ¾-inch with single fillets | ...... | ,, | 3 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Ditto with double ditto | ...... | ,, | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 |

## ROUGH BOARDING.

| | | | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ½-inch and ¾-inch shot edges to flats | | per square | 2 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| 1-inch      ditto | ...... | ,, | 2 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| 1¼-inch      ditto | ...... | ,, | 3 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| 1½-inch      ditto | ...... | ,, | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| 2-inch      ditto | ...... | ,, | 4 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| Add, if ploughed and tongued | ...... | ,, | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Add, if to walls ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| Add, if to ceilings | ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 | 9 |
| Firrings ¾ to 1¼ inch, 6 inches apart | | ,, | 3 | 0 | 4 | 6 |

## CARPENTER'S DAY PRICES.

|  | | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carpenter or Joiner, per day of 10 hours | ...... | | ...... | 6 | 0 |
| Ditto, by the single hour | ...... | ...... | ...... | 0 | 8 |
| Glue, per lb. | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 | 0 |
| Tar, per gallon | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 | 0 |
| Coal tar | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 0 | 9 |

# JOINER'S WORK.

## MEASUREMENT OF JOINER'S WORK.

STATE the quality, country, and colour of all the deals and battens.

In measuring Joiner's work, begin at one point, say on the front, and work round to the right, story by story. First take the flooring; then the skirtings and plinths, with their grounds; the sashes, sashes and frames, shutters, and appurtenances; the doors, jamb linings, grounds, and architraves; the closet fronts, framings, wainscotings, &c.; the angle staffs, linings, soffites, &c.; and, lastly, the staircase from the basement to the attics. It will be found desirable in all trades, (except Bricklayer,) to commence at the top and work downwards.

FLOORING (per square of 100 feet superficial).—Measure the length by the width, including the thicknesses of the skirting each way. If the plan is irregular, take the lengths on the average, and run the cutting and waste. Deduct the chimney breasts, and also the slabs, the whole lengths by their widths. Measure the glued and mitred borders to the slabs; add all flooring in the windows and doorways; describe the thickness and colour of the deals, and the mode in which they are prepared, whether rough with edges shot, wrought and laid folding, wrought and laid straight joint, with the heading joints splayed or ploughed and tongued. If the floors are laid with battens, they must be so described.

SKIRTINGS (per foot superficial).—Collect the lengths round, adding all passings at angles, mitring, tonguing, housing, &c., by the width or height; describe the thickness, and whether square, torus, or moulded; also whether backed, filleted, or on grounds.

PLINTHS (per foot superficial).—Measure in the same manner, with the additions pointed out for skirtings, by the width or height: describe the thickness, and whether single or double rabbeted, backed, or filleted.

Collect the lengths of the mouldings to base or plinth. If above 4 inches in girth, take them by the foot superficial; if under that girth, by the foot run.

Number all mitres and housings to mouldings, stating the girths; and to skirtings and plinths, stating the heights.

To skirtings and plinths, describe them particularly if they are circular, bent or glued up in thickness; also the mouldings, if they are circular on the plan.

GROOVED GROUNDS (per foot run).—Collect the lengths round; state the widths and thicknesses, if straight, circular, or wreathed, or if ploughed to walls.

THICKNESSES IN DEAL (per foot superficial).—Measure all thicknesses on the face, taking the heights or lengths by their widths, stating the several thicknesses from ½ inch up to 3 inches; if only 3 inches wide or under, take them by the foot run. Describe if rough, edges shot, wrought on one or two sides, ploughed and tongued, ploughed, tongued and beaded, rabbeted, rabbeted and beaded, dovetailed, mortice clamped, keyed, glued, framed, backed, blocked, ledged, tongued, feather-tongued, moulded, beaded, or staff beaded on one or both edges.

FIXED SASHES AND SKYLIGHTS (per foot superficial).—Measure the width by the height, from the outside to the outside each way; describe the thickness, and if the bars are square, ovalo, astragal and hollow, splayed, lamb's-tongue, or other fancy moulded bar. Take all beads and stops by the foot run, describing the labour upon them; also all linings, describing the thickness, and whether they are wrought, rounded, mitred, tongued, backed, beaded, &c. on one or both edges.

SASHES AND FRAMES (per foot superficial).—Measure the width between the pulley pieces, adding thereto 4 inches on each side for the casing; and the height from the top of the sill to the under side of the head, adding thereto 4 inches for the width of the head, and 3 inches for the thickness of the sill. Describe the thickness of the casing, the thickness of the pulley pieces, the sash beads, tongued parting beads, &c., the oak (or other) sill, and whether sunk or double sunk. Then describe the thickness of the sashes, and whether the bars are square, ovalo, astragal and hollow, lamb's-tongue, or any other fancy moulded or splayed bar; also whether single or double hung, the quality of the lines, and the kind of weights, iron or lead; also describe the pulleys, stating whether they are iron or brass faced, common or axle pulleys.

SUNK.



DOUBLE SUNK.

Number and describe the sash fasteners, giving the sizes.

If the sashes and frames are circular on plan, take the girth for the width from outside to outside of the casing; and if it is a quick sweep, let it be so described.

If the sashes have marginal lights, so describe them, and whether perpendicular, or perpendicular and horizontal margins.

SEMI-CIRCULAR HEADED SASHES AND FRAMES (per foot superficial).—Measure the net quantity; take the width between the pulley pieces, adding thereto 4 inches on each side for the casing. The superficial contents are ascertained by first multiplying half the circumference by half the diameter, which gives the contents of a circle, so that half that quantity is the superficies of the semi-circle. The circumference of a circle is three times and a seventh its diameter.

The following is an example, the diameter being supposed 4 feet 8 inches:—

ELEVATION of a semi-circular headed Sash and Frame.
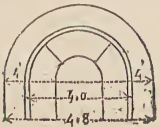


| ft. | in. |  |
|-----|-----|--|
| 4 | 8 | diameter |
|  | 3 |  |
| 14 | 0 |  |
| ⅐th | 8 |  |
| 14 | 8 | circumference of a circle |
| 7 | 4 | ditto of a semi-circle |

| ft. | in. |
|-----|-----|
| 7 | 4 |
|  | × |
| 2 | 4 |

| ft. | in. |  |
|-----|-----|--|
| 17 | 1 | net contents of a circle |
| 8 | 6 | 6 ditto of a semi-circle |

BOXING SHUTTERS (per foot superficial).—Measure the height between the sash beads of the head and sill by the width of the two front or centre shutters, adding the rabbets thereto. Describe the thickness, how many panels in height,

and if square, moulded, bead butt, or bead flush on one side, or on both sides, in how many heights they are hung, and whether splayed.

The height of the back flaps will be the same.  Measure the widths, adding the rabbets.  State the thickness, how many panels high, and if square, moulded, bead butt, or bead flush on one side or on both, in how many heights they are hung, and if splayed.

Number the butt hinges by the pair, giving the size measured at the knuckle; also the strap butts to the back flaps in the like manner.

Number the shutter bars, describing them and giving their lengths.

Number the shutter knobs, giving a proper description of them.

GENERALLY take all ironmongery with the Joiner's work it is attached to, as the admeasurements are proceeded with, giving an ample and full description of each article, the quality, and the metal it is composed of.

BACK LININGS (per foot superficial).—To the height of the shutters previously measured add 2 inches, and it gives the height of the back linings, from a dimension by the width thereof.  Describe the thickness, the number of panels in height, and if plain, keyed, square, bead butt, or bead flush; also if splayed.

WINDOW BACKS (per foot superficial).—Measure the width, including passings, by the height, from the floor to the underside of the beaded cappings. Describe the thickness, the number of panels, and whether plain, keyed, square, moulded, bead butt, or bead flush.  Take the length of the beaded capping by the foot run.

ELBOWS (per foot superficial).—Measure in the same way, with the like description.  Number the elbow caps and passing pieces, with their sizes and descriptions.

SOFFITES (per foot superficial).—Measure the length, including passings, by the width of one of the front shutters.  Describe the thickness, panels, &c.

BOXINGS (per foot superficial).—Take the height by the width.  Describe the thickness, and whether wrought, framed, rabbeted, beaded, or splayed; if the whole, for brevity sake, they are termed " proper boxings."

GROUNDS (per foot superficial).—Collect the whole round from outside to outside each way, by the width thereof.  Describe the thickness, and state if wrought, framed, beaded, mitred, back rabbeted, &c.

Should there be only a single moulding around the grounds, take the lengths by the foot run, describing the girths up to 4 inches; if an architrave above that girth, make a superficial dimension of the moulding, the collected lengths by the entire girths.  Number all the mitres and housings, giving the girths.

Number all patræs or plinths to the architraves, giving the sizes and a proper description of them.

FILLING IN LININGS (per foot superficial).—Collect the round from outside to outside by the width, from the back of the grounds to the wall.  State the thickness, and if wrought.

OUTSIDE SHUTTERS (per foot superficial).—Measure the width, adding the rabbets, if folding, and also the hanging stiles, and multiply it by the height. Describe the thickness, the number of panels in each fold, and if square, bead butt, or bead flush on one or both sides.  Number the hinges by the pair, giving the size and description; the bolts, giving their length and proper description; and also the rings and turnbuckles.

SLIDING SHUTTERS (per foot superficial).—Measure the width, and multiply it by the height, including the passing.  Describe the thickness, how many panels, and if square, moulded, bead butt, or bead flush on one or both sides, and in how many heights they are hung.  Then describe the thickness of the pulley pieces, beads, and tongued beads; the quality of the lines, and the weights and pulleys.

Number the notches for lines, beads, &c. Number the butt hinges to the flap, giving the length measured at the knuckle, and stating whether they are iron or brass. The boxings, grounds, mouldings, or architraves, with their appurtenances, must be measured as described for window fronts. Measure the flap to cover shutters when down, describing the thickness, and if wrought, beaded, &c. Number the thumbs and fasteners and flush rings.

LEDGED DOORS (per foot superficial).—Measure the width, adding the rabbets, if folding, and then the height. Describe the thickness, and whether wrought, ploughed, tongued, and beaded; if the whole, they are denominated "proper," for shortness. Describe the number, thickness, and width of the ledges, and how they are worked.

Number the cross garnet hinges by the pair, giving their lengths; the bolts, with their lengths; the thumb-latch; the lock, giving the size measured by the length (without the box); supply a description in detail to each article of iron-mongery.

DOORCASES (per foot cube).—Collect the round, taking the height of the two sides, including the depth of the head and the thickness of the sill, and the length of the head, including the width of the two sides; these lengths added together by the scantling of the doorcase. Measure the length of the oak or other sill, including the width of the two sides of the doorcase by the scantling, describing if wrought, framed, or weathered. In describing the doorcase, state whether it is wrought, framed, rabbeted and beaded, or double beaded; if the whole, for brevity they are termed "proper doorcases."

PANELLED OR FRAMED DOORS.—Measure the width by the height. Describe the thickness, how many panels, and if square, bead butt, bead flush, or moulded on one or both sides; if folding, add the rabbet to the width, and state how many panels in each fold; if the panels are raised or feather-tongued, so describe them.

Number the butt hinges by the pair, giving the size and description. Number the locks, giving the sizes; should they happen to be morticed locks, give the thickness; if to folding doors, they must be described as half-rabbeted. Number the flush bolts, giving the lengths of each, and stating what metal.

JAMB LININGS (per foot superficial).—The length of the jamb linings may be gathered from adding the height of the two sides to the width of the door previously measured; to this collection add 5 inches if the door jambs are $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, and 6 inches if $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick; these lengths multiplied by the width will give the superficial contents of the jamb linings: state the thickness, if single or double rabbeted, and beaded both edges; also, if they have dovetailed or common blockings to receive the hinges and lock.

DOOR GROUNDS (per foot superficial).—To the collected lengths of the door jambs add 12 inches if the grounds are 3 inches wide, or 16 inches if they are 4 inches wide, and so on in proportion to the width. This dimension multiplied by the actual width will give the superficies of the door grounds. The mouldings around, or architraves, must be measured as before described for window fronts or boxing shutters.

PARTITIONS (per foot superficial).—Take the length by the height. The skirtings and fascias are included in the value. Describe the thickness, how many panels high, and if square, bead butt, moulded, or bead flush on one or both sides.

Measure wall or dwarf wainscoting (with rough backs) in the same manner, stating if backings or battenings; description of panelling, thickness, &c., as before. Take beaded cappings by the foot run.

SEATS AND RISERS TO WATER-CLOSETS (per foot superficial.)—Measure the extreme length of the seat, and multiply it by the width added to the height of the riser. Describe the thickness, if wrought, tongued or rounded, and

E

the number and size of the bearers.   Measure the extreme length of the top, and the width, stating the thickness, and if wrought, framed, and beaded with mitre clamped ends.   Number the hinges by the pair, giving the length (measured at the knuckle), and stating the quality of the metal.   If a moulding under the projection of the top, take it by the foot run, giving the girth.

Collect the round of the skirting over the seat by the height, describing the thickness, the number of mitres, and the returned ends and beads.

Number the holes cut for the basin, also for the pull, with the beads mitred round.

MAHOGANY SEATS AND RISERS—are measured precisely in the same way; but it must be stated whether they are of Honduras, Cuba, or Spanish mahogany.

French polishing is measured on the surface, adding the girths.

STAIRCASES (per foot superficial).—Measure the extreme length of the treads (or steps) to flyers, including the housing into outer and wall stringboards; and take as the other dimension the extreme width, including the thickness of the riser added to the height of the riser: the tread or step is usually 10 inches wide, and the riser 7 inches in height, making the dimension 1 foot 5 inches for the tread (or step) and the riser. Count the number of treads to flyers, and make the dimension so many times; then count the number of risers to the flyers, quarter spaces, &c., and take the additional ones by the height of 7 inches.   (See Sketch in margin for example.)

PLAN OF STAIRCASE to a Foot clear Story.



Number of rises  .  . 15
Flyers  .  .  .  .  . 12
                     ——
Additional risers  . 3
                     —

The bottom step, if longer, is to be measured separately.

Describe the thickness of the steps (or treads) and the risers (which are not always alike), with the number and sizes of the carriages: state whether the steps are simply wrought and rounded, or glued and blocked with moulded nosings, or if mitred to outer stringboard with returned nosings, or if dovetailed for ballusters.

When they are circular on one or both ends, it must be noted.

Take the winders square, adding one inch for the projection of each nosing; collect the lengths of the risers to the winders by the height thereof; if the winders are feather-tongued, so describe them.

Keep the flyers and winders separate, the latter being of more value.   Quarter spaces or landings, half way up the flight of stairs, may be taken as, and added to, the flyers.   The top landings are measured with the flooring, skirting, &c., as though in the rooms.

Number the housings to each end of the flyers, and also to each end of the winders, keeping them separate.

If the risers are tongued, measure the tonguing by the foot run.

Number the returned moulded nosings to steps, and also the circular ones to winders, describing if tongued.   The moulding to the fronts of steps (or treads) and winders is measured by the foot run.

Number the cut brackets to ends of flyers, and give a detailed description of them, and also the circular ones to winders.

Number the quarter curtails, stating if glued upright.

Number the proper curtails with the risers veneered; and if on a solid block, with the riser veneered.

Measure fascias, apron linings, &c. by the foot superficial, describing the thicknesses and the labour thereon.

STRINGBOARDS (per foot superficial).—Measure the extreme lengths,

including framings, passings, &c., by the width; wall strings are, by common consent, taken as one foot in width. Describe the thickness, and if plain, moulded, or wreathed. Measure the ramps to wall stringboards by the foot run, describing if plain or moulded.

Take the lengths of framed rabbeted and beaded stringboards, adding 1½ inch at each end, and then the width. Describe if sunk and beaded, or sunk and moulded, if double sunk, or mitred to risers; measure level circular, glued upright, the length, adding the 1½ inch at each end, and multiply by the width; describe the thickness, and if plain, sunk, sunk and moulded, or double sunk.

Solid wreathed glued upright, or wreathed in thicknesses properly backed, take the girth with the addition of 1½ inch by the height; state if plain, sunk, sunk and moulded, or double sunk.

If the opening of the wellhole of the staircase be less than 12 inches, it should be so described; the circular parts being of greater value to smaller openings.

Plancere or cupping to outer stringboards is to be measured by the foot run.

HANDRAILS (per foot run).—Deal handrails, measure as they appear in sight, adding 1½ inch to each end; describe the size, and if rounded or moulded, also if sunk for ballusters.

Ramped, swan-necked, or level circular, solid wreathed, scrolled, or twisted, measure the lengths, adding 1½ inch at each end, with a proper description to each.

Measure all handrails on the centre of the top of the rail; by placing a rule or straight-edge on it, the variations of the handrail will be easily discovered. The circular parts ought to be girthed with a string.

Number all handrail screws and fixing.

Number all moulded and mitred caps to handrail on newels.

Honduras, Spanish mahogany, or wainscot handrails, are measured in the same way. If they are sunk for iron cores, measure the sinking by the foot run, stating whether straight or circular.

If the opening in the wellholes are less than 12 inches, it must be so described. The value of the wreathed being more in proportion to the diminution of the openings.

DEAL FRAMED NEWELS (per foot run).—Measure the heights, including what they tenon in; describe the size; number the turnings, stating whether single or double.

If iron newels, measure them in the like manner, describing the sizes. To ascertain the weight, refer to the chapter on "Smith and Founder's Work."

Number the fixing of iron newels, and the mould for ditto.

DEAL BALLUSTERS (per foot run).—Measure the height, including what they tenon in at each end; describe the sizes, if nailed on one or both ends, or if dovetailed.

If the ballusters are iron, measure them in the same manner, describing the sizes.

Number the fixing of all iron ballusters, describing if with stays, and number the moulds.

QUIRKED DEAL MOULDINGS.—Collect the lengths and multiply by the girth, making a superficial dimension. State in the description whether they are straight or circular.

If under 4 inches girth, these mouldings are to be taken by the foot run.

Number all the mitres and housings, stating the girth.

The Surveyor will find it convenient to introduce a sketch of all moulded or enriched work upon the margin of his dimension-book, showing the plan, section, and elevation, accurately figured. This is desirable whether the work has been executed by the Joiner, Mason, or Plasterer; and it is even more useful to have this means of reference in the two former, than in the latter trade.

# PRICES OF JOINER'S WORK.

## YELLOW DEAL FLOORS.

|  | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch rough, shot on the edges ...... | ......per square | | 1 | 14 | 6 |
| Ditto, wrought and laid folding (not more than    boards in a fold) „ | | | 1 | 18 | 0 |
| Ditto, laid straight joint, the heading joints splayed ...... | „ | | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 1¼-inch, rough shot on the edges ...... | ..... | „ | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto, wrought and laid folding ...... | ..... | „ | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| Ditto, laid straight joint, the heading joints splayed...... | „ | | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| Add, if tongued headings in lieu of splayed ones ...... | „ | | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Add, if the boards are gauged to a width, and free from sap | „ | | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Add, if ploughed and tongued, or rabbeted and filleted | „ | | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Add, if ditto and iron tongues ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Add, if feather-tongued ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| If white deal, deduct on the 1-inch floors | ...... | „ | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto,             1¼ ditto | ...... | „ | 0 | 1 | 3 |

## BATTEN FLOORS.

|  | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Two cut (out of 2½-inch), wrought and laid folding, a sufficient thickness for attic or chamber floors                   per square | | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| 1-inch, wrought and laid folding ...... | ...... „ | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Ditto, straight joint, heading joints splayed | ...... „ | 1 | 18 | 0 |
| 1¼-inch, wrought and laid folding ...... | ...... „ | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Ditto, straight joint, heading joints splayed | ...... „ | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Add, if tongued headings in lieu of splayed ones ...... | „ | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Add, if the battens are gauged to a width and sapless | „ | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Add, if ploughed and tongued, or rabbeted and filleted | „ | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| If white battens, deduct on the 1-inch | ...... „ | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto             1¼-inch | ...... „ | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Add, if feather-tongued ...... | ...... „ | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Add, if the battens are clean ...... | ...... „ | 0 | 17 | 0 |

## WAINSCOT FLOORS.

|  | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch straight joint, heading joints tongued | ...... per square | 6 | 12 | 0 |
| 1¼-inch ditto             ditto | ...... „ | 8 | 6 | 0 |
| Ditto, dowelled with oak dowels ...... | ...... „ | 8 | 10 | 0 |

## MATCHED LININGS TO WALLS AND PARTITIONS.

|  | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¾-inch, matched and beaded ...... | ...... per square | | 1 | 13 | 0 |
| 1-inch, ditto       ditto ...... | ...... | „ | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Add, if plugged to walls ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Add, if to ceilings ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Add, if backed or blocked ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 3 | 0 |

## SKIRTINGS, INCLUDING BACKINGS OR FILLETS.

|  | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¾-inch square skirting ...... | per foot superficial | | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto, taurus moulded ...... | | „ | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 1-inch square ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 0 | 6¾ |
| Ditto, taurus moulded ...... | | „ | 0 | 0 | 7¾ |

|  |  | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch, rabbeted and backed plinth, including fillet, per foot superficial | | 0 | 0 | 7¾ |
| 1¼-inch square | ,, | 0 | 0 | 8¼ |
| Ditto, taurus moulded | ,, | 0 | 0 | 9¼ |
| Ditto, rabbeted and backed plinth | ,, | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Ditto, double rabbeted ditto | ,, | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| If circular on plan, add one half. | | | | |
| Bare moulding to plinth, 3 inches girth | per foot run | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto ditto 3½ ditto | ,, | 0 | 0 | 4½ |
| Ditto ditto 4 ditto | ,, | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Circular ditto | ,, | 0 | 0 | 7½ |
| Wreathed ditto | ,, | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Swan-necked ditto | ,, | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Grooved grounds to float to | ,, | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Circular ditto | ,, | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Wreathed ditto | ,, | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Swan-necked ditto | ,, | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Add, if the skirtings are plugged to walls per foot superficial | | 0 | 0 | 1 |

## DEALS, IN THICKNESSES.

|  |  | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ½-inch deal, rough and fixing | per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto edges shot | ,, | 0 | 0 | 3½ |
| Ditto wrought on one side | ,, | 0 | 0 | 4½ |
| Ditto ditto, ploughed and tongued, or rabbeted and beaded | ,, | 0 | 0 | 5¼ |
| Ditto wrought on two sides | ,, | 0 | 0 | 5¼ |
| Ditto ditto, ploughed and tongued, or rabbeted and beaded | ,, | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto add, if dovetailed | ,, | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| ¾-inch deal, rough and fixing | per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto edges shot | ,, | 0 | 0 | 4½ |
| Ditto wrought on one side | ,, | 0 | 0 | 5½ |
| Ditto ditto, ploughed and tongued, or rabbeted and beaded | ,, | 0 | 0 | 6¼ |
| Ditto wrought on two sides | ,, | 0 | 0 | 6¼ |
| Ditto ditto, ploughed and tongued, or rabbeted and beaded | ,, | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto add, if dovetailed | ,, | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 1-inch deal, rough and fixing | per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 4¾ |
| Ditto edges shot | ,, | 0 | 0 | 5¼ |
| Ditto wrought on one side | ,, | 0 | 0 | 6¼ |
| Ditto ditto, ploughed and tongued, or rabbeted and beaded | ,, | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto wrought on two sides | ,, | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto ditto, ploughed and tongued, or rabbeted and beaded | ,, | 0 | 0 | 7¾ |
| Ditto add, if dovetailed | ,, | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 1¼-inch deal, rough and fixing | per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto edges shot | ,, | 0 | 0 | 6¾ |
| Ditto wrought on one side | ,, | 0 | 0 | 7¾ |
| Ditto ditto, ploughed and tongued, or rabbeted and beaded | ,, | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto wrought on two sides | ,, | 0 | 0 | 8¾ |
| Ditto ditto, ploughed and tongued, or rabbeted and beaded | ,, | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Ditto add, if dovetailed | ,, | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| 1½-inch deal, rough and fixing | per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto edges shot | ,, | 0 | 0 | 7¾ |

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1½-inch deal, wrought on one side | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 8¾ |
| Ditto | ditto, ploughed and tongued, or rabbeted and beaded | ,, | 0 | 10 |
| Ditto | wrought on two sides | ...... | ,, | 0 | 9¾ |
| Ditto | ditto, ploughed and tongued, or rabbeted and beaded | ,, | 0 | 11 |
| Ditto | add, if dovetailed | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2½ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 2-inch deal, rough and fixing | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 9½ |
| Ditto | edges shot ...... | ....... | ,, | 0 | 10⅓ |
| Ditto | wrought on one side | ...... | ,, | 0 | 11½ |
| Ditto | ditto, ploughed and tongued, or rabbeted and beaded | ,, | 1 | 1¼ |
| Ditto | wrought on two sides | ...... | ,, | 1 | 0½ |
| Ditto | ditto, ploughed and tongued, or rabbeted and beaded | ,, | 1 | 2¼ |
| Ditto | add, if dovetailed or mortice clamped | ,, | 0 | 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 2½-inch deal, rough and fixing | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 11½ |
| Ditto | edges shot ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 0½ |
| Ditto | wrought on one side | ...... | ,, | 1 | 1½ |
| Ditto | ditto, ploughed and tongued, or rabbeted and beaded | ,, | 1 | 3½ |
| Ditto | wrought on two sides | ...... | ,, | 1 | 2¾ |
| Ditto | ditto, ploughed and tongued, or rabbeted and beaded | ,, | 1 | 4¾ |
| Ditto | add, if dovetailed or mortice clamped | ,, | 0 | 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 3-inch deal, rough and fixing | ...... | per foot superficial | 1 | 1½ |
| Ditto | edges shot ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 2½ |
| Ditto | wrought on one side | ...... | ,, | 1 | 3½ |
| Ditto | ditto, ploughed and tongued, or rabbeted and beaded | ,, | 1 | 5½ |
| Ditto | wrought on two sides | ...... | ,, | 1 | 4¾ |
| Ditto | ditto, ploughed and tongued, or rabbeted and beaded | ,, | 1 | 6¾ |
| Ditto | add, if dovetailed or mortice clamped | ,, | 0 | 3½ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Add, if glued | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 1½ |
| Add, if ledged | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| Add, if plugged to walls ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1½ |
| Add, if feather-tongued ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 |

## BEARERS, FILLETS, ETC.

| 1-inch deal, rough and framed, | 2 inches wide | per foot run | 0 | 1½ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ditto | ditto | 2½ inches wide | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto | ditto | 3 inches wide | ,, | 0 | 2⅛ |
| 1¼-inch deal, rough and framed, | 2 inches wide | ,, | 0 | 1¾ |
| Ditto | ditto | 2½ inches wide | ,, | 0 | 2¼ |
| Ditto | ditto | 3 inches wide | ,, | 0 | 2¾ |
| 1½-inch deal, rough and framed, | 2 inches wide | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto | ditto | 2½ inches wide | ,, | 0 | 2½ |
| Ditto | ditto | 3 inches wide | ,, | 0 | 3 |
| 2-inch deal, rough and framed, | 2 inches wide | ,, | 0 | 2½ |
| Ditto | ditto | 2½ inches wide | ,, | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto | ditto | 3 inches wide | ,, | 0 | 3½ |
| 2½-inch deal, rough and framed, | 2 inches wide | ,, | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto | ditto | 2½ inches wide | ,, | 0 | 3½ |
| Ditto | ditto | 3 inches wide | ,, | 0 | 4 |
| 1-inch deal, wrought and framed, | 2 inches wide | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto | ditto | 2½ inches wide | ,, | 0 | 2½ |
| Ditto | ditto | 3 inches wide | ,, | 0 | 3 |

|  |  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1¼-inch deal, wrought and framed, 2 inches wide | | per foot run | | 0 | 2½ |
| Ditto | ditto | 2½ inches wide | „ | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto | ditto | 3 inches wide | „ | 0 | 3½ |
| 1½-inch deal, wrought and framed, 2 inches wide | | „ | | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto | ditto | 2½ inches wide | „ | 0 | 3½ |
| Ditto | ditto | 3 inches wide | „ | 0 | 4 |
| 2-inch deal, wrought and framed, 2 inches wide | | „ | | 0 | 3½ |
| Ditto | ditto | 2½ inches wide | „ | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto | ditto | 3 inches wide | „ | 0 | 4½ |
| 2½-inch deal, wrought and framed, 2 inches wide | | „ | | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto | ditto | 2½ inches wide | „ | 0 | 4½ |
| Ditto | ditto | 3 inches wide | „ | 0 | 5 |
| If champhered, add for each edge  ...... | | „ | | 0 | 0¼ |
| If beaded | ditto  ...... | „ | | 0 | 0½ |
| If grooved | ditto  ...... | „ | | 0 | 0½ |
| If beaded both edges  ...... | | „ | | 0 | 0¾ |
| If rabbeted, add for each edge  ...... | | „ | | 0 | 0½ |
| If staff beaded, add  ...... | | „ | | 0 | 1 |
| If staff-beaded both edges, add  ...... | | „ | | 0 | 1½ |

## FIXED SASHES.

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1½-inch ovalo  ......    ...... | per foot superficial | | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto, astragal and hollow  ...... | „ | | 0 | 8 |
| Ditto, lamb's tongue or other moulded bar | „ | | 0 | 9 |
| 2-inch ovalo  ......    ...... | „ | | 0 | 8 |
| Ditto, astragal and hollow  ...... | „ | | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto, lamb's tongue or other fancy moulded bar | „ | | 0 | 10 |
| If circular on plan, add one half. | | | | |
| If 2½ inches thick, add  ...... | „ | | 0 | 9½ |
| 1½-in. wainscot fixed sashes, astragal and hollow | „ | | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, lamb's tongue or other fancy bar | „ | | 1 | 1½ |
| 2-inch wainscot, astragal and hollow...... | „ | | 1 | 3 |
| If circular on plan, add one half. | | | | |
| If 2½ inches thick, add  ...... | „ | | 0 | 2 |
| 1½-in. Honduras mahogany fixed sashes, astragal and hollow | „ | | 1 | 3 |
| Ditto, lamb's tongue or other fancy bar | „ | | 1 | 4½ |
| 2-inch Honduras mahogany, astragal and hollow | „ | | 1 | 7 |
| Ditto, lamb's tongue or other fancy moulded bar | „ | | 1 | 9 |
| Add, if circular on plan, one half. | | | | |
| If 2½ inches thick, add  ...... | „ | | 0 | 3 |
| 1½-inch Spanish mahogany fixed sashes, astragal and hollow | „ | | 1 | 9 |
| Ditto, lamb's tongue or other fancy moulded bar | „ | | 1 | 11 |
| 2-inch Spanish mahogany fixed sashes astragal, and hollow | „ | | 2 | 3 |
| Ditto, lamb's tongue or other fancy moulded bar | „ | | 2 | 5 |
| If 2½ inches thick, add  ...... | „ | | 0 | 3 |
| Add, if circular on plan  ...... | „ | | 0 | 0 |

In the measurement of sashes, take the dimension from outside to outside each way; beads, stops, &c., by the foot run; lining above 3 inches wide by the foot superficial.

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| If with marginal lights, add on the deal | „ | | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto, on wainscot  ...... | „ | | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto, on Honduras mahogany  ...... | „ | | 0 | 5 |
| Ditto, on Spanish mahogany  ...... | „ | | 0 | 6 |

## SASHES AND FRAMES.

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Deal cased frames, oak double sunk sills, deal pulley pieces, beads, &c., with 1½-inch ovalo sashes, single hinge, white lines, iron weights and brass faced pulleys ...... per foot superficial | 1 | 3 |
| Ditto, but the sashes double hung ...... ,, | 1 | 5 |
| Ditto, but the sashes with astragal and hollow bar ,, | 1 | 6 |
| Ditto, with 2-inch ovalo sashes double hung ,, | 1 | 5 |
| Ditto, with 2½-inch astragal and hollow sashes double hung ,, | 1 | 7 |
| Ditto, with circular head, measured net, chord bar from meeting rail ,, | 3 | 2 |
| Ditto, circular on plan, add one half. | | |
| If lamb's tongue or other fancy moulded sash bar, add ,, | 0 | 1 |
| If marginal lights on deal, add ...... ,, | 0 | 2 |
| If with patent lines and brass axle pulleys, add ,, | 0 | 2 |
| Deal cased frames, oak double sunk sills, wainscot pulley pieces, beads, &c., ½-inch ...... ...... ,, | 2 | 0 |
| Wainscot ovalo sashes, double hung...... ,, | 2 | 2 |
| Ditto, but the sashes astragal and hollow ,, | 2 | 3 |
| Ditto, but 2-inch wainscot ovalo sashes ,, | 2 | 8 |
| Ditto, but the sashes astragal and hollow ,, | 2 | 9 |
| Ditto, but 2½-inch wainscot astragal and hollow sashes ,, | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto, circular heads, measured net ...... ,, | 4 | 6 |
| Ditto, circular on plan, add one half. | | |
| Add, if lamb's tongue or other fancy moulded bar ,, | 0 | 2 |
| Add, if marginal lights ...... ,, | 0 | 4 |
| Deal cased frames, oak double sunk sills, Honduras mahogany pulley pieces and beads, ½-inch Honduras mahogany ovalo sashes, double hung, brass axle pulleys, patent lines, and iron weights ,, | 2 | 8 |
| Ditto, but 2-inch sashes ...... ,, | 3 | 1 |
| Ditto, but 2½-inch sashes ...... ,, | 3 | 8 |
| Ditto, with circular heads, measured net ,, | 7 | 4 |
| Ditto, circular on plan, add one half. | | |
| Add, if lamb's tongue or other fancy moulded bar ,, | 0 | 2 |
| Add, if marginal lights ...... ,, | 0 | 4 |
| Deal cased frames, oak double sunk sills, Honduras mahogany pulley pieces, beads, &c., ½-inch Spanish mahogany sashes, double hung, brass axle pulleys, patent lines, and iron weights ,, | 3 | 1 |
| Ditto, but 2-inch sashes ...... ,, | 3 | 7 |
| Ditto, but 2½-inch sashes ...... ,, | 4 | 4 |
| Ditto, with circular heads, measured net ,, | 8 | 8 |
| Ditto, circular on plan, add one half. | | |
| Add, if lamb's tongue or other fancy moulded bar ,, | 0 | 3 |
| Add, if marginal lights ...... ,, | 0 | 6 |

## VENETIAN OR PALLADIAN SASHES AND FRAMES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Deal cased frames, with solid mullions, oak double sunk sills, deal pulley pieces, beads, &c., ½-inch deal ovalo sashes, double hung across the side lights, (the sides fixed,) brass faced pulleys, but white lines, iron weights, &c. ...... ...... per foot superficial | 1 | 10 |
| Ditto, but 2-inch sashes ...... ,, | 2 | 3 |
| Ditto, but 2½-inch sashes ...... ,, | 2 | 6 |
| Ditto, circular on plan, add one half. | | |
| Add, if astragal and hollow or other fancy moulded bar ,, | 0 | 1 |

|  | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Add, if brass axle pulleys and patent lines | per foot superficial | | 0 | 2 |
| Deal cased frames, oak double sunk sills, wainscot pulley pieces, beads, and mullions, 1½-inch wainscot astragal and hollow sashes, double hung across the side lights, brass pulleys, patent lines, and iron weights ...... ...... | | „ | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto, but 2-inch sashes ...... | | „ | 3 | 3 |
| Ditto, but 2½-inch sashes ...... | | „ | 3 | 9 |
| Ditto, circular on plan, add one half. | | | | |
| Deal cased frames, oak double sunk sills, Honduras mahogany pulley pieces, beads, and mullions, 1½-inch Honduras mahogany astragal and hollow sashes, double hung, brass axle pulleys, patent lines, and iron weights ...... ...... | | „ | 3 | 6 |
| Ditto, but 2-inch sashes ...... | | „ | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto, but 2½-inch sashes ...... | | „ | 4 | 8 |
| Ditto, circular on plan, add one half. | | | | |
| Ditto, straight, but 1½-inch Spanish mahogany sashes | | „ | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto, but 2-inch ditto ...... | | „ | 4 | 6 |
| Ditto, but 2½-inch ditto ...... | | „ | 5 | 4 |
| Ditto, circular on plan, add one half. | | | | |

## SKYLIGHTS.

| | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1½-inch deal fixed skylights, champhered bar | per foot superficial | | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto, 2-inch ditto ...... | | „ | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto, 2½-inch ditto ...... | | „ | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto, but 1½-inch deal ovalo sashes | | „ | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto, 2-inch ditto ...... | | „ | 0 | 8 |
| Ditto, 2½-inch ditto ...... | | „ | 0 | 10 |
| Add, if the bars are astragal and hollow | | „ | 0 | 1 |
| Add, if cross bars ...... | | „ | 0 | 2 |
| Add, if the plan is irregular ...... | | „ | 0 | 1½ |
| Add, for hipped skylights ...... | per foot run on the hips | | 1 | 0 |
| Deal curbs to circular skylights in 2 thicknesses of 1½ deal, per foot run | | | 0 | 10 |
| Ditto, elliptic ditto ...... | | „ | 1 | 0 |
| If champhered or bevilled, add ...... | | „ | 0 | 2 |

## DEAL FRAMED BACK LININGS.

| | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch, plain keyed ...... | per foot superficial | | 0 | 8 |
| 1¼-inch, ditto ...... ...... | | „ | 0 | 9½ |
| 1-inch, 2 and 3 panels high, square, tongued both edges | | „ | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto ditto bead butt ditto | | „ | 0 | 10½ |
| Ditto ditto bead flush ditto | | „ | 0 | 11½ |
| Add, if 1¼-inch ...... ...... | | „ | 0 | 1½ |
| Add, if splayed ...... ...... | | „ | 0 | 1 |

## BACKS, ELBOWS, AND SOFFITS.

| | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch backs only, square framed, in 1 panel | per foot superficial | | 0 | 9½ |
| 1¼-inch ditto ditto | | „ | 0 | 11 |
| 1½-inch ditto ditto | | „ | 1 | 0½ |
| Add, if circular on plan, one half. | | | | |
| 1-inch 1-panel backs only, moulded or bead butt | | „ | 0 | 10 |
| 1¼-inch ditto ...... ...... | | „ | 1 | 0 |
| 1½-inch ditto ...... ...... | | „ | 1 | 2 |

|  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Add, if bead flush ...... ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 1 |
| Add, if two reeds flush ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| Add, if circular on plan ditto, one half. | | | |

If the window backs have a flush bead, do not measure it by the foot run, according to the old custom; for the want of thickness of the stuff is more than adequate to the labour on the flush bead.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1¼-inch soffits (only) in 1 panel, square | ,, | 1 | 2 |
| Ditto, circular on one edge ...... | ,, | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto, circular both edges ...... | ,, | 2 | 6 |
| 1½-inch soffits (only) in 1 panel, square | ,, | 1 | 4 |
| Ditto, circular one edge ...... | ,, | 2 | 3 |
| Ditto, circular both edges ...... | ,, | 2 | 10 |
| 1¼-inch soffits (only) 1 panel, moulded or bead butt | ,, | 1 | 4 |
| Ditto, circular one edge ...... | ,, | 2 | 3 |
| Ditto, circular both edges ...... | ,, | 2 | 9 |
| Add, if 1½-inch deal ..... | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| Add, if circular head, double the price. | | | |
| Add, if bead flush ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| Add, if splayed ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| The elbows will be the same value, depending on the labour. | | | |
| Beaded and tongued capping ...... | per foot run | 0 | 2 |
| Double reeded or moulded ditto ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 |
| Elbow caps and passing pieces, tongued ...... | each | 1 | 0 |

## BOXING SHUTTERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch 2-panel, in one height ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 11½ |
| Ditto, bead butt, or moulded and square | ,, | 1 | 1 |
| Ditto, bead flush and square ...... | ,, | 1 | 2 |
| Ditto, moulded both sides ...... | ,, | 1 | 3 |
| 1¼-inch 2-panel, square, in one height | ,, | 1 | 1 |
| Ditto, bead butt, or moulded and square | ,, | 1 | 2 |
| Ditto, bead flush and square ...... | ,, (1s. 1½d.) | 1 | 3 |
| Ditto, moulded both sides ...... | ,, (1s. 2½d.) | 1 | 4 |
| 1½-inch 2-panel, in one height ...... | ,, | 1 | 2½ |
| Ditto, bead butt, or moulded and square | ,, | 1 | 3½ |
| Ditto, bead flush and square ...... | ,, | 1 | 4½ |
| Ditto, moulded both sides ...... | ,, | 1 | 6 |
| If more than 2 panels, add for every additional one | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| Ditto, if frieze panel...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 1½ |
| If hung in more than one height, for every additional one | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| If prepared to cut with a horizontal bead, but not cut | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| If hung on the splay, add ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| If circular on plan, add one half. | | | |

Astragals, fillets, mouldings, &c., on the panels, per foot run extra.

## LIFTING SHUTTERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ¾-inch proper ledged ...... ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto, clamped ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 10½ |

## OUTSIDE SHUTTERS HUNG WITH HINGES, INCLUDING THE HANGING STYLE OR SHOP SHUTTERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1¼-inch, rabbeted and beaded, 3 panels high, framed square, per foot super. | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, bead butt, or moulded and square | ,, | 1 | 1½ |

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1¼-inch, bead flush and square | . . . . . . | per foot superficial | 1 | 2½ |
| Ditto, bead butt and moulded | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 3 |
| Ditto, ditto, and bead flush | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 3 |
| Ditto, bead flush both sides | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 6 |
| For every additional panel in height | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 1 |

If circular on plan, add one half.
If quick sweep, add twice and a half.

| Circular styles extra to corners, add | . . . . . . | per foot run | 0 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1½-inch grooves for shutters, in deal | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto, in oak | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 8 |
| Fixing iron shoes | . . . . . . | each | 0 | 3 |
| 1½-inch 3-panel high shutters, as above described | | per foot superficial | 1 | 1 |
| Ditto, bead butt, or moulded and square | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 2½ |
| Ditto, bead flush and square | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 4 |
| Ditto, bead butt and moulded | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 4½ |
| Ditto, ditto, and bead flush, ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 5½ |
| Ditto, bead flush both sides, ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 8 |
| For every additional panel in height, add | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 1 |

If circular on plan, add one half.
If quick sweep, add twice and a half.

## SHUTTERS, HUNG WITH LINES AND WEIGHTS AS SASHES.

| 1-inch 2-panel, square framed, double hung as sashes, per foot superficial | | | 1 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ditto, bead butt, or moulded and square | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 3 |
| Ditto, bead flush and square | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 3 |
| If more than 2 panels, add for each panel | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| If hung with patent lines, add | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 0½ |
| 1¼-inch 2-panel, square framed, double hung as sashes | | ,, | 1 | 2½ |
| Ditto, bead butt, or moulded and square | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 4½ |
| Ditto, bead flush and square | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 6 |
| If more than 2 panels, add for each panel | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| If hung with patent lines, add | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 0½ |
| In addition for extra panels and patent lines, add | | ,, | 0 | 1½ |

## BOXINGS.

| Framed, rabbeted, and beaded, of inch deal | . . . . . . | per foot superficial | 1 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ditto and splayed, termed proper boxings | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 2 |
| Circular on plan, add one half. | | | | |
| If 1¼-inch deal, add | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| 1-inch deal boxings for sliding shutters, single hung, with pulley pieces, beads, and fillets | . . . . | per foot run | 0 | 10 |
| Add, if the shutters are double hung | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| Add, if 1¼-inch | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 1 |

## FRAMED GROUNDS.

Collect the height and width of them by the width on the face, from
extreme point to extreme point each way.

| 1-inch framed grounds, back rabbeted for plastering, or grooved, | | per foot superficial | 0 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1¼-inch ditto       ditto       ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 9 |

|  | | | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1½-inch framed grounds, back rabbeted for plastering, or grooved, | | per foot superficial | 0 | 10½ |
| Add, if circular on plan, one half. | | | | |
| 1-inch skeleton grounds for pilasters | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 7 |
| 1¼-inch ditto         ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 8 |
| 1½-inch ditto         ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 9 |
| If beaded on edge, add | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 1 |

## DEAL INCLOSURES TO STAIRCASES, SHOP FRONTS, ETC.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1¼-inch, square framed, 1 panel high | . . . . . . | per foot superficial | 0 | 10 |
| Ditto, bead butt and square | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, bead flush and square | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 1 |
| Ditto, moulded and square | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| 1½-inch, square framed, 1 panel high | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 11 |
| Ditto, bead butt and square | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 1 |
| Ditto, bead flush and square | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 2 |
| Ditto, moulded and square | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 1 |
| 2-inch, square framed, 1 panel high | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 1 |
| Ditto, bead butt and square | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 3 |
| Ditto, bead flush and square | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 4 |
| Ditto, moulded and square | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 3 |
| If circular on plan, add one half. | | | | |
| If quick sweep, add twice and a half. | | | | |

## FRIEZE AND CRADLING.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1½-inch cradling to entablatures | . . . . . . | per foot superficial | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto, with tongued blockings | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 9 |
| 1½-inch cradling         . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 8 |
| Ditto, with tongued blockings | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 11 |
| Add, if 2 inches thick     . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| 1-inch deal wrought and keyed frieze, joints feather-tongued, and | | | | |
| tongued to soffit     . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 1 |
| Ditto, Honduras mahogany | . . . . . . | ,, | 2 | 2 |
| Ditto, if returned, add for every return, in deal | | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto         ditto | in mahogany | ,, | 0 | 4 |
| If circular on plan, add one half. | | | | |
| Ditto, and quick sweep, add twice and a half. | | | | |
| Add, if 1¼ deal     . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 2 |

## DEAL JAMB LININGS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch, single rabbeted and back rabbeted, or grooved for plastering, | | per foot superficial | 0 | 8 |
| 1¼-inch, ditto         ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 9½ |
| 1½-inch, ditto         ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 11 |
| If circular headed, added one half. | | | | |
| If circular on plan, double the price. | | | | |
| If beaded, add for each edge | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 0¾ |
| If circular ditto     ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 1½ |
| Add, if double rabbeted   . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| 1¼-inch deal square framed jamb linings, the head in 1 panel, and the | | | | |
| jambs 2 panels high     . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, bead butt or moulded | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 2 |
| Ditto, bead flush     . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 3 |

|  | | | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1¼-inch deal square framed jamb linings, the head in 1 panel, and the jambs 2 panels high, raised panels, and moulding round, per foot superficial | | | | | 1 | 9 |
| If the panels are moulded, instead of square, add | | | | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| If the jambs have more than 1 panel, add for each panel | | | | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| 1½-inch square framed jamb linings | | . . . . . . | | ,, | 1 | 1½ |
| Ditto, bead butt or moulded | | . . . . . . | | ,, | 1 | 3½ |
| Ditto, bead flush . . . . . . | | . . . . . . | | ,, | 1 | 4½ |
| Ditto, raised panels and mouldings round . . . . . . | | | | ,, | 1 | 10 |
| Add, if the panels are moulded . . . . . . | | | | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| Add, if the jambs are more than 1 panel in height, for each | | | | ,, | 0 | 1½ |
| If circular, double the price. | | | | | | |

The above are all considered to have dovetailed blockings for the hinges and locks, and they never ought to be executed otherwise.

## LEDGED DOOR.

|  | | | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¾-inch, rough shot edges . . . . . . | | . . . . . . | per foot superficial | | 0 | 7 |
| 1-inch, ditto ditto . . . . . . | | . . . . . . | ,, | | 0 | 8½ |
| 1¼-inch, ditto ditto . . . . . . | | . . . . . . | ,, | | 0 | 10 |
| Add, if tongued . . . . . . | | . . . . . . | ,, | | 0 | 1 |
| 1-inch wrought and ledged doors | | . . . . . . | ,, | | 0 | 10½ |
| Ditto, tongued and beaded | | . . . . . . | ,, | | 1 | 0½ |
| Add, if 1¼-inch . . . . . . | | . . . . . . | ,, | | 0 | 1½ |
| Add, if 1½-inch . . . . . . | | . . . . . . | ,, | | 0 | 2 |
| Add, if folding . . . . . . | | . . . . . . | ,, | | 0 | 1 |

Measure the width by the height; if folding, add the rabbet to the width.

## CELLAR FLAPS.

|  | | | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1½-inch proper ledged flaps, that is, wrought ploughed, tongued, and beaded . . . . . . . . . . . . per foot superficial | | | | | 1 | 4 |
| If not beaded, deduct . . . . . . | | . . . . . . | ,, | | 0 | 1 |
| 1½-inch British oak proper ledged flaps . . . . . . | | | ,, | | 2 | 2 |
| If not beaded, deduct . . . . . . | | . . . . . . | ,, | | 0 | 1½ |
| Notches for ledges in the curbs | | . . . . . . | each | | 0 | 6 |
| Crown Memel fir wrought, framed, and rabbeted curbs | | | per foot cube | | 4 | 0 |
| British oak ditto . . . . . | | . . . . . . | ,, | | 8 | 0 |
| Notches for ledges in ditto | | . . . . . . | ,, | | 0 | 9 |

## FRAMED DOORS AND GATES.

|  | | | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-inch, framed, ledged and braced, filled in with inch battens, ploughed, tongued, and beaded . . . . . . . . . . . . per foot superficial | | | | | 1 | 8 |
| 2½-inch, ditto . . . . . . | | . . . . . . | ,, | | 1 | 10 |
| 3-inch, ditto ditto . . . . . . | | . . . . . . | ,, | | 2 | 0 |
| If filled in with 1¼-inch battens, add . . . . . . | | | ,, | | 0 | 1 |
| If folding, add . . . . . . | | . . . . . . | ,, | | 0 | 3 |

## FRAMED OR PANELLED DOORS FOR CLOSETS.

|  | | | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch 1-panel square framed door . . . . . . | | | per foot superficial | | 0 | 10 |
| Ditto, bead butt, or moulded and square . . . . . . | | | ,, | | 0 | 11½ |
| Ditto, bead flush and square . . . . . . | | | ,, | | 1 | 0½ |
| Ditto, bead butt and moulded . . . . . . | | | ,, | | 1 | 1 |
| 1¼-inch 1-panel square door . . . . . . | | | ,, | | 0 | 11 |

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1¼-inch 1-panel door, bead butt, or moulded and square, per foot super. |  |  | 1 | 0½ |
| Ditto, bead flush and square | ...... | ,, | 1 | 1½ |
| Ditto, bead butt and moulded | ...... | ,, | 1 | 2 |
| If 2 panels, add on the square doors | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| Ditto, on the bead butt, or moulded and square | | ,, | 0 | 1½ |
| Ditto, on the bead flush and square | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto, if moulded both sides | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1½ |
| Ditto, if folding, add ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| Ditto, if very small, ditto ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 |

## FOUR-PANELLED DOORS.

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1½-inch skeleton doors ...... | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto, framed flush for cloth on one side | ...... | ,, | 1 | 1 |
| Ditto     ditto     for cloth on both sides | ...... | ,, | 1 | 2 |
| Ditto, square framed ..... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, bead butt and square | ...... | ,, | 1 | 2 |
| Ditto, bead flush and square | ...... | ,, | 1 | 3 |
| Ditto, moulded and square | ...... | ,, | 1 | 1½ |
| Ditto, bead butt both sides | ...... | ,, | 1 | 4 |
| Ditto     ditto     and bead flush | ...... | ,, | 1 | 5 |
| Ditto     ditto     and moulded | ...... | ,, | 1 | 3½ |
| Ditto, bead flush on both sides | ...... | ,, | 1 | 4 |
| 2-inch skeleton doors ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 11 |
| Ditto, framed flush for cloth on one side | ...... | ,, | 1 | 2 |
| Ditto     ditto     for cloth on both sides | ...... | ,, | 1 | 4½ |
| Ditto, square framed ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 2 |
| Ditto, bead butt and square | ...... | ,, | 1 | 4 |
| Ditto, bead flush and square | ...... | ,, | 1 | 5 |
| Ditto, moulded and square | ...... | ,, | 1 | 4 |
| Ditto, bead butt both sides | ...... | ,, | 1 | 8 |
| Ditto     ditto     and bead flush | ...... | ,, | 1 | 9 |
| Ditto     ditto     and moulded | ...... | ,, | 1 | 6 |
| Ditto, bead flush both sides | ...... | ,, | 1 | 10 |
| Ditto, moulded on both sides | ...... | ,, | 1 | 6 |
| External doors, the lower panels beads flush and square, the upper panels square on both sides, the front rabbeted to receive bolection mouldings, add ...... ...... | | ,, | 0 | 1½ |

(The mouldings must be taken by the foot run, with the gauged and
mitred fillets, if any.)

## SIX-PANELLED DOORS.

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1½-inch skeleton ...... | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 11 |
| Ditto, framed flush on one side for cloth | ...... | ,, | 1 | 2 |
| Ditto     ditto     both sides for ditto | ...... | ,, | 1 | 4 |
| Square framed ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 1 |
| Bead butt and square ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 3 |
| Bead flush and square ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 4 |
| Moulded and square ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 3 |
| Bead butt on both sides ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 5 |
| Ditto, and bead flush ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 6 |
| Ditto, and moulded ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 5 |
| Bead flush both sides ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 7 |
| Bead flush both sides, and moulded | ...... | ,, | 1 | 6 |

| | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moulded both sides ...... | ...... | per foot superficial | 1 | 5 |
| External doors, the lower panel bead flush and square, the upper panels | | | | |
|   square for moulding, add | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto, bead butt on the back | ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto, bead flush on the back | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 |
|   Bolection mouldings with their rabbets to be measured by the foot run. | | | | |
| If raised panels and mouldings, add | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 6 |
| If double margined, add on the 1½-inch | ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto, on the 2-inch ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto, on the 2½-inch ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 |
| If the panels are feather-tongued, add | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| If circular on plan, add one half. | | | | |
| If circular heads,      double. | | | | |
| If elliptic ditto,     twice and a half. | | | | |

## DEAL SASH DOORS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1½-inch oval sash doors, square framed, bottom panels, diminished styles, | | | | |
| | | per foot superficial | 1 | 2 |
| Ditto, bead butt, or moulded and square | ...... | ,, | 1 | 3 |
| Ditto, bead flush and square | ...... | ,, | 1 | 4 |
| Ditto, moulded both sides | ...... | ,, | 1 | 3 |
| Ditto, bead flush and moulded | ...... | ,, | 1 | 5 |
| Add, if the sash be astragal and hollow | ...... | ,, | 0 | 0½ |
| If bolection moulding rabbeted on, add | ...... | by the foot run | 0 | 3 |
| If 2-inch doors, add ...... | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 2 |
| If hung folding, add ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| If double margined, add ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 |
| If 2½-inch doors, add on the 2-inch | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| If hung folding, add ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| If double margined, add ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1½ |
| Oak doors double the price of the deal doors. | | | | |

The price of wainscot and mahogany is so fluctuating, that it would rather mislead, than otherwise, to attempt to give what might be termed a fixed price for doors formed of these woods. The best way of valuing is to ascertain the price of the material, and for the labour to add double the price of deal for wainscot and Honduras mahogany, and twice and a half for Spanish mahogany, taking all the labour in detail.

## DADOS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch deal, keyed ...... | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto, tongued ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 10 |
| Ditto, feather-tongued ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 11 |
| 1¼-inch deal, keyed ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 11 |
| Ditto, tongued ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, feather-tongued ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 0½ |
| Add, if raking and scribed to steps | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1½ |
| Add, if circular on plan, one half. | | | | |
| Add, if quick sweep, double. | | | | |
| Add, if wreathed, three times. | | | | |

## PARTITIONS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch deal, wrought, both sides ploughed and tongued, per foot superficial | | | 0 | 8 |
| Ditto    ditto, and beaded both sides | ...... | ,, | 0 | 9 |

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Add, if ledged | ...... | ...... per foot superficial | 0 | 2 |
| Add, if 1¼-inch deal | ...... | ...... ,, | 0 | 1 |
| 1-inch deal board and brace partition | ...... | ,, | 0 | 8 |

### WAINSCOTINGS (Plinths and Fascias included).

| | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch deal, square framed, 2 panels high | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto, bead butt, or moulded and square | ...... | ,, | 0 | 9 |
| Bead flush and square | ...... | ...... ,, | 0 | 9½ |
| Bead butt both sides | ...... | ...... ,, | 0 | 10 |
| Bead flush ditto | ...... | ...... ,, | 0 | 11 |
| Moulded both sides | ...... | ...... ,, | 0 | 9 |

If to spandrils of stairs, measure them net; take the cutting and waste by the foot run.

### SEATS AND RISERS TO WATER-CLOSETS.

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch deal tongued seats, rounded edge, and bearers, per foot superficial | | 0 | 10 |
| Ditto, with beaded frame, and mitre clamped flap | ,, | 1 | 1 |
| Add, if 1¼-inch deal ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| 1-inch Honduras mahogany seat, with deal bearers | ,, | 2 | 4 |
| Ditto, with beaded frame, and mitre clamped flap | ,, | 2 | 10 |
| Add, if 1¼-inch Honduras mahogany ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 |
| 1-inch Spanish mahogany seat, with deal bearers | ,, | 3 | 10 |
| Ditto, with beaded frame, and mitre clamped flap | ,, | 4 | 10 |
| Mahogany hollow moulding under edge of seat | per foot run | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto in deal ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| Holes cut in deal for basin ...... | each | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto in mahogany ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 8 |
| Ditto in deal, for pull, with bead mitred round | ,, | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto in mahogany, ditto ...... ...... | ,, | 1 | 6 |
| Add, if clean deal, to the above prices of deal | ,, | 0 | 4 |

### STAIRCASES.

#### (All Cylinders to be charged as Day-Work.)

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch deal wrought treads and risers, glued, blocked, and bracketed, per foot superficial | | 0 | 11 |
| 1¼-inch deal treads, with risers, and ditto ...... ,, | | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, 1¼-inch risers, ditto ...... ,, | | 1 | 1 |
| Add, if two fir carriages ...... ...... ,, | | 0 | 3 |
| 1¼-inch deal steps and risers, glued up and blocked to close string, moulded nosings, and two fir carriages ...... ,, | | 1 | 5 |
| Ditto, mitred to cut string, and dovetailed for ballusters ,, | | 1 | 8 |
| Ditto         to winders, circular one end ...... ,, | | 1 | 11 |
| Ditto         to ditto, circular both ends ...... ,, | | 2 | 2 |
| Add, if tongued risers, for each edge ...... per foot run | | 0 | 1 |
| Add, if the joints are feather-tongued ...... per foot superficial | | 0 | 2 |
| Add, if clean deal ...... ...... ,, | | 0 | 4 |
| 1½-inch deal wrought steps, risers, and strong carriages ,, | | 1 | 5 |
| Solid quarter rounds to ends of steps, glued upright | each | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto, veneered ...... ...... ,, | | 5 | 0 |
| Proper curtails, the risers veneered ...... ,, | | 12 | 0 |
| Housings to each end of steps, and wedging to stringboard ,, | | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto to winders ...... ...... ,, | | 0 | 6 |

|  | | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Returned moulded and mitred nosings | ...... | each | | 0 | 8 |
| Ditto, tongued | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto, circular moulded nosings | ...... | „ | | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, tongued | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 4 |
| Plain cut brackets | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 0 |
| Circular ditto | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 6 |

## STRING-BOARDS.—OUTER STRING-BOARDS.

|  | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch plain framed string-boards | ...... per foot superficial | | 0 | 10 |
| 1¼-inch ditto | ...... ...... | „ | 0 | 11 |
| 1½-inch ditto | ...... ...... | „ | 1 | 1 |
| Add, if rabbeted and beaded | ...... | „ | 0 | 1 |
| Add, if sunk | ...... ...... | „ | 0 | 1 |
| Add, if double sunk | ...... ...... | „ | 0 | 2 |
| If the sinkings are beaded, add | ...... | „ | 0 | 1 |
| If moulded, add | ...... ...... | „ | 0 | 2 |
| 1½-inch wreathed string-board, glued upright, rabbeted and beaded, run. | | | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto ditto, sunk | ...... | „ | 5 | 6 |
| Ditto ditto ditto, and moulded | ...... | „ | 6 | 0 |
| If glued up in thicknesses on a cylinder, add | | „ | 1 | 0 |
| If less than 12-inch opening in the well-hole, add for every inch under | | „ | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto on the moulded | ...... ...... | „ | 0 | 4 |

## WALL STRING-BOARDS.

|  | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1¼-inch, plain | ...... ...... per foot superficial | | 0 | 11 |
| Ditto, ramped | ...... ...... | „ | 1 | 3 |
| Ditto, wreathed | ...... ...... | „ | 3 | 9 |
| 1½-inch, plain | ...... ...... | „ | 1 | 1 |
| Ditto, ramped | ...... ...... | „ | 1 | 6 |
| Ditto, wreathed | ...... ...... | „ | 4 | 6 |
| 2-inch, plain | ...... ...... | „ | 1 | 4½ |
| Ditto, ramped | ...... ...... | „ | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto, wreathed | ...... ...... | „ | 6 | 0 |
| If moulded, add on the 1¼-inch | ...... | „ | 0 | 1½ |
| Ditto on the 1½-inch | ...... | „ | 0 | 2½ |
| Ditto on the 2-inch | ...... | „ | 0 | 3 |
| If moulded, add on the circular, double the above prices. | | | | |
| If rabbeted to form a ground for plastering, add on the 1¼-inch | | „ | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto, on the 1½-inch | ...... ...... | „ | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto, on the 2-inch | ...... ...... | „ | 0 | 4 |
| If circular, double the above prices. | | | | |
| Measure all beads and mouldings laid into string-boards per foot run. | | | | |
| Deal bar ballusters, ¾ or ⅞ inch square | ...... per foot run | | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto, dovetailed | ...... ...... | „ | 0 | 2½ |
| Capping or plancere to 1¼-inch or 1½-inch string-boards | „ | | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto, with moulded edges | ...... | „ | 0 | 2½ |
| 2½-inch framed newels | ...... ...... | „ | 0 | 6 |
| If the edges are champhered, with turned ends, add for each edge | „ | | 0 | 0½ |
| Turnings to newels, single and double, or, as the turners designate them, long and short | ...... ...... each | | 1 | 0 |
| Pendants to long newels | ...... ...... | „ | 0 | 3 |
| Fixing iron ballusters with screws | ...... | „ | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, with stays | ...... ...... | „ | 1 | 6 |

G

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moulds for iron ballusters, and attending smith | | each | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto for iron newels, and ditto | ...... | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Fixing iron newels ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 0 |

## HAND-RAILS.

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2½-inch deal, moulded and beaded | ...... | per foot run | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto ramped ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 6 |
| Ditto swan-neck, or level circular ...... | | ,, | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto wreathed ...... | ...... | ,, | 5 | 6 |
| Mitred and turned caps to hand-rail, on newels | | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| 2½-inch dry wainscot moulded and beaded hand-rails, grooved | | ,, | 2 | 6 |
| Ditto, ramped ...... | ...... | ,, | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto, swan-neck, or level circular | ...... | ,, | 6 | 0 |
| Ditto, wreathed ...... | ...... | ,, | 9 | 0 |
| Ditto, scrolled or twisted ...... | ...... | ,, | 10 | 0 |
| Mitred and turned caps to hand-rail, on newels | each | | 2 | 0 |
| 2½-inch Honduras mahogany, moulded and grooved | per foot run | | 2 | 6 |
| Ditto, ramped ...... | ...... | ,, | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto, swan-neck, or level circular | ...... | ,, | 6 | 0 |
| Ditto, wreathed ...... | ...... | ,, | 9 | 0 |
| Ditto, scrolled or twisted ...... | ...... | ,, | 10 | 0 |
| 2½-inch Spanish mahogany moulded and grooved hand-rails | | ,, | 3 | 6 |
| Ditto, ramped ...... | ...... | ,, | 7 | 0 |
| Ditto, swan-neck, or level circular | ...... | ,, | 8 | 0 |
| Ditto, wreathed ...... | ...... | ,, | 16 | 0 |
| Ditto, scrolled or twisted ...... | ...... | ,, | 18 | 0 |
| Mitred and turned caps to Honduras mahogany rails | each | | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto Spanish ditto ...... | | ,, | 2 | 6 |
| Extra sinking for iron cores, in wainscot or Honduras mahogany, | | per foot run | 0 | 1½ |
| Ditto for ditto, in Spanish mahogany | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto for ditto, in circular rails, in wainscot or Honduras mahogany | ,, | | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto for ditto ditto in Spanish mahogany | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4½ |
| Hand-rail nuts and screws, and fixing in deal | each | | 1 | 6 |
| Ditto, in wainscot ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 9 |
| Ditto, in Honduras mahogany | ...... | ,, | 1 | 9 |
| Ditto, in Spanish mahogany | ...... | ,, | 2 | 0 |
| If less than 12-inch opening in the well-hole, add for every inch under, | | | | |
| on the wainscot hand-rails | ...... | per foot run | 1 | 6 |
| Ditto, on the Honduras mahogany | ...... | ,, | 1 | 6 |
| Ditto, on the Spanish mahogany | ...... | ,, | 2 | 0 |

Cylinders, in all cases, extra, or day work.

## QUIRKED DEAL MOULDINGS.

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Straight quirked deal mouldings | ...... | per foot superficial | 1 | 3 |
| Ditto, circular on plan ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 6 |
| Ditto, quick sweep ...... | ...... | ,, | 3 | 6 |
| Ditto, elliptical ...... | ...... | ,, | 4 | 6 |
| Ditto, wreathed ...... | ...... | ,, | 8 | 0 |
| Ditto, to semicircular heads | ...... | ,, | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto, to elliptical ditto ...... | ...... | ,, | 5 | 0 |
| Quirked O G, and bead, per inch girth | ...... | per foot run | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto, worked by hand ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2¼ |

|  | | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quirked ovalo, and bead ...... | ...... | per foot run | 0 | $2\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ditto, worked by hand ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ |

In mouldings by the foot superficial, if worked by hand, add one fourth per foot.

## PILASTERS AND COLUMNS.

| | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch deal, glued and blocked pilasters, mitred at the two returns, per foot superficial | | | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, diminished ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 3 |
| Add, if $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| Diminished columns, glued up in thicknesses | | ,, | 2 | 10 |
| Ditto, under 12 inches diameter | ...... | ,, | 3 | 4 |
| Caps and bases to columns, glued upright and blocked, each 3 inches thick ...... | ...... | ,, | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto, glued up in thicknesses | ...... | ,, | 5 | 0 |
| Grooves to necking to pilasters | ...... | per foot run | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto, splayed ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 |
| Fluting to pilasters, up to 1 inch girth | ...... | ,, | 0 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ditto    ditto, from 1 to 2 inches ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | $2\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ditto    ditto, from 2 to 3 inches ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 |
| Deep fluting to ditto, up to 1 inch girth | ...... | ,, | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto    ditto, from 1 to 2 inches ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | $2\frac{1}{5}$ |
| Ditto    ditto, from 2 to 3 inches ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ |
| If diminished, add to the above prices one quarter | | | | |
| Fluting to columns, up to 1 inch girth | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto    ditto, from 1 to 2 inches ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto    ditto, from 2 to 3 inches ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 |
| Deep fluting to columns, up to 1 inch girth ...... | | ,, | 0 | $2\frac{1}{5}$ |
| Ditto    ditto, from 1 to 2 inches ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | $3\frac{1}{5}$ |
| Ditto    ditto, from 2 to 3 inches ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| If diminished, add to the above prices one half. | | | | |
| Headings to flutes to pilasters | ...... | each | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Stopped ends, ditto ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| Headings to flutes to columns | ...... | ,, | 0 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Stopped ends, ditto ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 |

## WATER TRUNKS AND GUTTERS.

| | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 inches square, 1-inch deal | ...... | per foot run | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, ploughed and tongued, put together with white lead, and pitched inside ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 3 |
| 5 inches square, of $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch deal | ...... | ,, | 1 | 3 |
| Ditto, ploughed and tongued, put together with white lead, and pitched inside ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 6 |
| 1-inch arris gutters, tongued, put together with white lead, and pitched ,, | | | 1 | 0 |
| $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch ditto ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 3 |
| Moulded caps to 5-inch rain-water trunks ...... | | each | 1 | 6 |
| Shoes to ditto ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 6 |
| Hopper heads to rain water trunks of $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch deal | | ,, | 2 | 0 |
| Wall hooks or holdfasts, extra, each | ...... | ,, | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Deal wrought fillets ...... | ...... | per foot run | 0 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Stout ditto ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, champhered ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | $1\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1-inch tongued and rounded stops | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 |

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beaded capping ...... ...... | per foot run | 0 | 1½ |
| If moulded, add ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| Glued wainscot slides to drawers ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| Rabbeted runners to ditto ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 |
| 2¼ to 2½ square framed legs and rails ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 |
| Narrow beaded rails ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 |
| Labour only, to grooves, rabbets, small beads, &c. | ,, | 0 | 0¼ |
| Ditto, in short lengths, add ...... | ,, | 0 | 0½ |
| O G cuttings to standards ...... | ,, | 0 | 1½ |
| Grooves in shelves for dishes ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| Tongued beads in dressers for ditto ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| Rule joints in deal ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto in wainscot or mahogany ...... | ,, | 0 | 8 |

### Numbers each.

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housings to mouldings ...... ...... | per inch girth | 0 | 0¾ |
| Stopped ends to ditto ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 0½ |
| Labour to rounded corners ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| O G cut cantelever trusses to shelves over mantels | ,, | 0 | 9 |
| Double ditto ...... ...... | ,, | 1 | 3 |
| Cross grooves, under 12 inches ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto, stopped in ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 |
| Ends of shelves let in brickwork ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| Lined covers to privy seats, with pegs, edges champhered | ,, | 1 | 6 |
| Deal angle shelves ...... ...... | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, paper boxes ...... ...... | ,, | 2 | 6 |
| Ditto, Honduras mahogany ...... | ,, | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto, Spanish ditto ...... ...... | ,, | 5 | 0 |
| Beech turned cloak pins ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 |
| Wainscot ditto ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 |
| Mahogany ditto ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 9 |
| Harness pins, in beech ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 9 |
| Saddle racks, ditto ...... ...... | ,, £1 | 0 | 0 |
| Towel rollers, ditto, and brackets ...... | ,, | 5 | 0 |

# JOINER'S PRICES FOR LABOUR.

## FLOORS.

|  | Labour only. | | Labour and Nails | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 1-inch deal, wrought and laid folding ...... per square | 5 | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| Ditto      ditto, laid straight joint, headings splayed ,, | 7 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| 1¼-inch deal, wrought and laid folding ...... ,, | 6 | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Ditto      ditto, laid straight joint, headings splayed ,, | 7 | 6 | 9 | 6 |
| 1½-inch deal, wrought and laid folding ...... ,, | 7 | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto      ditto, laid straight joint, headings splayed ,, | 8 | 6 | 11 | 0 |
| If the heading joints are ploughed and tongued, instead of splayed, add ...... ...... ,, | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Add, if ploughed and tongued, or rabbeted and filleted ,, | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| Add, if batten floors ...... ...... ,, | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |

## SKIRTINGS (BACKINGS AND FILLETS INCLUDED).

| | | | Labour only. | | Labour and Nails | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| ¾-inch, square | . . . . . . | per foot superficial | 0 | 1¾ | 0 | 2¾ |
| Ditto, torus | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3¼ |
| 1-inch, square | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto, torus | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 2¼ | 0 | 2¾ |
| Ditto, rabbeted and backed plinth, including fillet | | „ | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| 1¼-inch, square | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 3½ |
| Ditto, torus | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 2¾ | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto, rabbeted and backed plinth, &c. | | „ | 0 | 3½ | 0 | 4½ |
| If double rabbeted and ditto . . . . . . | | „ | 0 | 3¾ | 0 | 5 |
| Add, if raking and scribed to steps | | „ | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3½ |
| If circular, add one half. | | | | | | |
| If plugged to walls, add . . . . . . | | „ | 0 | 0¼ | 0 | 0½ |
| Grooved grounds for skirtings | | per foot run | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 1 |
| Circular ditto . . . . . . | | „ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1½ |
| If the skirtings are wreathed, add on the straight | | „ | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| If the grounds are wreathed, add ditto | | „ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1½ |
| If plugged, add ditto . . . . . . | | „ | 0 | 0¼ | 0 | 0½ |

## DEAL IN THICKNESSES.

| ½-inch, ¾-inch, and 1-inch deal. | | | Labour only. Bench. | | Fixed. | | Labour and Nails. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Rough, fixed | . . . . . . | per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 1 |
| Edges shot | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1½ |
| Wrought on one side | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 1¼ | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto, framed | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 2¼ | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto, ploughed and tongued, or rabbeted | | „ | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2¼ | 0 | 2¾ |
| Wrought on two sides | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 1¾ | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto, framed | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 2¾ | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3½ |
| Ditto, ploughed and tongued, or rabbeted | | „ | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 2¾ | 0 | 3¾ |
| Add, if dovetailed | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 1¾ | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto, in drawer fronts | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| Add, if feather-tongued | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1½ |
| Ditto, if ledged | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1½ |
| Ditto, if plugged to wall | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0¾ |
| Ditto, if beaded for each side | | „ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0½ |
| Ditto, if with bearers | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 1¼ |

| 1¼-inch and 1½-inch deal. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rough, fixed | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 1½ |
| Edges shot | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1¼ | 0 | 1¾ |
| Wrought one side | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 1¾ | 0 | 2¼ |
| Ditto, framed | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3⅗ |
| Ditto, ploughed and tongued, or rabbeted | | „ | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2¾ | 0 | 3¼ |
| Wrought on two sides | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto, framed | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| Ditto, ploughed and tongued, or rabbeted | | „ | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 3½ | 0 | 4½ |
| Add, if dovetailed | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2¼ |
| Ditto, in drawer fronts | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto, if feather-tongued | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1½ |
| Ditto, if ledged | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1½ |
| Ditto, if glued | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1½ |

| | Labour only. | | Labour and Nails. |
| | Bench. | Fixed. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Add, if plugged to walls ...... per foot superficial | 0 0 | 0 0½ | 0 0¾ |
| Ditto, if beaded for each side " | 0 0½ | 0 0½ | 0 0½ |
| Ditto, if with bearers " | 0 0½ | 0 0¾ | 0 1¼ |

### 2-inch and 2½-inch deal.

| | Labour only. | | Labour and Nails. |
| | Bench. | Fixed. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rough, fixed " | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1½ |
| Edges shot " | 0 1¼ | 0 2 | 0 3 |
| Wrought one side " | 0 2 | 0 3½ | 0 4½ |
| Ditto, framed " | 0 3 | 0 5 | 0 6 |
| Ditto, ploughed and tongued, or rabbeted " | 0 2½ | 0 3¾ | 0 4¾ |
| Wrought two sides " | 0 2½ | 0 4½ | 0 5 |
| Ditto, framed " | 0 3½ | 0 6 | 0 7 |
| Ditto, ploughed and tongued, or rabbeted " | 0 3 | 0 5¾ | 0 6¼ |
| Add, if dovetailed or mortice clamped " | 0 2 | 0 2½ | 0 3 |
| Ditto, if feather-tongued " | 0 1 | 0 1½ | 0 1¾ |
| Ditto, if ledged " | 0 1½ | 0 2 | 0 2½ |
| Ditto, if glued " | 0 1 | 0 1¼ | 0 1½ |
| Ditto, if plugged to walls " | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1¼ |
| Ditto, if beaded for each side " | 0 0½ | 0 0½ | 0 0½ |
| Ditto, if with bearers " | 0 1 | 0 1½ | 0 2 |
| Ditto, if with very stout ditto " | 0 1½ | 0 2 | 0 3 |

### 3-inch deal.

| | Labour only. | | Labour and Nails. |
| | Bench. | Fixed. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rough, fixed " | 0 0 | 0 1½ | 0 2 |
| Edges shot " | 0 1¾ | 0 2¼ | 0 3½ |
| Wrought on one side " | 0 2½ | 0 3½ | 0 4½ |
| Ditto, framed " | 0 4 | 0 5½ | 0 6¾ |
| Ditto, ploughed and tongued, or rabbeted " | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 6 |
| Wrought on two sides " | 0 3½ | 0 4½ | 0 5 |
| Ditto, framed " | 0 5 | 0 6½ | 0 7¾ |
| Ditto, ploughed and tongued, or rabbeted " | 0 4 | 0 4¼ | 0 7¼ |
| Add, if dovetailed or mortice clamped " | 0 3 | 0 3½ | 0 4 |
| Add, if feather-tongued " | 0 1½ | 0 1¾ | 0 2 |
| Add, if ledged " | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 3 |
| Add, if glued " | 0 1 | 0 1¼ | 0 1¾ |
| Add, if plugged to walls " | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1¼ |
| Add, if beaded for each side " | 0 0½ | 0 0½ | 0 0½ |
| Add, if with bearers " | 0 1½ | 0 2 | 0 2½ |
| Add, if ditto, very stout " | 0 2 | 0 2½ | 0 3 |
| Add, if ditto, and framed " | 0 2½ | 0 3 | 0 4 |

### 1-inch and 1¼-inch oak.

| | Labour only. | | Labour and Nails. |
| | Bench. | Fixed. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rough, fixed " | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 1¾ |
| Ditto, edges shot " | 0 0¾ | 0 1¾ | 0 2½ |
| Wrought one side " | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 4 |
| Ditto, framed " | 0 3¼ | 0 4¼ | 0 5¼ |
| Wrought two sides " | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 5 |
| Ditto, framed " | 0 4½ | 0 5½ | 0 6½ |
| Add, if beaded " | 0 0½ | 0 0½ | 0 0½ |
| Add, if ploughed and tongued " | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 1¾ |
| Add, if ledged " | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 2½ |

### 2-inch and 2½-inch oak.

| | Labour only. | | Labour and Nails. |
| | Bench. | Fixed. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rough, fixed " | 0 0 | 0 1½ | 0 2½ |
| Edges shot " | 0 1 | 0 2½ | 0 3½ |

| | | Labour only. | | | | Labour and Nails | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bench. | | Fixed. | | | |
| | | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Wrought one side | per foot superficial | 0 | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $4\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Ditto both sides | " | 0 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 5 | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, framed | " | 0 | 5 | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Add, if beaded | " | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Add, if ploughed and tongued | " | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Add, if ledged | " | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ |

### 3-inch oak.

| | | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rough, fixed | " | 0 | 0 | 0 | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | 3 |
| Edges shot | " | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $3\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | $4\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Wrought one side | " | 0 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto both sides | " | 0 | 4 | 0 | $5\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto, framed | " | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $7\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 8 |
| Add, if beaded | " | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Add, if ploughed and tongued | " | 0 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 3 |
| Add, if ledged | " | 0 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 3 |

## WAINSCOT AND HONDURAS MAHOGANY.

### $\frac{1}{2}$-inch, $\frac{3}{4}$-inch, and 1-inch.

| | | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wrought on one side | per foot superficial | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, glued and blocked | " | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | $5\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Wrought on both sides | " | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | $5\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ditto, and dovetailed | " | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | $7\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Add, if in drawer fronts (if very small, one half in addition) | " | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| If tongued, add | " | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ |
| If beaded, add | " | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ |

### $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch and $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch.

| | | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wrought one side | " | 0 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 5 |
| Ditto, glued and blocked | " | 0 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 6 |
| Wrought both sides | " | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto, framed | " | 0 | 6 | 0 | $7\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto, and dovetailed | " | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 11 |
| Ditto, in drawer fronts (if very small, one half in addition) | " | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| If tongued, add | " | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ |
| If beaded, add | " | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Mortice clamped ends | per foot run | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Mitred ditto | " | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 |

### 2-inch and $2\frac{1}{2}$-inch.

| | | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wrought on one side | per foot superficial | 0 | 3 | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto, glued and blocked | " | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 6 | 0 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Wrought both sides | " | 0 | 8 | 0 | $9\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, framed | " | 0 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| Ditto, and dovetailed | " | 0 | $9\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 11 | 1 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, in drawer fronts (if very small, one half in addition) | " | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| Add, if tongued | " | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Add, if beaded | " | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Mortice clamped ends | per foot run | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Mitred ditto | " | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

## SPANISH MAHOGANY.

| | | Labour only. | | | | Labour and Nails. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bench. | | Fixed. | | | |
| | | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* |

### ½-inch and ¾-inch.

| | | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wrought on one side | per foot superficial | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 3½ | 0 | 4¾ |
| Ditto, glued and blocked | " | 0 | 3½ | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 5¾ |
| Wrought on both sides | " | 0 | 4¼ | 0 | 5¼ | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto, dovetailed | " | 0 | 7¼ | 0 | 8¼ | 0 | 10 |
| Ditto, in drawer fronts (if very small, one half in addition) | " | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| Add, if tongued | " | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 1 |
| Add, if beaded | " | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0½ |

### 1-inch and 1¼-inch

| | | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wrought one side | " | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto, glued and blocked | " | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5½ | 0 | 8 |
| Wrought on both sides | " | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6¼ | 0 | 8½ |
| Ditto, and framed | " | 0 | 7½ | 0 | 9 | 0 | 11 |
| Ditto, dovetailed | " | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10½ | 1 | 1 |
| Ditto, in drawer fronts (if very small, one half in addition) | " | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| Add, if tongued | " | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1¼ |
| Add, if beaded | " | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0½ |
| Mortice clamped ends | per foot run | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| Ditto, mitred | " | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 2 |

### 1½-inch.

| | | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wrought one side | per foot superficial | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 6½ |
| Ditto, glued and blocked | " | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5½ | 0 | 7½ |
| Wrought on both sides | " | 0 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 9¼ |
| Ditto, framed | " | 0 | 7½ | 0 | 9½ | 1 | 0¾ |
| Ditto, dovetailed | " | 0 | 9½ | 0 | 11½ | 1 | 2 |
| Ditto, in drawer fronts (if very small, one half in addition) | " | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 |
| Add, if tongued | " | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1¼ |
| Add, if beaded | " | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 0¾ |
| Mortice clamped ends | per foot run | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 |
| Ditto, mitred | " | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 2 |

## FIXED SASHES, IN DEAL.

| | | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1½-inch, ovalo | per foot superficial | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 3¼ | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto, circular on plan | " | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8¼ |
| Ditto, semicircular head, chord bar from meeting rail | " | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 2 |
| 2-inch, ovalo | " | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5¼ |
| Ditto, circular on plan | " | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 10½ |
| Ditto, semicircular head, chord bar from meeting rail | " | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Add, if 2½-inch sashes | " | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2¼ |
| Add, if astragal and hollow | " | 0 | 0¼ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0½ |
| Add, if lamb's tongue, or other fancy moulded bar | " | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1¼ | 0 | 1½ |

## SASHES IN WAINSCOT OR HONDURAS MAHOGANY.

| | Labour only. Bench. | | Fixed. | | Labour and Nails. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 1½-inch, ovalo ...... per foot superficial | 0 | 3½ | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5¾ |
| Ditto, circular on plan ...... „ | 0 | 6¾ | 0 | 8¾ | 0 | 10¾ |
| Ditto, circular head, chord bar from meeting rail „ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2½ | 1 | 6 |
| 2-inch, ovalo ...... „ | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 6½ |
| Ditto, circular on plan ...... „ | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9¾ | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, circular head, chord bar from meeting rail „ | 1 | 2½ | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Add, if 2½-inch sashes ...... „ | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 3 |
| Add, if astragal and hollow „ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Add, if lamb's tongue, or other fancy moulded bar „ | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 3 |

## SPANISH MAHOGANY.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1½-inch, astragal and hollow per foot superficial | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5½ | 0 | 7½ |
| Ditto, circular on plan ...... „ | 0 | 7¾ | 0 | 9¼ | 0 | 11 |
| Ditto, circular head, chord bar from meeting rail „ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3½ | 1 | 7 |
| Add, if 2-inch ...... „ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1½ |
| Add, if 2½-inch ...... „ | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 3 |
| Add, if lamb's tongue, or other fancy moulded bar | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3½ |

## SHOP FRONT SASHES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-inch deal, ovalo per foot superficial | 0 | 3½ | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 5½ |
| Ditto, circular on plan „ | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6½ | 0 | 8½ |
| Ditto, bull-nosed or quadrant corners „ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2½ | 1 | 6 |
| If 2½-inch, add ...... „ | 0 | 1¾ | 0 | 1¾ | 0 | 2½ |
| Add, if astragal and hollow „ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0½ |
| 2-inch wainscot or Honduras mahogany, astragal and hollow ...... „ | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7¾ |
| Ditto, circular on plan „ | 0 | 7½ | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, bull-nosed or quadrant corners „ | 1 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| If 2½-inch, add ...... „ | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 2 |
| If lamb's tongue, or other fancy moulded bar „ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 2-inch Spanish mahogany, astragal and hollow „ | 0 | 7½ | 0 | 8½ | 0 | 9½ |
| Ditto, circular on plan „ | 0 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2¼ |
| Ditto, bull-nosed or quadrant corners „ | 2 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 11 |
| Add, if 2½-inch ...... „ | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 2 |
| Add, if lamb's tongue, or other fancy bar „ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Ovalo cant bars, in deal per foot run | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto, in wainscot or Honduras mahogany „ | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| Ditto, in Spanish mahogany „ | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| Cross bars to quadrant corners, in deal „ | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 3½ |
| Ditto, in wainscot or Honduras mahogany „ | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 6½ |
| Ditto, in Spanish mahogany „ | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| Guard beads, in deal ...... „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2½ |
| Ditto, in wainscot or Honduras mahogany „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto, in Spanish mahogany „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 |

## SASHES AND FRAMES.

From the Bench includes the preparing and fitting the sashes, but not the hanging—the latter is included under the head of " fixing."

| | Labour only. Bench. | | Fixed. | | Labour and Nails. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Deal cased frames, oak sunk sills, deal pulley pieces, beads, &c., 1½-inch deal ovalo sashes, single hung, per foot superficial | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7¼ |
| Ditto, double hung ...... ,, | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7½ |
| Ditto, but 2-inch ovalo sashes ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7½ | 0 | 8¾ |
| Ditto, circular on plan ...... ,, | 0 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3½ |
| Ditto, circular head, with chord bar from meeting rail | 1 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| Add, if 2½-inch ...... ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1½ |
| Add, if astragal and hollow ,, | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0½ |
| Add, if lamb's tongue, or other fancy moulded bar | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1¼ |
| Add, if marginal lights ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1¼ |
| Add, if Venetian or Palladian sashes and frames ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2½ |
| Deal cased frames, oak double sunk sills, wainscot or Honduras mahogany pulley pieces, beads, &c., 1½-inch wainscot or Honduras mahogany ovalo sashes, double hung ,, | 0 | 7¼ | 0 | 8¾ | 0 | 10½ |
| Ditto, but 2-inch ovalo sashes ,, | 0 | 8¼ | 0 | 9¾ | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, circular on plan ,, | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5½ | 1 | 9 |
| Ditto, circular head, chord bar from meeting rail | 1 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 10 |
| Add, if 2½-inch ...... ,, | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 1¾ |
| Add, if astragal and hollow ,, | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 1 |
| Add, if lamb's tongue, or other fancy moulded bar | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1¼ |
| Add, if marginal lights ,, | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 2 |
| Add, if Venetian or Palladian windows ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3½ |
| Add, if Spanish mahogany, 1-5th on ditto. | | | | | | |

## SKYLIGHTS.

| | Labour only. Bench. | | Fixed. | | Labour and Nails. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1½-inch and 2-inch, ovalo per foot superficial | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3½ | 0 | 4½ |
| Ditto, astragal and hollow ,, | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 4¼ | 0 | 5¼ |
| Add, if with cross bars ...... ,, | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 2½-inch deal, ovalo ...... ,, | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 5½ |
| Ditto, astragal and hollow ,, | 0 | 3½ | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| Add, if with cross bars ...... ,, | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| Add, if irregular plan ...... ,, | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 1¾ |
| Hips ...... per foot run | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 |

## CURBS FOR DITTO.

| | Labour only. Bench. | | Fixed. | | Labour and Nails. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1½-inch or 2-inch in two thicknesses for circular skylights ...... per foot run | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto, elliptical ...... ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7½ | 0 | 9 |
| Add, if bevelled or splayed ,, | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 1¾ |
| Add, if champhered ...... ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1¼ |

## BACK LININGS.

| | Labour only. Bench. | | Fixed. | | Labour and Nails. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch, plain keyed per foot superficial | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5½ |
| Ditto, framed square, 2 panels high ,, | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 6 |

| | | Labour only. | | | | Labour and Nails | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bench. | | Fixed. | | | |
| | | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 1-inch, moulded or bead butt | per foot superficial | 0 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 5 | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, bead flush ...... | ,, | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $5\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Add, if $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch ...... | ,, | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Add, if splayed ...... | ,, | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ |
| If more than 2 panels in height, add for each ,, | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ |

## BACKS, ELBOWS, AND SOFFITS.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch plain keyed backs and elbows | per foot super. | 0 | 3 | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto, framed square in 1 panel | ,, | 0 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 5 | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, moulded or bead butt | ,, | 0 | 4 | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto, bead flush ...... | ,, | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 6 | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Add, if circular on plan, one half more. | | | | | | | |
| Add, if $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch ...... | ,, | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Add, if $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Add, if the elbows are splayed | ,, | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1 |
| Add, if raised mouldings | ,, | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1 |
| Deal beaded capping to window backs | per foot run | 0 | 1 | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $1\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Elbow caps and passing pieces | each | 0 | 3 | 0 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $3\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1-inch plain keyed soffits | per foot superficial | 0 | 4 | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto, framed square in 1 panel | ,, | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 6 | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, moulded or bead butt | ,, | 0 | 5 | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 8 |
| Ditto, bead flush ...... | ,, | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 7 | 0 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Add, if $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch ...... | ,, | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Add, if $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Add, if splayed ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Add, if raised mouldings ...... | ,, | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | 1 |
| Add, if circular one edge ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| Add, if circular both edges | ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 |
| Add, if circular head in 2 panels, double the price. | | | | | | | |

## BOXINGS.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch or $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch, framed, rabbeted and beaded, | per foot superficial | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| Ditto ditto and splayed (or proper) ,, | | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| Add, if circular on plan, one half. | | | | | | | |
| Boxings for shutters hung as sashes | per foot run | 0 | 6 | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 9 |

## INSIDE SHUTTERS.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $\frac{3}{4}$ and 1-inch, proper, ledged | per foot superficial | 0 | 3 | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, clamped ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, mortice clamped ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1-inch and $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch 2-panel, square, in 1 height ,, | | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto, bead butt and square | ,, | 0 | 5 | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, moulded, or bead flush and square | ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 | $7\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, moulded and bead butt | ,, | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 |
| Ditto, moulded and bead flush | ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, moulded both sides | ,, | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9 |
| If $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch deal, add ...... | ,, | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ |
| If raised mouldings, add ...... | ,, | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ |
| If more than 2 panels high, add for each panel ,, | | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ |

| | Labour only. | | | | Labour and Nails. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bench. | | Fixed. | | | |
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| If more than 1 height, add for each     per foot super. | 0 | 1 | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $1\frac{3}{4}$ |
| If prepared with cross bead, but not cut, add ,, | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 |
| If the shutters are less than board wide, add to the above prices one fourth. | | | | | | |

## OUTSIDE SHUTTERS.

| | | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch and $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch 2-panel, square framed     per foot superficial | | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto, bead butt and square | ,, | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, moulded, or bead flush and square | ,, | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 7 |
| Add, if raised mouldings ...... | ,, | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Add, if $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch deal     ...... | ,, | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ |
| For every extra panel in height, add | ,, | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | 1 |
| Groove to inclose shutters | per foot run | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| Circular styles to bull-nosed corners, each style | ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 |

Circular on plan, add one half, per foot superficial.
Quadrant corners, add three times.
Circular heads, add twice.
Elliptic ditto, add three times.

## SHUTTERS HUNG AS SASHES, WITH LINES AND WEIGHTS.

| | | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch or $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch 2-panel, square, per foot superficial | | 0 | 4 | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, bead butt, or moulded, and square | ,, | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto, bead flush, or ditto | ,, | 0 | 5 | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Add, if $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch     ...... | ,, | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Add, if frieze panels     ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Add, if double margined ...... | ,, | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 2 |

## DOOR JAMBS.

| | | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch and $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch, single rabbeted, per foot superficial | | 0 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto to heads, circular on plan, one edge | ,, | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto         ditto         two edges | ,, | 0 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 10 | 0 | $11\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, double rabbeted     ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto to heads, circular on plan, one edge | ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto to ditto         ditto         both edges | ,, | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 11 |
| Add, if beaded for each edge | ,, | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Square framed jambs and soffit, each in 1 panel, double rabbeted     ...... | ,, | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, bead butt     ...... | ,, | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto, moulded, or bead flush | ,, | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Add, if raised mouldings ...... | ,, | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Add for every additional panel | ,, | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | 1 |
| Add, if frieze panel     ...... | ,, | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $1\frac{3}{4}$ |

Add, if circular heads, double the price.

## FRAMED GROUNDS.

| | | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch and $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch, framed or splayed, per foot super. | | 0 | 3 | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $5\frac{3}{8}$ |
| Ditto, circular on plan     ...... | ,, | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Ditto, elliptic head     ...... | ,, | 0 | 9 | 1 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 6 |

| | Labour only. Bench. | | Fixed. | | Labour and Nails | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 1-inch and 1¼-inch skeleton grounds for pilasters, per foot superficial | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| 1½-inch ditto ditto „ | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 5½ |
| 2-inch ditto ditto „ | 0 | 3½ | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| Add, if the door grounds are 1½-inch „ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0¾ |
| Add, if back rabbeted or grooved for plastering „ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0¾ |
| Add, if beaded for each edge „ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0¾ |
| Add, if mitred ...... „ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1¼ |

### EDGES TO STALL BOARDS PER FOOT RUN.

| | Labour only. Bench. | | Fixed. | | Labour and Nails | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moulded edges to stall boards per inch girth | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 1 |
| Ditto, circular on plan ...... „ | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 1¾ |
| Ditto, quick sweep or quadrant corners „ | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3½ |

### DEAL INCLOSURES TO SHOP FRONTS.

| | Labour only. Bench. | | Fixed. | | Labour and Nails | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1¼-inch and 1½-inch, square, framed, 1 panel high, per foot run | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5¼ | 0 | 6¾ |
| Ditto, bead butt and square „ | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto, moulded and square „ | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6½ | 0 | 7½ |
| Ditto, bead flush and square „ | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6½ | 0 | 7½ |
| Add, if raised mouldings ...... „ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0¾ |
| Add, if 2-inch ...... „ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0¾ |
| Add, if circular on plan, one half. | | | | | | |
| Add, if quick sweep or quadrant corners, three times. | | | | | | |
| Add, if to small counters ...... „ | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3½ |

### FRIEZE AND CRADLING.

| | Labour only. Bench. | | Fixed. | | Labour and Nails | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cradling to straight entablatures per foot run | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto, ditto, with tongued blockings „ | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 7 |
| 1¼-inch wrought and keyed frieze, joints feather-tongued, and lower edge tongued for soffit „ | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| Ditto, with 2 mitred returns „ | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 9 |
| Add, if circular on plan, one half. | | | | | | |
| Add, if quick sweep or quadrant corners, three times. | | | | | | |

### LEDGED DOORS.

| | Labour only. Bench. | | Fixed. | | Labour and Nails | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¾-inch and 1-inch deal, edges shot, per foot superficial | 0 | 1¾ | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 3½ |
| Ditto, wrought ...... „ | 0 | 2¼ | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto, proper ...... „ | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 3¼ | 0 | 4½ |
| Add, if 1¼-inch ditto ...... „ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 1 |
| Add, if 1½-inch ditto ...... „ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 1 |
| Add, if rabbeted folding ...... „ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0¾ |
| Add, if braced ...... „ | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 1 |
| Add, if in 2 heights ...... „ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1¼ |

### CELLAR FLAPS.

| | Labour only. Bench. | | Fixed. | | Labour and Nails | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1½-inch, wrought, proper ledged per foot superficial | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9½ |
| 2-inch ditto ...... „ | 0 | 7 | 0 | 9½ | 0 | 11 |
| Add, if oak, one half more. | | | | | | |

| | | Labour only. Bench. | | Labour only. Fixed. | | Labour and Nails. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Letting ledges into curb ...... | each | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 3½ |
| Ditto, in oak ...... | ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 |

## FRAMED GATES.

| | | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-inch, framed, ledged, and braced, filled in with 1-inch deal, ploughed, tongued, and beaded, per foot super. | | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6½ | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto, with battens gauged to a width ,, | | 0 | 5½ | 0 | 7 | 0 | 9½ |
| Add, if 2½-inch ...... ,, | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 2 |
| Add, if 3-inch ...... ,, | | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Add, if rabbeted folding ...... ,, | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2½ |
| 2-inch, framed, bead butt and square, rabbeted folding, in 6-panel, each fold ,, | | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Ditto, bead flush and square ,, | | 0 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Ditto, bead flush both sides ,, | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2½ | 1 | 4½ |
| Add, if 2½-inch ...... ,, | | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 2 |
| Add, if 3-inch ...... ,, | | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 3 |
| For every additional panel, add ,, | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1¼ |
| If wicket gates, add extra on the 2-inch ,, | | 5 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| Ditto      ditto      on the 2½-inch ,, | | 6 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Ditto      ditto      on the 3-inch ,, | | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 6 |

## FRAMED OR PANELLED DOORS.

| | | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch and 1¼-inch 2-panel square doors, per foot super. | | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| Ditto, bead butt and square ,, | | 0 | 3½ | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 5½ |
| Ditto, bead flush and square ,, | | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto, moulded and square ,, | | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto, and bead butt ...... ,, | | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 5½ | 0 | 6½ |
| Ditto, moulded both sides ...... ,, | | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| Add, if 1½-inch deal ...... ,, | | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0¾ |
| Add, if raised mouldings (one side) ,, | | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0¾ |
| Small doors, add one fourth. ,, | | | | | | | |

### 1¼-inch and 1½-inch 4-panelled doors.

| | | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Skeleton doors ...... per foot superficial | | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| Framed flush for cloth ...... ,, | | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 5½ | 0 | 6½ |
| Square framed ...... ,, | | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto, and bead butt ...... ,, | | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 5½ | 0 | 6½ |
| Ditto, and bead flush ...... ,, | | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto, and moulded ...... ,, | | 0 | 5½ | 0 | 6½ | 0 | 7½ |
| Add, if raised mouldings (one side) ,, | | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0¾ |
| Ditto, moulded on the back, and square, add ,, | | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 1 |
| Ditto, and bead butt, add ...... ,, | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1¼ |
| Ditto, moulded both sides ...... ,, | | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 |
| Add, if rabbeted folding ...... ,, | | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1¼ |

### 2-inch 4-panelled doors.

| | | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Skeleton doors ...... per foot superficial | | 0 | 3½ | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 5½ |
| Ditto, framed flush for cloth ,, | | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| Square framed ...... ,, | | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 5½ | 0 | 6½ |
| Ditto and bead butt ...... ,, | | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto, and bead flush ...... ,, | | 0 | 5½ | 0 | 6½ | 0 | 7½ |

| | | Labour only. Bench. | | Fixed. | | Labour and Nails. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Square framed, and moulded | per foot superficial | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Moulded and bead butt ...... | ,, | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, and bead flush ..... | ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 |
| Moulded both sides ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 |
| Bead butt both sides ...... | ,, | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bead flush both sides ...... | ,, | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Add, if raised mouldings (one side) | ,, | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Add, if rabbeted folding ...... | ,, | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| External doors, the lower panels bead flush and square, the upper panels square both sides | ,, | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, bead butt on the back | ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | $9\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ditto, bead flush ditto ...... | ,, | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $9\frac{3}{4}$ |
| If the 2 upper panels have quirked deal mouldings one side, add ...... | ,, | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | 1 |
| Ditto, ditto, bolection moulding rabbeted on, and gauged and mitred fillet...... | ,, | 0 | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto, ditto, if raised ditto ...... | ,, | 0 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |

### 2-inch 6-panelled doors.

| | | Bench. | | Fixed. | | Labour and Nails. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Skeleton doors ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Framed flush for cloth ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 |
| Square framed ...... | ,, | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, and bead butt ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 |
| Ditto, and bead flush ...... | ,, | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, and moulded ...... | ,, | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $8\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Moulded and bead butt ...... | ,, | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, and bead flush ...... | ,, | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9 |
| Moulded both sides ...... | ,, | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bead butt both sides ...... | ,, | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bead flush both sides ...... | ,, | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $9\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Add, if raised mouldings (one side) | ,, | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Add, if rabbeted folding ...... | ,, | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 2 |
| External doors, the lower panels bead flush and square, and the 4 upper panels both sides square, to receive bolection mouldings | ,, | 0 | $6\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | $7\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | $8\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ditto, bead butt on the back | ,, | 0 | $6\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $7\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $8\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Ditto, bead flush ditto ...... | ,, | 0 | $7\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | $8\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | $9\frac{1}{4}$ |
| If the 4 upper panels be quirked mouldings, add | ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ |
| If raised mouldings, add ...... | ,, | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $1\frac{3}{4}$ |
| If bolection moulding, rabbeted on with gauged and mitred fillet ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | 0 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 3 |
| If $2\frac{1}{2}$-inch, add on the 2-inch | ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ |
| If ditto folding, add ditto ...... | ,, | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| For doors flush on both sides, ditto | ,, | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | $1\frac{3}{4}$ |

## DEAL SASH DOORS.

| | | Bench. | | Fixed. | | Labour and Nails. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch ovalo sash, lower part in 2 panels square, | per foot superficial | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto, ditto, bead butt and square | ,, | 0 | $5\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | $7\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ditto, ditto, bead flush and square | ,, | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, moulded and square...... | ,, | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, raised moulding and ditto | ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 |

| | Bench s. d. | Fixed s d. | Labour and Nails s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| If any one moulded on the back instead of square, add ...... ...... per foot superficial | 0 0½ | 0 0½ | 0 0¼ |
| Ditto, raised, moulded, ditto „ | 0 0¾ | 0 0¾ | 0 1 |
| 2-inch ovalo sash door, lower part 2 panels square „ | 0 5½ | 0 6½ | 0 7¼ |
| Ditto, ditto, bead butt and square „ | 0 5¾ | 0 6¾ | 0 7¾ |
| Ditto, ditto, bead flush and square „ | 0 6 | 0 7 | 0 8 |
| Ditto, ditto, moulded and square „ | 0 6 | 0 7 | 0 8 |
| Ditto, ditto, raised moulding and ditto „ | 0 6¾ | 0 7¾ | 0 8¾ |
| If moulded on the back instead of square, add „ | 0 0½ | 0 0½ | 0 0½ |
| Ditto, raised, moulded, ditto „ | 0 0¾ | 0 0¾ | 0 1 |
| If diminished styles, add ...... „ | 0 0¾ | 0 0¾ | 0 1 |
| If astragal and hollow sash, add „ | 0 0¼ | 0 0¼ | 0 0¼ |
| If double margined, add ...... „ | 0 1 | 0 1½ | 0 1¾ |
| 2-inch sash doors, lower part in 2 panels square, diminished styles, with shutter framed, bead butt, and ovalo sash rabbeted and fixed in per foot super. | 1 0 | 1 2 | 1 4 |
| Ditto, bead butt and square „ | 1 0½ | 1 2½ | 1 4½ |
| Ditto, bead flush and square „ | 1 1 | 1 3 | 1 5 |
| Ditto, moulded and square „ | 1 0½ | 1 2½ | 1 4½ |
| Ditto, raised moulding and square „ | 1 2 | 1 3½ | 1 6 |
| If moulded on the back, add „ | 0 0½ | 0 0½ | 0 0½ |
| Add, if rabbeted folding ...... „ | 0 0½ | 0 1 | 0 1¼ |
| Add, if double margin ...... „ | 0 1½ | 0 1½ | 0 2 |
| Add, if astragal and hollow sash „ | 0 0¼ | 0 0¼ | 0 0½ |
| Add, if 2½-inch ...... „ | 0 1½ | 0 2½ | 0 3 |
| Add, if circular on plan, one half. | | | |
| Add, if ditto quick sweep, three times. | | | |
| Add, if circular heads, four times the price. | | | |
| Add, if elliptic or Gothic headed, five times the price. | | | |
| Wainscot or Honduras mahogany double the price of deal, per foot superficial. | | | |
| Spanish mahogany triple the price of deal, ditto. | | | |

## DADO.

| | Bench s. d. | Fixed s d. | Labour and Nails s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch and 1¼-inch, keyed...... per foot superficial | 0 2½ | 0 3½ | 0 4½ |
| Ditto, tongued ...... „ | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 5 |
| Ditto, feather-tongued ...... „ | 0 3½ | 0 4½ | 0 6 |
| Add, if raking and scribed to steps „ | 0 0½ | 0 0½ | 0 0¾ |
| Add, if circular on plan, one half. | | | |
| Add, if wreathed, triple. | | | |
| Add, if to small quadrants, three times. | | | |

## WAINSCOTING.

| | Bench s. d. | Fixed s d. | Labour and Nails s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch and 1¼-inch, square, 2 panels high, per foot superficial | 0 2¼ | 0 3 | 0 4 |
| Ditto, moulded or bead butt „ | 0 2¾ | 0 3½ | 0 4½ |
| Ditto, or bead flush ...... „ | 0 3¼ | 0 4 | 0 5 |
| Dwarf wainscoting, 1 panel high, add „ | 0 0½ | 0 0½ | 0 0½ |
| Ditto, 2 panels ditto ...... „ | 0 0¾ | 0 0¾ | 0 0¾ |
| Ditto, moulded or bead flush „ | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| 1-inch and 1¼-inch board and brace „ | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 4 |

## PARTITIONS, FASCIA AND SKIRTING INCLUDED.

| | Labour only. | | Labour and Nails. | |
| | Bench | Fixed | | |
| | s.  d. | s.  d. | s.  d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1½-inch board and brace ...... per foot superficial | 0  2½ | 0  3½ | 0  4½ | |
| 1¼-inch and 1½-inch, square framed  „ | 0  3 | 0  4 | 0  5 | |
| Ditto, bead butt, or moulded and square  „ | 0  3½ | 0  4½ | 0  5½ | |
| Ditto, bead flush and square  „ | 0  4 | 0  5 | 0  6 | |
| Ditto, bead butt, or moulded both sides  „ | 0  4 | 0  5 | 0  6 | |
| 2-inch and 2½-inch, square framed, 2 panels high | 0  3½ | 0  5 | 0  6 | |
| Ditto, bead butt, or moulded and square  „ | 0  4 | 0  5½ | 0  6½ | |
| Ditto, bead flush and square  „ | 0  4½ | 0  6 | 0  7 | |
| If moulded on both sides ......  „ | 0  5 | 0  6½ | 0  7½ | |
| If bead flush ditto  „ | 0  5¼ | 0  6¼ | 0  7¼ | |

If circular on plan, add one half.
Ditto, quick sweep, add double.
Ditto, quadrant corners, add three times.

## SEATS AND RISERS TO WATER-CLOSETS.

| | Bench | Fixed | Labour and Nails |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch or 1¼-inch, tongued, and bearers, per foot super. | 0  4½ | 0  6½ | 0  7½ |
| Ditto, beaded frame and mitre clamped flap  „ | 0  6½ | 0  8½ | 0  9½ |
| If Honduras mahogany, add  „ | 0  3 | 0  4 | 0  4 |
| If Spanish mahogany, add ......  „ | 0  4 | 0  4 | 0  4 |
| Holes cut for basins in deal edges, splayed  each | 0  2 | 0  2 | 0  2 |
| Ditto, and bead round for pull  „ | 0  6 | 0  8 | 0  9 |
| Holes cut in mahogany for basin, &c.  „ | 0  4 | 0  4 | 0  4 |
| Ditto, and bead for pull in mahogany  „ | 0  10 | 1  0 | 1  0 |

## STAIRCASES.

| | Bench | Fixed | Labour and Nails |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch and 1¼-inch deal wrought treads and risers, glued, blocked, and bracketed, per foot superficial | 0  3½ | 0  5 | 0  6 |
| Ditto, with 2 fir carriages......  „ | 0  5 | 0  6½ | 0  7 |
| Ditto, glued up and blocked to close string moulded nosing ..... ......  „ | 0  4½ | 0  6 | 0  7 |
| Ditto, with 2 fir carriages .....  „ | 0  6 | 0  7½ | 0  8½ |
| Ditto, mitred to cut string, and dovetailed for balusters ...... ......  „ | 0  7 | 0  8½ | 0  9 |
| Ditto to winders, circular one end  „ | 0  5½ | 0  7 | 0  10 |
| Ditto, both ends  „ | 0  8 | 0  10 | 1  1 |
| Add, if feather-tongued ......  „ | 0  0¾ | 0  1 | 0  1¼ |
| 1½-inch wrought treads, risers, and carriages  „ | 0  5½ | 0  7 | 0  8 |
| Solid quarter rounds to steps  each | 1  0 | 1  3 | 1  9 |
| Veneered ditto ......  „ | 2  0 | 3  0 | 4  0 |
| Proper curtails ......  „ | 6  0 | 7  0 | 9  0 |
| Return moulded nosings ......  „ | 0  2 | 0  4 | 0  5 |
| Ditto, tongued ......  „ | 0  3 | 0  6 | 0  7 |
| Circular ditto ......  „ | 0  3 | 0  6 | 0  7 |
| Ditto, tongued ......  „ | 0  4 | 0  8 | 0  8 |
| Plain O G cut brackets ......  „ | 0  4 | 0  6 | 0  8 |
| Circular ditto ......  „ | 0  8 | 0  10 | 1  0 |
| Housing to ends of steps and risers  „ | 0  1 | 0  2½ | 0  3 |
| Ditto to winders ......  „ | 0  1½ | 0  4 | 0  6 |
| Ditto to moulded ditto ......  „ | 0  1¼ | 0  3 | 0  4 |
| Ditto to winders ditto ......  „ | 0  1¾ | 0  4 | 0  7 |

I

## STRING-BOARDS.

| | Labour only. | | | | Labour and Nails | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bench. | | Fixed. | | | |
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 1-inch and 1¼-inch, plain outer string, framed, per foot superficial | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto, rabbeted and beaded „ | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| Ditto, sunk ...... „ | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto, and cut or mitred to steps „ | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| Add, if moulded ...... „ | 0 | 0¼ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0¾ |
| Add, if 1½-inch ...... „ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1¼ |
| 1½-inch, wreathed string, glued upright, rabbeted and beaded ...... „ | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto, and sunk ...... „ | 2 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| Ditto, ditto, and moulded ...... „ | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Add, if glued up in thicknesses, one fourth. | | | | | | |
| For every inch under 12 inches in the well-hole, add, on the cut and mitred string „ | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| Ditto, on the moulded ...... „ | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto, on the wreathed ...... „ | 0 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto, on the sunk ditto ...... „ | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto, on the sunk and moulded ditto „ | 0 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9 |
| 1¼-inch and 1½-inch, plain wall-string , | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto, ramped ...... „ | 0 | 7½ | 0 | 9 | 0 | 11 |
| Ditto, swan-neck, or level circular „ | 0 | 10½ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Ditto, wreathed (glued upright) „ | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Ditto, ditto, glued in thicknesses „ | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 9 |
| 1¼-inch and 1½-inch, moulded wall-string „ | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto, ramped ...... „ | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10½ | 1 | 0½ |
| Ditto, wreathed ...... „ | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 2-inch plain wall-string ...... „ | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto, ramped ...... „ | 0 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, wreathed ...... „ | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 9 |
| 2-inch moulded wall-string „ | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto, ramped ...... „ | 0 | 8½ | 0 | 10½ | 1 | 1½ |
| Ditto, wreathed ...... „ | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Mouldings laid into sinkings per foot run | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2¼ |
| Square bar ballusters ...... „ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 1¾ |
| Ditto, dovetailed ...... „ | 0 | 1¼ | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2¼ |
| Plancere, or capping, rounded both edges „ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1¼ |
| Ditto, moulded ditto ...... „ | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 1¾ |
| Framed newel ...... „ | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3¼ |
| Ditto, champhered ...... „ | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4¼ |
| Fixing iron newels ...... each | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto balusters ...... „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, and stays ...... „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 |

## HAND-RAILS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deal moulded hand-rail ...... per foot run | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto, ramped ...... „ | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Ditto, swan-neck, or level circular „ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| Ditto, wreathed ...... „ | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Ditto, and grooved and beaded „ | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 6½ |
| Ditto, ramped ...... „ | 0 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Ditto, swan-neck, or level circular „ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 10 |

| | | Labour only. Bench. | | Fixed. | | Labour and Nails | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Deal, wreathed ...... | per foot run | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 10 |
| Wainscot or Honduras mahogany moulded hand-rail, grooved and beaded ...... | ,, | 0 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 |
| Ditto, ramped ...... | ,, | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Ditto, swan-neck, or level circular | ,, | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto, wreathed or twisted | ,, | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| If less than 12-inch opening in the well-hole, add, for every inch under, on the circular rails | ,, | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| Spanish mahogany moulded and beaded rail, grooved | | 0 | 7½ | 0 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| Ditto, ramped ...... | ,, | 1 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Ditto, swan-neck, or level circular | ,, | 3 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 3 |
| Ditto, wreathed or twisted | ,, | 7 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 0 |
| If less than 12-inch opening in the well-hole, add, for every inch under, on the circular rails | ,, | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 9 |
| Extra sinking for iron cores | ,, | 0 | 1¼ | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 1¾ |
| Ditto, on the ramped, circular, &c. | ,, | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3½ |
| Mitred caps on newels, in deal | each | 0 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 11 |
| Ditto, wainscot, or Honduras mahogany | ,, | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| Ditto, Spanish mahogany ...... | ,, | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Fixing hand-rail screws ...... | ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 3 |

## PILASTERS AND COLUMNS.

| | | Bench. | | Fixed. | | Labour and Nails | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plain pilasters, mitred, glued, and blocked, per ft. sup. | | 0 | 3½ | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 6½ |
| Ditto, diminished ...... | ,, | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 5½ | 0 | 7½ |
| Diminished columns, glued up in thicknesses, and closely blocked, not less than 14 inches diameter | | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Ditto, not less than 10 ditto | ,, | 0 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Ditto, not less than 6 ditto | ,, | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Caps and bases to ditto, glued upright, and blocked, each | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| Ditto, glued parallel ...... | ,, | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 |
| Ditto, in thicknesses ...... | ,, | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Necking grooves to pilasters | per foot run | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Bevilled ditto ...... | ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 0 |
| Straight ditto ...... | ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0 |
| Grooves to columns ...... | ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Bevilled ditto ...... | ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Fluting to pilasters, to an inch diameter | ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, to 2 inches ditto ...... | ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, to 3 inches ditto ...... | ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 0 |
| Fluting to columns, to an inch diameter | ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, to 2 inches ditto ...... | ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, to 3 inches ditto ...... | ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Deep fluting to pilasters, to an inch diameter | ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, to 2 inches ditto ...... | ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, to 3 inches ditto ....... | ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Deep fluting to columns, to an inch diameter | ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, to 2 inches ditto ...... | ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, to 3 inches ditto ...... | ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Elliptic or Grecian fluting to pilasters, up to an inch diameter ...... | ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, to 2 inches ditto ...... | ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | Labour only. | | | | Labour and Nails | |
| | | | Bench. | | Fixed. | | | |
| | | | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elliptic or Grecian fluting to pilasters, to 3 inches diameter ...... | per foot run | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto to columns, to an inch diameter | „ | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, to 2 inches ditto ...... | „ | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2¾ | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, to 3 inches ditto ...... | „ | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Stopped ends to flutes ...... | „ | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0 |
| Turned heads to ditto ...... | „ | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

## DEAL MOULDINGS.

| | | | Labour only. | | | | Labour and Nails | |
| | | | Bench. | | Fixed. | | | |
| | | | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deal mouldings (above 4 in. diameter) per ft. superfi. | | | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| Ditto, circular on plan ...... | „ | | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Ditto, quick sweep ...... | „ | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6½ | 1 | 10½ |
| Ditto, to quadrant corners ...... | „ | | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto, to elliptical ditto ...... | „ | | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Ditto, wreathed ditto ...... | „ | | 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto, to circular heads ...... | „ | | 1 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| Ditto, to elliptical ditto ...... | „ | | 2 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 1 |
| Grecian mouldings, worked by hollows and rounds | „ | | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 11 |
| Ditto, circular on plan ...... | „ | | 1 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 10 |
| Ditto, quick sweep ...... | „ | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 9 |
| Ditto, elliptical ...... | „ | | 2 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 1 |
| Ditto, to quadrant corners ...... | „ | | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 7 |
| Ditto, to elliptical ditto ...... | „ | | 3 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 3 |
| Ditto, wreathed ditto ...... | „ | | 5 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 10 |
| Ditto, to circular heads ...... | „ | | 2 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto, to elliptical ditto ...... | „ | | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 7 |
| ½ and ¾-inch O G ...... | per foot run | | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 1 |
| 1-inch and 1¼-inch ditto ...... | „ | | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| ½ and ¾-inch quirked O G | „ | | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1¼ |
| 1-inch and 1¼-inch ditto ...... | „ | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1¼ | 0 | 1½ |
| Ditto, worked by hand ...... | „ | | 0 | 1¼ | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 2 |
| Gauged and mitred fillets, astragals, &c. | „ | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2½ |
| Add, if tongued in ...... | „ | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 3 |
| Mouldings, up to 2 inches girth | „ | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2½ |
| Bold ditto, up to 4 inches ditto | „ | | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3½ |
| Square angle staves ...... | „ | | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 3 |
| Beaded angle staves . .... | „ | | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3½ |
| ½-inch grooves or rabbets ...... | „ | | 0 | 0¼ | 0 | 0¼ | 0 | 0½ |
| ¾ and 1-inch ditto ...... | „ | | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0¾ |
| Sinkings, under 1½ inch wide | „ | | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 1 |
| Small beads ...... | „ | | 0 | 0¼ | 0 | 0¼ | 0 | 0½ |
| ¾ and 1-inch ditto ...... | „ | | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0¾ |
| ½-inch ditto, ploughed out, to an inch girth | „ | | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 1 |
| Deep ¾-inch flutes, worked through | „ | | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 1 |
| Shallow ditto ...... | „ | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1¼ |
| Ditto 1½-inch ditto ...... | „ | | 0 | 1¼ | 0 | 1¼ | 0 | 1½ |
| Rule joints ...... | „ | | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4½ |
| Ditto, in wainscot or mahogany | „ | | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 |

Ditto, circular on plan, add twice the above.
Ditto, quick sweep, three times.
Ditto, elliptical ditto, four times.
Ditto, wreathed ditto, six times.

## WATER TRUNKS.

| | | Labour only. | | | | Labour and Nails. | |
| | | Bench. | | Fixed. | | | |
| | | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch and 1¼-inch deal, 5 inches square, per foot run | | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto, 6 inches square  ...... | „ | 0 | 3½ | 0 | 5½ | 0 | 7 |
| If ploughed and tongued, put together with white lead, and labour to pitching, add | „ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 1-inch and 1¼-inch arris eaves gutter | „ | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 3½ |
| Ditto, tongued and put together with white lead | | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3½ |
| Moulded caps  ...... | each | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Shoes  ......  ...... | „ | 0 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Hopper heads  ...... | „ | 0 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 |

## SUNDRY ITEMS.

| | | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wrought fillets, or ½-inch beads | per foot run | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0⅓ | 0 | 0¾ |
| Ditto up to 2 inches, or ⅞-inch beads | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0¾ | 0 | 1 |
| Moulded and mitred door stops | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 2 |
| Beaded capping to framing | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1¼ | 0 | 1½ |
| Double beaded ditto  ...... | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 1¾ |
| Moulded ditto  ...... | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1¾ | 0 | 2 |
| Glued slides to drawers  ...... | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 1¾ |
| Rabbeted runners to ditto ...... | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3¾ |
| Double beaded chair rail ...... | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2½ |
| Narrow grounds  ...... | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1¼ | 0 | 1½ |
| Ditto, grooved or rabbeted...... | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 1¾ |
| Ditto, circular on plan  ...... | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 2¾ |
| Ditto, ditto, grooved or rabbeted | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3¼ |
| Framed legs and rails  ...... | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3½ |
| Ditto, beaded ditto  ...... | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3½ | 0 | 4 |
| Sinkings to shelves  ...... | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Tongued beads to ditto  ...... | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1¼ |
| Cutting to standards  ...... | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 1½ |

## NUMBERS.

| | | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housings to mouldings  ...... | per inch girth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0¼ | 0 | 0½ |
| Mitres to ditto  ...... | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0¼ | 0 | 0½ |
| Rounded corners in 1, 1¼, or 1½-inch deal, ditto, each | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1½ |
| Ditto  2-inch ditto | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 2 |
| Add, if reeded ditto  ...... | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1¾ | 0 | 2¼ |
| Cantelevers to chimney shelves | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| Double ditto  ...... | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| Cross grooves  ...... | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 1½ |
| Ditto, stopped in  ...... | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Ends of shelves let in brickwork | „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 1½ |
| Lined covers to privy seats, and pegs | „ | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Small deal angle shelves to water-closets. | „ | 0 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, paper boxes to ditto...... | „ | 1 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| If Honduras mahogany, add | „ | 1 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| If Spanish mahogany, add...... | „ | 2 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 3 |

# TABLE

Showing the quantity of Cubic Feet in one square of Roofing, Flooring, common Framing or Quarter Partition, according to the various Scantling: the Timbers taken at 12 inches asunder in the clear.

| Scantling. | | Cube Feet in one square of Roofing, Flooring, &c. | | Cube Feet in one square of Framed Quarter Partition, with Braces and Plates. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inches. | Inches. | Feet. | Inches. | Feet. | Inches. |
| 3 × 2 | | 3 | 7 | 4 | 10 |
| 3 × 2½ | | 4 | 2 | 5 | 9 |
| 3 × 3 | | 5 | 0 | 6 | 10 |
| 4 × 2 | | 4 | 9 | 6 | 3 |
| 4 × 2½ | | 5 | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| 4 × 3 | | 6 | 8 | 9 | 2 |
| 5 × 2 | | 6 | 0 | 8 | 2 |
| 5 × 2½ | | 7 | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| 5 × 3 | | 8 | 4 | 11 | 3 |
| 6 × 2 | | 7 | 2 | 9 | 8 |
| 6 × 2½ | | 8 | 4 | 11 | 3 |
| 6 × 3 | | 10 | 0 | 13 | 9 |
| 7 × 2 | | 8 | 4 | 11 | 0 |
| 7 × 2½ | | 9 | 9 | 13 | 6 |
| 7 × 3 | | 11 | 8 | 15 | 10 |
| 8 × 2 | | 9 | 7 | 12 | 11 |
| 8 × 2½ | | 11 | 1 | 15 | 3 |
| 8 × 3 | | 13 | 4 | 18 | 0 |
| 9 × 2 | | 10 | 8 | 14 | 5 |
| 9 × 2½ | | 12 | 6 | 17 | 2 |
| 9 × 3 | | 15 | 0 | 20 | 8 |
| 10 × 2 | | 11 | 11 | 16 | 1 |
| 10 × 2½ | | 13 | 11 | 19 | 1 |
| 10 × 3 | | 16 | 8 | 22 | 11 |
| 11 × 2 | | 13 | 2 | 17 | 10 |
| 11 × 2½ | | 15 | 3 | 20 | 11 |
| 11 × 3 | | 18 | 4 | 25 | 2 |
| 12 × 2 | | 14 | 4 | 19 | 6 |
| 12 × 2½ | | 16 | 8 | 22 | 11 |
| 12 × 3 | | 20 | 0 | 27 | 6 |

NOTE.—If a single square, add one-eighth to the above quantities, and to each separate compartment containing many, or more than one square, add one-eighth to the first square only.

## IRONMONGERY, NAILS, &c.

| | | | | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20d. nails, fine clasp, | 18 lbs. | ...... | | ...... | per thousand | 3 | 7 |
| 10d. | ditto | 10 lbs. | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 5 |
| 6d. | ditto | 5 lbs. | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 8 |
| 4d. | ditto | 3 lbs. | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 4½ |
| 3d. | ditto | 2 lbs. | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 2 |
| 6d. | brads | 5 lbs. | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 6 |
| 4d. | ditto | 2¾ lbs. | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 1 |
| 3d. | ditto | 1¾ lbs. | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 10 |
| 2d. | ditto | 14 ounces | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 7½ |
| Flooring brads | | 20 lbs. | ...... | ...... | ,, | 3 | 7 |
| Ditto | | 16 lbs. | ...... | ...... | ,, | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto | | 12 lbs. | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 5 |
| ½-inch fine-wrought brads | | | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 6½ |
| ¾-inch | ditto | | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 7½ |
| 1-inch | ditto | | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 8½ |
| 1¼-inch | ditto | | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 11 |
| 1½-inch | ditto | | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 1½ |
| 2-inch | ditto | | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 7½ |
| ½-inch cut brads | | | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| ¾-inch | ditto | | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 3½ |
| 1-inch | ditto | | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 |
| 1¼-inch | ditto | | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 6½ |
| 1½-inch | ditto | | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 8½ |
| Rose nails | | 9 lbs. | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto | | 18 lbs. | ...... | ...... | ,, | 3 | 4 |
| Ditto | | 36 lbs. | ...... | ...... | ,, | 6 | 0 |
| 10d. clout nails | | 16 lbs. | ...... | ...... | ,, | 3 | 5 |
| 6d. | ditto | 7 lbs. | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 0 |
| 3d. | ditto | 2½ lbs. | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 0 |

## SCREWS, &c.

| | | | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¾-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | per dozen | 0 | 3 |
| 1-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 |
| 1¼-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 5 |
| 1½-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 5½ |
| 2-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 7 |
| 2½-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 8 |
| 3-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 9 |
| 3½-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 11 |
| 4-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 3 |
| ¾-inch gilt headed screws | | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 |
| 1-inch | ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 5 |
| 1¼-inch | ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 |
| 1½-inch | ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 6½ |
| 2-inch | ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 8 |
| 2½-inch | ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 9 |
| 3-inch | ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 10 |
| 3½-inch | ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| 4-inch | ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 4 |
| 5-inch bed screws | | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 3 |
| 6-inch ditto | | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 6 |

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7-inch bed screws | ...... | ...... | per dozen | 1 | 9 |
| 8-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 0 |
| 9-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 3 |
| 10-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 6 |
| Spikes ...... | ...... | ...... | per lb. | 0 | 6 |
| Holdfasts ...... | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 |

## BOLTS WITH BRASS KNOBS, EACH, AND FIXING.

|  |  |  | Rough. | | Spring Plate. | | Bright Rod. | | Bright Barrel. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 3-inch | ...... | each | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 7½ |
| 4-inch | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 10 |
| 5-inch | ...... | ,, | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7½ | 1 | 0½ |
| 6-inch | ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 3 |
| 7-inch | ...... | ,, | 0 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10½ | 1 | 5½ |
| 8-inch | ...... | ,, | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| 9-inch | ...... | ,, | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 10½ |
| 10-inch | ...... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

## BRASS FLUSH BOLTS, EACH, AND FIXING.

|  |  |  | ½-inch. | | ¾-inch. | | 1-inch. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 2½-inch, ⅝ sunk slides or thumbscrews | each | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 7 |
| 3-inch | ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 9 |
| 4-inch | ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| 5-inch | ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 3 |
| 6-inch | ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 7-inch | ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 10½ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| 8-inch | ditto | ...... | ,, | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 9-inch | ditto | ...... | ,, | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| 10-inch | ditto | ...... | ,, | 1 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| 12-inch | ditto | ...... | ,, | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 18-inch | ditto | ...... | ,, | 3 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 6 |
| 24-inch | ditto | ...... | ,, | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 |

Brass Espagnolette bolts, 10 feet long, and fixing ...... each £2 0 0

## IRON BRACKETS FOR SHELVES, INCLUDING SCREWS AND FIXING.

|  |  |  |  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ inches each way | ...... | ...... | ...... | each | 0 | 4 |
| 3 inches | ditto | ...... | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4½ |
| 4 inches | ditto | ...... | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 |
| 5 inches | ditto | ...... | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 7½ |
| 6 inches | ditto | ...... | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 9 |
| 7 inches | ditto | ...... | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 10½ |
| 8 inches | ditto | ...... | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| 9 inches | ditto | ...... | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 1½ |
| 10 inches | ditto | ...... | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 3 |
| 12 inches | ditto | ...... | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 6 |

## HINGES, INCLUDING SCREWS AND FIXING.

|  |  |  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10-inch cross garnets | ...... | ...... | ...... | per pair | 0 | 8 |
| 12-inch | ditto | ...... | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 0 |
| 14-inch | ditto | ...... | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 2 |
| 16-inch | ditto | ...... | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 4 |
| 18-inch | ditto | ...... | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 6 |
| 20-inch | ditto | ...... | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 9 |
| Larger | ditto | ...... | ...... | ...... | per lb. | 0 | 4½ |
| Hook and eye hinges | ...... | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 7 |

## PARLIAMENT HINGES, AND FIXING.

|  |  |  |  |  | Cast. | | Wrought. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 3½-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | per pair | 1 | 6 | 1 | 9 |
| 4-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| 4½-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 10 | 2 | 3 |
| 5-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | „ | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 |

## H AND H-L HINGES, AND FIXING.

|  |  |  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | per pair | 0 | 7 |
| 5-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 9 |
| 6-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 11 |
| 7-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 1 |
| 8-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 3 |
| 9-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 5 |
| 10-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 8 |
| 11-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 10 |
| 12-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | „ | 2 | 0 |
| 14-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | „ | 2 | 3 |
| 16-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | „ | 2 | 7 |
| Larger | ...... | ...... | ...... | per lb. | 0 | 6 |

## BUTT HINGES AND BACK FLAPS, INCLUDING SCREWS AND FIXING.

|  |  |  |  | Cast Iron. | | Wrought Iron. | | Brass. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 1-inch | ...... | ...... | per pair | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 4 |
| 1¼-inch | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 3½ | 0 | 5 |
| 1½-inch | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 3½ | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 6 |
| 2-inch | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 5½ | 0 | 8 |
| 2½-inch | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 5½ | 0 | 6½ | 0 | 10 |
| 3-inch | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 6 |
| 3½-inch | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 9 |
| 4-inch | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| 4½-inch | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 0 |
| 5-inch | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| 5½-inch butts | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 8 |
| 6-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | „ | 2 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 0 |

K

## BRASS RISING SKEW BUTTS, INCLUDING SCREWS AND FIXING.

|  |  |  |  |  | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | per pair | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 3½-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| 4-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| 4½-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| 5-inch | ...... | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 0 | 0 |

## BRASS PROJECTING BUTTS, INCLUDING SCREWS AND FIXING.

| | | | | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 inches high by 2½ inches wide ...... | | | | ...... | per pair | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| 3½ | ditto | by 3 | ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| 4 | ditto | by 3½ | ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 5 | 10 |
| 4½ | ditto | by 3¾ | ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 7 | 2 |
| 5 | ditto | by 4 | ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 9 | 4 |
| 3 | ditto | by 4 | ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| 3½ | ditto | by 4½ | ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| 4 | ditto | by 5 | ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| 4½ | ditto | by 5½ - | ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| 5 | ditto | by 6 | ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 15 | 0 |

## SMITH'S PATENT.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brass swing centre hinges, to open each way, and fixing | 2 | 0 | 0 |

## GERISH'S PATENT HINGES.

| | | | | Iron. | | | Brass. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| 2½-inch, patent spring butt hinges, and fixing | | each | | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 3-inch | ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| 3½-inch | ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| 4-inch | ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 3 |
| 4½-inch | ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 3 |
| 5-inch | ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 3½-inch, rising | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| 4-inch | ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| 3-inch, to open each way | | per pair, and fixing | | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 6 |
| 3½-inch | ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 4-inch | ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Gerish's, to open both ways, No. 1. | | | ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Ditto | ditto | No. 2. | ,, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 |

## GERISH'S PATENT MORTICE LOCKS, AND FIXING.

| | | | | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ⅝-inch | ...... | ...... | each | | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 3 |
| ¾-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 9 |
| ⅝-inch, half rabbeted | | ...... | ,, | | 0 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| ¾-inch | ditto | ...... | ,, | | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 9 |
| ⅝-inch full ditto | | ...... | ,, | | 0 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 3 |
| ¾-inch | ditto | ...... | ,, | | 0 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 3 |

## PULPIT LATCHES.

| | | | | Iron. | | | Brass. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| ½-inch | ...... | ...... | each, and fixing | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| ⅝-inch | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Gerish's 5-inch rim lock | ...... | „ | | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 6-inch | ditto | ...... | „ | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 8 |

## REDMUND'S PATENT HINGES.

| | | | | Iron, with Plain Knuckle. | | Iron, with Tips. | | Iron, with Concealed Joints. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| No. 3.—3-inch | | per pair, and fixing | | 1 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| 7.—3½-inch | ...... | „ | | 1 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 |
| 9.—3¾-inch | ...... | „ | | 2 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| 11.—4-inch | ...... | „ | | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| 13.—4½-inch, for 1½-inch doors | | „ | | 3 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| 14.—Ditto for 2-inch ditto | | „ | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| 15.—5-inch, strong, for 2-inch doors | | „ | | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| 16.—Ditto for 2½-inch ditto | | „ | | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 6 |

## PROJECTING BUTTS.

| | | | | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 17.—4-inch, | 1½-inch projection | | ...... | per pair, and fixing | | 3 | 7 |
| 18.—Ditto | 2-inch | ditto | ...... | „ | | 4 | 0 |
| — Ditto | 2½-inch | ditto | ...... | „ | | 4 | 5 |
| 19.—4½-inch, | 2-inch | ditto | ...... | „ | | 5 | 3 |
| 20.—Ditto | 2½-inch | ditto | ...... | „ | | 6 | 0 |
| — Ditto | 3-inch | ditto | ...... | „ | | 7 | 0 |
| — Ditto | 3½-inch | ditto | ...... | „ | | 8 | 2 |
| Strong 5-inch, | 2-inch | ditto | ...... | „ | | 6 | 10 |
| — Ditto | 2½-inch | ditto | ...... | „ | | 7 | 9 |
| — Ditto | 3-inch | ditto | ...... | „ | | 8 | 9 |
| — Ditto | 3½-inch | ditto | ...... | „ | | 9 | 9 |

## SPRING HINGES.

| | | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 21.—3¾-inch, for 1½-inch light doors | | per pair, and fixing | | 3 | 10 |
| 22.—4-inch, for 2-inch ditto | | ...... | „ | 4 | 6 |
| 23.—4½-inch, for 1½-inch doors | | ...... | „ | 5 | 4 |
| 24.—Ditto for 2-inch ditto | | ...... | „ | 6 | 1 |
| 25.—Ditto, strong spring, for 1½-inch doors | | | „ | 6 | 10 |
| 26.—Ditto ditto for 2-inch ditto | | | „ | 7 | 5 |
| — Ditto ditto to project 2 inches | | | „ | 8 | 4 |
| — Ditto ditto to project 2½ inches | | | „ | 8 | 9 |
| Strong 5-inch, for 2-inch doors | | ...... | „ | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto for 2½-inch ditto | | ...... | „ | 11 | 0 |

One with spring, and one without.

| | | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 21 and 10.—3¾-inch, for 1½-inch doors | | per pair, and fixing | | 3 | 3 |
| 22 and 12.—4-inch for 2-inch ditto | | ...... | „ | 3 | 10 |
| 23 and 13.—4½-inch, for 1½-inch ditto | | ...... | „ | 4 | 5 |
| 24 and 14.—Ditto for 2-inch ditto | | ...... | „ | 5 | 2 |
| 25 and 13.—Ditto, strong spring, for 1½-inch doors | | | „ | 5 | 4 |
| 26 and 14.—Ditto ditto for 2-inch ditto | | | „ | 6 | 0 |
| 26 and 15.—5-inch, very strong, for 2-inch ditto | | | „ | 7 | 10 |
| 26 and 16.—Ditto ditto | | ...... | „ | 8 | 7 |

## SWING HINGES, TO OPEN EITHER WAY.

|  |  |  | £. | s | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 43.—For 1½-inch doors | . . . . . . | per pair, and fixing | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| 45.—For 2-inch ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| 47.—For 2¼-inch ditto | . . . . . . | . ,, | 1 | 13 | 0 |
| 49.—For 2½-inch ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 17 | 0 |

## SINGLE SWING, ONE HINGE WITH A PIVOT, FOR VERY LIGHT INSIDE DOORS.

|  |  |  | £. | s | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 44.—For 1½-inch doors | . . . . . . | per pair, and fixing | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| 46.—For 2-inch ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| 48.—For 2¼-inch ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 18 | 6 |

## BRASS TUBED AND PLATED HINGES.

|  |  |  | Plated Knuckle. | | | With Flaps. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| No. 3.—3-inch, plated knuckle | per pair, and fixing | | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 2 |
| 7.—3½-inch ditto | ,, | | 0 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| 9.—3¾-inch ditto | ,, | | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 1 |
| 83.—4-inch ditto | ,, | | 0 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 8 |
| 85.—4½-inch ditto | for 1½-inch doors ,, | | 0 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| 87.—Ditto | for 2-inch ditto ,, | | 0 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 5-inch, strong | for ditto ,, | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto | for 2½ ditto ,, | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |

## BRASS PROJECTING HINGES.

|  |  |  | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 89.—4-inch, 1½-inch projection | per pair, and fixing | | 0 | 14 | 8 |
| — Ditto 1¾-inch ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 15 | 10 |
| 90.—Ditto 2-inch ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 17 | 1 |
| 91.—Ditto 2¼-inch ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 18 | 3 |
| 92.—Ditto 2½-inch ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 19 | 5 |
| 95.—4½-inch, 2-inch ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 18 | 11 |
| 96.—Ditto 2¼-inch ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| 97.—Ditto 2½-inch ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| 98.—Ditto 2¾-inch ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| 99.—Ditto 3-inch ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| 5-inch, strong, 2-inch ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 7 | 3 |
| Ditto 2½-inch ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 9 | 9 |

## BRASS SPRING HINGES.

|  |  | Plated Knuckle. | | | Plated Flaps. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| No. 211.—3¾-inch, for 1½-inch doors, per pair, & fixing | | 0 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 3 |
| 213.—4-inch for 2-inch ditto | ,, | 0 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 11 |
| 215.—4½-inch, stronger | ,, | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| 217.—Ditto, for 2-inch doors | ,, | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| 219.—Ditto, to project 2 inches | ,, | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 220.—Ditto, to project 2¼ inches | ,, | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 221.—5-inch, very strong, for 2-inch doors | ,, | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, ditto 2½ ditto | ,, | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 222.—Ditto, to project 2 inches · | ,, | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 223.—Ditto, to project 2½ ditto | ,, | 1 | 13 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

One with spring, and one without.

| | Plated Knuckles. | | | Plated Flaps. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| No. 211 and 9.—3¾-inch, for 1½-inch doors per pair, and fixing | 0 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 3 |
| 213 and 83.—4-inch, for 2-inch ditto „ | 0 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 10 |
| 215 and 85.—4½-inch, for 1½-inch ditto „ | 0 | 11 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 2 |
| 217 and 87.—Ditto, for 2-inch ditto „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| 221 and 88.—5-inch, for 2-inch ditto „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 222 and 88.—Ditto, for 2½-inch ditto „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |

## BRASS RISING SWING HINGES, WITH CONCEALED JOINTS, FOR DOORS OPENING EITHER WAY.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 27.—For 1⅜-inch doors per pair, and fixing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 29.—For 1¾-inch ditto ...... „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 31.—For 2¼-inch ditto ...... „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| 33.—For 2½-inch ditto ...... „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 0 |

## SINGLE SWING, WITH PIVOTS, FOR VERY LIGHT DOORS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 28.—For 1⅜-inch doors ...... and fixing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| 30.—For 1¾ ditto ...... „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 32.—For 2¼ ditto ...... „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 |

## IMPROVED SWING CENTRE SPRINGS,

To let into the floor, with brass shoes, and pivots opening either way; particularly adapted for doors requiring to be kept very steady when shut, and yet of very easy action as they open.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For 1½-inch doors ...... ...... and fixing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 1¾-inch ditto ...... ...... „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 2-inch ditto ...... ...... „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| 2¼-inch ditto ...... ...... „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| 2½-inch ditto ...... ...... „ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 |

Intermediate sizes may be had to any gauge.

## BRASS MOULDED KNUCKLE HINGES, WITH CONCEALED JOINTS.

| | Concealed Joints. | | | Plated Flaps. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 63.—3½-inch, for light doors per pair, and fixing | 0 | 15 | 2 | 0 | 17 | 8 |
| 65.—3¾-inch ...... „ | 0 | 16 | 5 | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| 67.—4½-inch, for 2-inch doors „ | 0 | 19 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 69.—4¼-inch, stronger pattern „ | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| 71.—4¾-inch, ditto ...... „ | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| 73.—5¼-inch, ditto ...... „ | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 6 |
| 75.—4½-inch, very strong „ | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| 77.—5½-inch, very strong „ | 1 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 12 | 7 |
| 79.—6-inch, very strong „ | 1 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 6 |
| 81.—5-inch, extra strong „ | 1 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 |

## PROJECTING HINGES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 101.—3¾-inch, to project 1½ inch, per pair, and fixing | 0 | 19 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 105.—Ditto, to project 2 inches „ | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| 109.—Ditto, to project 2½ inches „ | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| 103.—4½-inch, to project 1½ inch „ | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| 107.—5-inch, to project 2 inches „ | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 111.—Ditto, to project 2½ inches „ | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 0 |

### Second Size, Stronger.

| | Concealed Joints. | | | Plated. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| No. 113.—4½-inch, to project 1½ inch, per pair, and fixing | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| 117.—Ditto, to project 2 inches „ | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| 121.—Ditto, to project 2½ inches „ | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| 125.—Ditto, to project 3 inches „ | 1 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 6 |
| 115.—5-inch, to project 1½ inch „ | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| 119.—Ditto, to project 2 inches „ | 1 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 6 |
| 123.—5½-inch, to project 2½ inches „ | 1 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 17 | 6 |
| 127.—Ditto, to project 3 inches „ | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 6 |

### Third Size, Extra Strong.

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 133.—5½-inch, to project 1¾ inch, per pair, and fixing | 1 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| 137.—5-inch, to project 2¼ inches „ | 1 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| 235.—6-inch, to project 1¾ inch „ | 1 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| 139.—6-inch, to project 2¼ inches „ | 1 | 17 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 143.—Ditto, to project 2¾ inches „ | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| 145.—Ditto, to project 3 inches „ | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| 147.—Ditto, to project 3½ inches „ | 2 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 0 |

## HINGES FOR OUTSIDE SHUTTERS, JALOUSIE BLINDS, &c.
### *To keep them back to the wall without any Fastener.*

| | | | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 224.—4-inch, for 1¼-inch shutters | per pair, and fixing | | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| 225.—Ditto 1½-inch ditto ...... | „ | | 0 | 2 | 11 |
| 226.—Ditto 2-inch ditto ...... | „ | | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| 227.—Ditto 2½-inch ditto, inch reveals | „ | | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| 228.—Ditto 3½-inch ditto ...... | „ | | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| 229.—Ditto 4-inch ditto ...... | „ | | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| 230.—Ditto 4½-inch ditto ...... | „ | | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 231.—Ditto 5-inch ditto ...... | „ | | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| 232.—Ditto 6-inch ditto ...... | „ | | 0 | 4 | 9 |

## IMPROVED GATE HINGES, WITH CASE-HARDENED JOINTS.

| | | | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 foot 6 inches ...... | ...... | per pair, and fixing | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| 1 „ 9 „ ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| 2 „ 0 „ ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| 2 „ 3 „ ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| 2 „ 6 „ ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 15 | 9 |
| 2 „ 9 „ ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| 3 „ 0 „ ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| 3 „ 3 „ ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 „ 6 „ ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| 3 „ 9 „ ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| 4 „ 0 „ ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| 4 „ 3 „ ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| 4 „ 6 „ ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| 4 „ 9 „ ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 18 | 0 |
| 5 „ 0 „ ...... | ...... | „ | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 5 „ 3 „ ...... | ...... | „ | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| 5 „ 6 „ ...... | ...... | „ | 2 | 5 | 0 |

| | | | | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 foot 9 inches | | ...... | ...... | per pair, and fixing | | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| 6 „ 0 „ | | ...... | ...... | „ | | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| 6 „ 3 „ | | ...... | ...... | „ | | 2 | 11 | 0 |
| 6 „ 6 „ | | ...... | ...... | „ | | 2 | 13 | 0 |
| 6 „ 9 „ | | ...... | ...... | „ | | 2 | 14 | 6 |
| 7 „ 0 „ | | ...... | ...... | „ | | 2 | 17 | 0 |

Bolts extra, 6d. each.

## COLLINGE'S PATENT SPHERICAL HINGES.

| | | | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 foot 6 inches long, gate or strap hinges | | | per pair, and fixing | | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 1 „ 9 „ | ...... | ...... | „ | | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| 2 „ 0 „ | ...... | ...... | „ | | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| 2 „ 3 „ | ...... | ...... | „ | | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| 2 „ 6 „ | ...... | ...... | „ | | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| 2 „ 9 „ | ...... | ...... | „ | | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| 3 „ 0 „ | ...... | ...... | „ | | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 „ 3 „ | ...... | ...... | „ | | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 3 „ 6 „ | ...... | ...... | „ | | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| 3 „ 9 „ | ...... | ...... | „ | | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| 4 „ 0 „ | ...... | ...... | „ | | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| 4 „ 3 „ | ...... | ...... | „ | | 1 | 15 | 6 |
| 4 „ 6 „ | ...... | ...... | „ | | 1 | 19 | 0 |
| 4 „ 9 „ | ...... | ...... | „ | | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 5 „ 0 „ | ...... | ...... | „ | | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| 5 „ 3 „ | ...... | ...... | „ | | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| 5 „ 6 „ | ...... | ...... | „ | | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| 5 „ 9 „ | ...... | ...... | „ | | 2 | 11 | 0 |
| 6 „ 0 „ | ...... | ...... | „ | | 2 | 13 | 6 |
| 6 „ 3 „ | ...... | ...... | „ | | 2 | 16 | 0 |
| 6 „ 6 „ | ...... | ...... | „ | | 2 | 18 | 6 |
| 6 „ 9 „ | ...... | ...... | „ | | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 7 „ 0 „ | ...... | ...... | „ | | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| 7 „ 6 „ | ...... | ...... | „ | | 3 | 14 | 0 |

Extra per pair for stone steps, 1s. 2d.   Bolts, 8d. each.

## COLLINGE'S PATENT SPHERICAL DOOR HINGES.

| | | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-inch, cast iron | ...... | ...... | per pair, and fixing | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| 2½-inch | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 3-inch | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| 3½-inch | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 4-inch | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| 4½-inch | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 3 | 10 |
| 5-inch | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| 5½-inch | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 4 | 7 |
| 6-inch | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| 3-inch, cast iron, with ornaments | ...... | „ | | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| 3½-inch | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| 4-inch | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| 4½-inch | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 5-inch | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| 5½-inch | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| 6-inch | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 10 | 6 |

## BRASS BUTTS.

| | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-inch, plain | ...... | ...... per pair, and fixing | 0 | 6 | 10 |
| 2½-inch, ditto | ...... | ...... ” | 0 | 8 | 5 |
| 3-inch, ditto | ...... | ...... ” | 0 | 10 | 7 |
| 3½-inch, ditto | ...... | ...... ” | 0 | 12 | 3 |
| 4-inch, ditto | ...... | ...... ” | 0 | 14 | 8 |
| 4½-inch, ditto | ...... | ...... ” | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| 5-inch, plain | ...... | ...... ” | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 5½-inch, ditto | ...... | ...... ” | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| 6-inch, ditto | ...... | ...... ” | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| 3-inch, ornamented | ...... | ...... ” | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| 3½-inch, ditto | ...... | ...... ” | 0 | 14 | 3 |
| 4-inch, ditto | ...... | ...... ” | 0 | 16 | 6 |
| 4½-inch, ditto | ...... | ...... ” | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| 5-inch, ditto | ...... | ...... ” | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 5½-inch, ditto | ...... | ...... ” | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| 6-inch, ditto | ...... | ...... ” | 1 | 9 | 0 |

## LOCKS, AND FIXING.

| | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8-inch, fine ward, S bitted, stock lock | | ...... | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 9-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 12-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 7-inch solid ward lock | ...... | ...... | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 8-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| 9-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 10-inch stock and plate lock, copper wards, and pipe key | | | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| 4-inch dead lock | ...... | ...... | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 5-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 6-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 8-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 10-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| 3-inch cupboard locks | ...... | ...... | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 3½-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 4-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| Fancy ditto | ...... | ...... | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 3½-inch, tumbler brass cut, ditto | ...... | ...... | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| 5-inch, iron rim, 2-bolt, brass knob lock | | ...... | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 6-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 7-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| 8-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 7-inch, iron rim, 3-bolt, brass knob lock, Scotch spring | | | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| 8-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| 9-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 8-inch best draw-back lock, brass furniture | | ...... | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| 9-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| 10-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 6-inch mortice lock, brass knob furniture | | ...... | 0 | 6 | 0 |

## FURNITURE.

| | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2¼-inch, best ebony | ...... | per set, and fixing | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 2½-inch ditto | ...... | ...... ” | 0 | 5 | 9 |
| Ivory, full size, very good | ...... | ” | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Gilt knob, blank furniture to match | ...... | ” | 0 | 3 | 0 |

## CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS, AND FIXING.

|  |  |  | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Till or drawer, to 3 inches | ...... | ...... | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| Straight and cut cupboard, to 4 inches | | ...... | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| Chest, sloping desk, mortice desk, pedestal and link plate cupboard | | | | | |
| locks | ...... | to 3 inches | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Ditto | ditto | to 3½ inches | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| Ditto | ditto | to 4 inches | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Ditto | ditto | to 4½ inches | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Brass padlock | ...... | 1 inch and 1¼ inch, each | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto | ...... | 1½ inch          ,, | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| Ditto ditto | ...... | 1¾ inch          ,, | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto | ...... | 2 inches          ,, | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Ditto ditto | ...... | 2¼ inches          ,, | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| Ditto ditto | ...... | 2½ inches          ,, | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| Ditto ditto | ...... | 3 inches          ,, | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Ditto ditto | ...... | 3½ inches          ,, | 0 | 16 | 6 |
| Portfolio brass lock | ...... | ......          ,, | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Trunk    ditto | ...... | to 3 inches | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Ditto    ditto | ...... | to 3½ inches | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Ditto    ditto | ...... | to 4 inches | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Spring book lock | ..... | to 2 inches | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto    ditto | ...... | to 2¼ inches | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto    ditto | ...... | to 2½ inches | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Carpet bag | ...... | ...... | | | |
| Patent combination latile | | 4 inches | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Ditto | ...... | 5 inches | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Ditto | ...... | 6 inches | 0 | 15 | 0 |

### IRON RIM LOCKS, DEAD ONE SIDE.

| 6-inch | ...... | ...... | and fixing, each | 1 | 4 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| 8-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| 9-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 13 | 0 |
| 10-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 12-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 13 | 0 |

### IRON RIM LOCKS, DEAD TWO SIDES.

| 6-inch | ...... | ...... | and fixing, each | 1 | 6 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| 8-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| 9-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 18 | 0 |
| 10-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| 12-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 13 | 0 |

### MORTICE LOCKS, DEAD.

| 3-inch | ...... | ...... | and fixing, each | 1 | 6 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| 5-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 6-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| 7-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| 6-inch mortice, 3-bolt, best furniture, and spring mortice | | | ,, | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| 7-inch ditto          ditto | ...... | ,, | | 2 | 12 | 0 |

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## SPRING LOCKS FOR FRONT DOORS, AND 3-BOLT, BEST FURNITURE.

| | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4-inch | . . . . .. | . . . . . . and fixing, each | 1 | 18 | 0 |
| 5-inch | . . . .. | . . . . . .    „ | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 6-inch 3-bolt spring locks | . . . . . . |    „ | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| 7-inch    ditto | . . . . . . |    „ | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| 8-inch    ditto | . . . . . . |    „ | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| 9-inch    ditto | . . . . . . |    „ | 2 | 13 | 0 |
| 10-inch    ditto | . . . . . . |    „ | 3 | 0 | 0 |

## LATCHES, AND FIXING, &c.

| | | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4-inch bow latches, with brass knobs . . . . . . | and fixing, each | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Mortice latches . . . . . . . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Ditto for water-closets, with secret bolts. . . . . . | „ | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Brass case pulpit latch. . . . . . . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| ½-inch brass casement ditto, half rabbeted | „ | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Thumb latches . . . . . . . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Norfolk ditto . . . . . . . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 2-inch, brass knobs . . . . . . . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 2¼-inch    ditto . . . . . . . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 2½-inch    ditto . . . . . . . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| 4-inch, brass handles . . . . . . . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 5-inch    ditto . . . . . . . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| 6-inch    ditto . . . . . . . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Fancy    ditto . . . . . . . . . . . . | „   7s. to | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Circular door springs of iron . . . . . . | and fixing, per inch | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Large ditto . . . . . . . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Circular door springs, in brass . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Large ditto . . . . . . . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Japanned barrel door chains . . . . . . | and fixing, each | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Spring shutter bars . . . . . . . . . . . . | per inch, and fixing | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Plain brass shutter knobs . . . . . . | each   6d. to | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Brass flush rings . . . . . . . . . . . . | „   6d. to | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Small brass rollers . . . . . . . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Larger ditto . . . . . . . . . . . . | „   1s. 3d. to | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Iron thumb-screws . . . . . . . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Brass ditto . . . . . . . . . . . . | „ · | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Iron flush shutter lifts . . . . . . . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Stubbs and plates . . . . . . . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Shutter turns . . . . . . . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 2½-inch brass sash fasteners . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 3-inch ditto . . . . . . . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Strong hook-and-eye shutter fasteners . . . . . . | and fixing, each | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Rabbeted corner shutter shoes . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Iron buttons . . . . . . . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Brass ditto . . . . . . . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Commode black drawer handles . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Brass knob turnbuckles . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Sets of fastenings to Venetian shutters . . . . . . | each set, and fixing | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 12-inch brass stay hooks, eyes, and plates | „ | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Strong iron flush rings and plates to flaps | „ | 0 | 1 | 0 |

# EXCAVATOR'S WORK.

## MEASUREMENT OF EXCAVATOR'S WORK.

EXCAVATOR'S work is measured by the cubical yard of 27 feet. But the value of the work is regulated by the nature of the soil or earth to be dug out and removed. If the earth be light and loamy, the price will be less than if it be a stiff clay. And if the earth or rubbish to be excavated and carried away, consists of burrs of brickwork from old foundations, intersected with drains, sewers, cesspools, and bogholes, the price for digging, removing, and carting away, should be regulated accordingly.

PLAN.
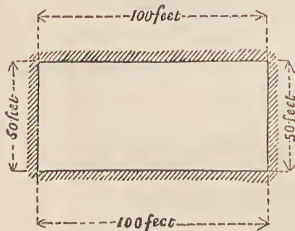


Take the length of the front, allowing 6 inches at each end to work in, beyond the external quoin of the brickwork; then measure the back front, &c., to ascertain if the building is set out at right angles; otherwise, that is, if the plan is irregular, the lengths must be taken on the average: measure the ends with the same allowances. Provided the building is at right angles, the dimension would be as follows: referring to the sketch in the margin.

After cubing the dimension, divide the quotient by 27, the number of cubical feet in a yard, and the quantity of ground excavated is given.

SECTION.

GROUND LEVEL.



| Feet. | Inch. | Feet. |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 101 | 0 | 30,906, divided by 27, produces |
| 51 | 0 | 1,144¾ cubical yards. |
| 6 | 0 | |

If the ground excavated should be wheeled above 20 yards, describe how much; the cost varying as the distance becomes more extended: also if excavated deeper than 6 feet, describe it for the like reason.

If the ground is carted away, so describe it; and to what distance the earth is removed: the charge for carting depending on the distance.

Excavations for cesspools and drains are measured on the same principle, with the allowance of 6 inches to work in: describe the depth, the distance, wheeled or carted, &c.

In all cases, specify the nature of the soil excavated; whether clay, loam, gravel, &c.

PLAN OF TRENCHES.



SECTION.



Digging the trenches for the foundations should be separate from the excavation of the whole site; the former being filled in, levelled, rammed, beat down, and consolidated at the bottom and round the sides of the walls; supposing the building to be set out at right angles, and the width the same, as in the sketch: the lengths of the digging to the four walls may be collected on the margin of the dimension book, forming one dimension—see the example: to the width add 6 inches on each side to work in: if the building is not at right angles, each length must be measured separately; beginning with the front and working round to the same point: measure the front and back lengths from outside to outside—the ends in the clear: to the widths of the brick footings add 6 inches on each side to work in; dimension will be as follows, referring to the sketches.

| ft. | in. | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | 0 | front wall from outside to outside. |
| 42 | 10 | end in clear. |
| 2)142 | 10 | |
| 285 | 8 | the whole round collected. |

WIDTHS.

| ft. | in. | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | 7 | brick footing. |
| 0 | 6 | add |
| 0 | 6 | |
| 3 | 7 | width of digging. |

| ft. | in. | |
|---|---|---|
| 285 | 8 | Digging, filling in, ramming, beating down, and |
| 3 | 7 | |
| 1 | 0 | consolidating trenches for foundations. |

After having measured the digging of the trenches for the external walls, proceed with the digging to chimney jambs, internal walls, piers, &c., allowing 6 inches on each side of the brickwork to the widths: the dimensions will be the lengths, by their several widths, and the depths.

## CONCRETE (PER CUBICAL YARD).

Concrete is measured in the same manner as digging to trenches for foundations; but the net quantity is taken—the lengths by the widths and the depth. Describe the proportion of ground stone, lime, and rough Thames ballast, used in the composition, and the height thrown.

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# PRICES OF EXCAVATOR'S WORK.

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Digging of ordinary soil, and throwing out not exceeding 6 feet in depth | per yard cube | 0 | 5 |
| In gravel or stiff clay ...... ...... „ | | 0 | 7 |
| Digging trenches and levelling to foundations, filling in and ramming to the walls ...... ..... ...... „ | | 0 | 8 |

| | | | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Digging and wheeling, add for every run of 20 yards | | „ | 0 | 2 |
| Basketing out ground, add ...... ..... | | „ | 0 | 6 |
| Reducing heaps and levelling ground, the average depth not to exceed 12 inches ...... ...... | per yard superficial | | 0 | 3 |
| Clay tempered and laid over vaults 6 inches deep, and beat into a solid body ...... ...... | | „ | 2 | 6 |
| Carting away to the distance of a mile | per yard cube | | 2 | 6 |
| Ditto, exceeding 1 mile and under 2 miles | | „ | 3 | 6 |

## WELL-DIGGING.

The price of well-digging will also depend upon the qualities of the soil.

The depth only to be taken, and charged at per foot running measure, according to the diameter in the clear of the brick-work.

| | | | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Digging, and labour only, steining in half a brick, without mortar, 4 feet diameter ...... ...... ...... | per foot run | | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto, 4 feet 6 inches diameter ...... ...... | „ | | 3 | 6 |
| Ditto, 5 feet 3 inches diameter ...... ...... | „ | | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto, 5 feet 9 inches diameter ...... ...... | „ | | 4 | 6 |

The above are not to exceed 6 feet in depth.

Walls above 6 feet in depth, and not exceeding 30 feet, including the labour only to steining dry, and finding tackle, buckets, stages, &c., may be estimated by the following Table, supposing all wells less than 6 feet deep to be steined in half a brick, and all above in 1 brick.

| Diameter of Digging. | | Diameter in Clear of Brick-work. | | Gallons in each Foot in Depth. | Price per Foot in Depth. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feet. | Inches. | Feet. | Inches. | | £. | *s.* | *d.* |
| 4 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 60 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 4 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| 5 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 100 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 6 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 149 | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| 8 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 206 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 9 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 275 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| 10 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 354 | 0 | 17 | 6 |
| 11 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 442 | 1 | 3 | 0 |

If above 30 feet, add 1*s.* per foot on every 30 feet, for a well 4 feet 6 inches diameter in the clear of brick-work, and so on in proportion for any greater diameter.

| | | | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boring (exclusive of pipes) the first 10 feet | per foot run | | 0 | 4 |
| The next 10 feet ...... ...... | „ | | 0 | 8 |
| The next 10 feet ...... ...... | „ | | 1 | 0 |
| The next 10 feet ...... ...... | .. | | 1 | 4 |

And so on in proportion.

Twenty-seven cubic feet of earth is a single load, and contains 21 bushels.
Fifty-four ditto is a double load.

A cubic yard of gravel, containing 18 bushels in the pit, when dug, will increase in bulk nearly one half, and produces about 27 bushels: 18 cubic feet is estimated to be 1 ton of soil; and 45 cubic feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons: the soil-carts, employed to convey the same away, will hold the latter quantity; being 6 feet long, 3 feet 6 inches wide, and 2 feet 6 inches deep.

# BRICKLAYER'S WORK.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

ALTHOUGH the works performed by the Bricklayer may appear to the casual observer extremely simple, they require more than ordinary attention from the Builder, and demand from us a more extensive examination than we have thought it necessary to give to other trades. Under the title of "General Remarks," it is our intention to collect some important facts relative to the trade itself, local customs, the modes of building, and the materials employed. This can hardly be expected in a book chiefly intended as a list of prices; but it is so desirable that some clear digest of the facts that have been collected, should be prepared for the use of Builders, we are, in this instance, inclined to step beyond the limits defined by the title of the present work.

In many parts of the kingdom, the business of a Bricklayer and Mason are united; and this is justified by necessity, for in small communities neither the one nor the other would give sufficient employment. In the metropolis these employments are, among the most influential tradesmen, kept distinct; always excepting that monied class who call themselves, *par excellence*, Builders; and who, by the assistance of an experienced foreman, somehow manage, though with frequent failures, to be all trades, and, by a necessary consequence, attend personally to none. The Bricklayers (properly so called) of London confine their engagements to all works in which bricks or tiles are employed; but men in the same trade, with small capitals and smaller connexions, usually add Plasterer's work to their own.

In those parts of the country where building stones or flints are common, these materials are often united in the same wall with brick-work. Thus, for example, the quoins, chimneys, door, and windows, may be built with coarse bricks, and the other parts of the wall with quarried stones, or flints. In this way, work may be done at a very cheap rate, and in a substantial manner; and, for some purposes, this method of building has not an unsightly appearance. We have sometimes known walling, executed in this way, to be done for 7*l.* 12*s.* per rod, that is, at the rate of 6*d.* per foot cube, which is only a little more than half the price usually charged for brick-work in London. No value, therefore, can be fixed upon brick-work or masonry, without estimating in detail the local prices of materials, the modes of measurement, and other elements of calculation. Upon this fact we cannot too strongly insist; and, in another part of this Essay, examples will be given, to show the manner of performing these calculations.

The first thing to be done by the Bricklayer, in every proposed building, before he begins to lay his bricks, is to examine the foundation, with crow-bars or rammers, to ascertain if it be sufficiently firm to bear the weight he intends to raise upon it. If the ground be not sufficiently firm upon any part, it must be tried with well-digger's tools, to determine whether "the shakes" are local or general. If the soil, or rather the bottom of the trench, should be firm, except in a few parts, these parts, if not very deep, should be dug up, until a solid stratum is obtained. It may then be necessary, in some cases, to build piers; but in others a less expensive expedient may be adopted.

In building upon inclined planes, or rising ground, the foundation may be laid in a succession of level steps, which will give safe berths for the brick-work, and prevent the possibility of sliding; which frequently happens in such situations, if great care is not taken, and especially in wet seasons.

Where the ground is loose to a considerable depth, and especially in places where it is intended to introduce windows, doors, and other apertures, while the sides on which the piers must stand are firm, it is an excellent practice to introduce inverted arches under the intended apertures.

Some persons have asserted that inverted arches are not requisite under any circumstances: but when the depth of the walls below the apertures will admit of their introduction, they must be of service; as the small bases of the piers must more readily penetrate the ground than a continued surface. But the piers may be allowed to descend to a small degree, so long as they can be kept from spreading; as they will carry the arches with them, compressing the ground, and forcing the re-action against the sides of the inverted arches, which, if properly jointed, so far from yielding, cannot fail, with the abutting piers, to operate as solid bodies. But if the expedient of inverted arches be not adopted, the intermediate low pieces of walling under the apertures, not having sufficient vertical dimensions, will frequently give way, by the resistance of the ground upon their bases, and not only fracture the brick-work below the apertures, but likewise the window cills. It is, however, requisite that the arches should be turned with the greatest exactness, and that parabolic curves should be introduced. The beds of the piers should be as regular as possible, that is, of equal depths; for although the bottoms of the trenches may appear to be firm, yet, if they should happen to be of different depths, they will sink in proportion to the degrees of softness. Under these circumstances, the piers on the softest ground will sink more than those on the hardest, and occasion vertical fractures in the parts of the edifices above the failing foundations.

But if it should happen that the solid parts of the earth in the trenches be under the intended apertures, and the softer parts of the earth where the piers are intended to be built, the reverse of the above practice should be resorted to; that is, piers should be built on the firm parts of the ground, and parabolic arches thrown between them, in the transverse position to those previously described; in the performance of which the greatest care and attention should be paid to the resisting piers, by previously ascertaining whether they will cover the arches or not; for if the middle of the piers should rest over the middle of the summits of the arches, the narrower the piers are, the greater should be the curvatures of the arches at their apex, where the parabolic arches come in contact with the superstructure. But where suspended arches are introduced, it must be understood that the intrados ought to be clear, that the arches may have their full effect: and it is also necessary to remark, that the earth on which the piers are intended to be erected should be of equal firmness, to prevent the possibility of partial or unequal settlements; which are more likely to be productive of serious injury, than where the ground, from being uniformly soft, yields equally to the pressure of the superstructure.

Where it is requisite to introduce stones, to assist in rendering the foundation secure, the stones should be previously broken to pieces, in the manner adopted in Macadamising the public roads; in order that, when compressed together and grouted in cement or mortar, they may form entire masses, which cannot be separated by any superposed weight: and in ordinary cases, the lower beds of stones should project about 6 inches on each side of the intended walls; upon which a series of courses should be laid, so as to bring the upper beds of the stones upon equal levels with those of the trenches; gradually diminishing with the alternate layers until they are level with the bottom of the intended foundations; upon which should be bedded, in good mortar, strong Yorkshire stone

landings of large dimensions, in order that, where the foundations are doubtful, every possibility of danger may be entirely removed before a single brick or stone is laid.

Concrete is strongly recommended to be placed under all foundations of a doubtful description, and should be composed of ground Dorking lime and Thames ballast, mixed in the proportion of one of lime to six of ballast, thrown into the trenches from a stage at least 6 feet above the level of the ground; and in all cases the concrete should spread 12 inches more than the brick-work placed upon it.

## MATERIALS.

The principal materials employed by the Bricklayer are bricks, lime, and sand; and upon these it is necessary to make a few remarks.

BRICKS.—For the general purposes of constructing walls, bricks claim a decided superiority over stone, or any other material; not only as being lighter and more easily handled, but likewise on account of their porosity, which facilitates their union with mortar, and renders them less liable to retain or attract moisture. In most parts of England where bricks are made, the sizes of the moulds are $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, 5 inches in breadth, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in depth; and they are generally made of the above dimensions, in expectation that the bricks, when burned, will be 9 inches long, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; but they are seldom more than $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and sometimes less. The shrinking varies according to the purity or quality of the different sorts of clay, and the intensity of the various degrees of heat to which the bricks are exposed by being burned in clamps. Bricks which have been burned in kilns are preferred; for this mode of burning them insures an equalization of heat, not to be commanded in burning bricks in open clamps, exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, which subjects them, during the process of burning, to be injured in various degrees by the changes of the weather. Hence it is that the bricks burned in clamps are of various sorts: those which are the *least* burned are called *Common Place Bricks;* those which are *well* burned, the *Best Grey Stocks*, or *Second Grey Stocks*, according to their quality, and with these the major part of the houses and public edifices in London are built.

To the above-mentioned bricks may be added those which are called *Malms:* these are prepared and tempered with great care; but the clamps in which they are burned are similar to those for common bricks, though greater caution is used in burning them. The clearest and best-coloured *Malms* are of a pure yellow hue, and are called *Firsts*. These are selected, as being easily cut, for arches, doorways, windows, and quoins; for which purposes they are rubbed and reduced to their proper forms and dimensions. The next in degree of quality are called *Seconds*, and are used chiefly in facing the principal fronts of buildings: their colour, also, is yellow, which, added to their pleasing appearance and superior durability, have caused them to be classed as the best bricks for facing the fronts of public and private edifices. The best *Grey Stocks* are something like the *second Malms*, but are considered inferior in quality; though in facings for the fronts of buildings they produce an agreeable effect.

Bond, in brick-work or masonry, implies the disposition of bricks or stones built in walls, upon such principles as to prevent the vertical joints coming in contact. *English* and *Flemish Bond*, in brick-work, if properly executed, may be known by the manner in which the bricks are laid: when they are laid longitudinally, they are called *stretchers;* and when laid transversely, they are called *headers*. When disposed so that every alternate course consists of headers only, and stretchers only, it is *English Bond:* and one header between every two stretchers, and one stretcher between every two headers, is *Flemish Bond*.

Red Stock Bricks are generally made in the country, and are burned in kilns; their colour arises chiefly from the nature of the clay they are formed with. The best sort are used as cutting-bricks, and are called *Red Rubbers*. The Grey Stock Bricks, made in the neighbourhood of London, harmonize much better with the colour both of stone and paint, and for facings are much preferred. At Hedgerly, a village near Windsor, Red Bricks are made, which are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick; they are of a firm texture, and will stand the greatest violence of the fire: they are commonly called Windsor, or Fire-bricks, and are used in building ovens, &c.

Paving Bricks are of the same dimensions as Windsor Bricks, which are 9 inches long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick.

Paving Tiles are about 12 inches square, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick: the next sizes are what are called 10-inch tiles, but, when burned, are only about 9 inches square, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick.

Coping Bricks are also made, and are used for the purposes which the name implies.

Concave or Hollow Bricks are flat on one side, like common bricks, and hollowed on the reverse side, and are used for drains and water-courses.

Dutch or *Flemish* Bricks are those before mentioned, which are used in paving stables; likewise in lining soap-boilers' cisterns, &c. Their sizes have been already described.

Feather-edged Bricks are of the same sizes as the common bricks, but are thinner on one side than the other; and they are chiefly used for pinning up brick panels in timber buildings.

Brick-Noggings are thin walls or partitions, constructed with vertical posts, framed into top and bottom plates, and the intervals filled in with brick-work, either with bricks set on edge, or laid flat and set in mortar; the value of which it is usual to ascertain at per yard.

The most pleasing cornices may be formed in brick-work by a judicious disposition of the bricks, and frequently without cutting them; the expense of which should be ascertained by the foot run.

SAND.—Quick River Sand, as its name imports, is that collected in rivers where the streams are very rapid, as in the rivers *Trent* and *Severn*, in England; and the *Shannon*, in Ireland: it is also found in rivulets connected with land-drains and sewers contiguous to public roads, from whence it is conveyed and deposited after showers of rain, which being cleansed by the quickness or rapidity of the running stream, subsequently becomes an article of commerce, and of great value to the mason, bricklayer, and plasterer, in forming various sorts of cement, fit for the building of strong walls, and finishing all kinds of plasterers' work, where pit, land, or other sand, is not deemed absolutely necessary.

For inside plasterer's work in dwelling houses, the plaster or mortar should be made with fine pit sand, free from slime, mud, or other imperfections.

The river Thames sand, from above bridge, about Fulham and Putney, has been for many years considered by our London architects, surveyors, and builders, as the best about the metropolis; and we admit that it is of an excellent quality; but, from its being intermixed with shells, mud, and rubbish, it requires much filtering and considerable labour, before it is fit to be incorporated with slaked lime, intended for good binding mortar.

The best, and perhaps the most desirable sand which can be obtained, is that sometimes procured from narrow, quick running, mill and mountain streams.

The sand accumulated in the mouths of large rivers, such as the Thames, consists of river and sea sand. One is formed by the revolving of flinty stones at the bottom of the sea; and the other by the pulverized siliceous matter, formed by a variety of causes on the land, and carried by streams into rivers. But the sand procured on the coast is pure sea sand; and if the saline matter with which it is combined can be separated, which is very difficult, it is in every other respect very suitable for building purposes.

M

*Road Stuff*, about the metropolis, is also used in large quantities for making common building-mortar, and it has, in some degree, received the sanction and approbation of builders; but we do not recommend this material, for it is a compound of mud, filth, and sand; but it is a cheap substitute for river or sea sand. The stuff here alluded to is used, not only about the metropolis, but also in other large towns, without regard to quality.

## THE MEASUREMENT OF BRICK-WORK.

In several parts of England and Wales, and also in Ireland, stone walling and brick quoins are measured together by the rod or perch, which is 21 feet in length, 18 inches in width, and 12 inches in breadth. The following is the method of finding the number of perches contained in a piece of rough stone-work. First, divide the superficial area by 21, and the quotient will be the number of rods or perches, and the remainder will be feet. If the wall be more or less than 18 inches thick, multiply the superficies by the number of inches in thickness, and divide the product by 18. The quotient, when divided by 21, will give the number of perches.

<div align="center">EXAMPLE.</div>

How many perches are there in a piece of stone-work, including brick quoins, 40 feet long, 20 feet high, and 24 inches thick?

<div align="center">

40 feet length.
20 height.

———

800
24

———

18)19200 feet.

—————

1066 feet 12 inches.

———

21)1066

———

50 perches 16 feet.

———

</div>

Although this is the method usually adopted of finding the number of perches in any piece of walling, the easiest and most expeditious way of ascertaining the value, is to cube the contents of the wall, and to charge the work at per foot cube; by which means a great deal of unnecessary trouble is saved, in reducing the several thicknesses into perches, as shown in the preceding example.

The cubical contents of a perch of stone-work is 31 ft. 6 in.

It is customary in some of the provinces, to measure all the openings, whether for doors, windows, chimneys, or any other purpose, with the solid work; and then to measure, in addition, the reveals, arches, workmanship to flues, and other extra labour. In justification of this custom, it has been urged, that the prices have been consistently regulated; but we are at a loss to understand upon what principle this can have been done; for the proportion of the openings to the mass of the brick-work must vary considerably in different buildings.

The fairest way of measuring brick-work is to take, first, all the solid work that has been executed, deducting the openings, and then to measure, by the foot lineal, the quoins, reveals, arches, &c.

The following calculation will show the method of finding the value of a rod or perch of brick-work, as estimated in Ireland. But it must be mentioned, that in this estimate the openings are supposed to be deducted, and the bricks are calcu-

lated at 30*s.* per thousand, including the average cost of freightage and land carriage.

To ascertain the value of common stone-work, with brick quoins, calculations should be made of the prime cost of all the component parts, consisting of the bricks, as well as the stones in the quarries, the expenses of quarrying, land-carriage to the places where it is to be used, with the extra trouble and consequent expenses in carrying the bricks and stones one, two, three, or more stories high; also the price of the lime when delivered, together with the expenses of the sand, the expenses of scaffolding, and extra expenses of wages to workmen, if distant from home; all these matters must be taken into consideration, in finding the value of an Irish perch or rod of common stone-work in any part of the country; the value of which will be found to vary, according to local circumstances, in degrees scarcely credible.

*Brick-work*, in the parts before alluded to, should be also measured in the same manner as stone-work, and reduced to the standard rod or perch of the country, as before described, except as regards thickness; a rod or perch of brick-work in Ireland is 21 feet in length, 1 foot high, and *nine* inches thick only; the cubical content of which is 15 feet 9 inches, being half the solid content of a perch of stone-work. Now, by calculations, it appears that 1 cubic foot of brick-work is worth *eleven-pence;* and by similar calculations it likewise appears, that 1 cubic foot of stone-work is worth only *five-pence;* a sufficient proof that stone-walling is cheaper than brick-work, and in the ratio of *two* to *one.*

To find the contents of brick walls, according to the practice in the four provinces of Ireland, first, multiply the length by the height in feet and inches, and the product, by the number of inches in thickness: the last product, divided by 9, and the following quotient by 21, will discover the true contents in rods or perches; but when the thickness is only 9 inches, the length and breadth multiplied together, and divided by 21, will produce the number of perches.

### EXAMPLE.

In a piece of brick-work, 40 feet long, 20 feet high, and 24 inches thick, how many perches of brick-work are contained?

```
 ft.  in.
 40   0  length.
 20   0  height.
 _____
 800  0
  24 inches in thickness.
 ____
 3200
 1600
 _____
9)19200(2133
  18
  ___
  12
   9
  ___
  30
  27
  ___
  30
  27
  ___
   3
```

```
          per.  ft.
21)2133(101  12  Ans.
   21
   ___
   33
   21
   ___
   12
```

Second Example:  Supposing the brick wall to be the same dimensions, but only 9 inches thick ?

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\text{ft.} & \text{in.} \\
40 & 0 \\
20 & 0 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

21)800   0(38 rods 2 feet.  *Ans.*
63
———
170
168
———
2
———

*The following is a Calculation showing the manner of finding the Value of Rods or Perches of Brick-Work in the Northern and Southern Counties of Ireland.*

|  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Two hundred and forty bricks are sufficient to complete a rod or perch of brick-work, which, together with freightage and land carriage, will cost on the average | 7 | 4 |
| A barrel of lime, containing 42 gallons, will be sufficient to complete a rod or perch of brick-work, and will cost, including land carriage, on the average | 1 | 10 |
| Two barrels of sand to each barrel of lime will be sufficient to complete a rod or perch of brick-work, and will cost, including carriage, on the average | 1 | 4 |
| A bricklayer's or mason's time in performing a rod or perch of brick-work, reckoning, on the average, foundations, basements, parlour floors, with one and two pair floors, gables, scaffolding, &c. &c. | 2 | 0 |
| Labourer's time in making the mortar, and in attending the bricklayer with the same, including also the labour of serving the bricks | 1 | 0 |
| Profit | 1 | 0 |
|  | 14 | 6 |

In several of the English counties distant from the metropolis, brick walls are measured by the superficial yard, containing 9 feet, the thickness of the work being reduced to a standard of 1 brick, $1\frac{1}{2}$ brick, or 2 bricks; the prices for which are regulated at per yard, according to their respective thicknesses.

In the north of England, brick walls are measured by the yard, and valued according to the thickness of the work; the builders having a local standard thickness of 18 inches, by which they are governed, and a rod or scale of reference, comprising 49 superficial square yards, which is also adopted by the masons; but neither the standard thickness nor provincial rod is abided by on all occasions. Openings of every description are included in the admeasurements for workmanship, but not for the latter, including the materials.  In valuing chimney-breasts, they measure the horizontal girths from wall to wall, and to these lengths they add the number of widths or divisions between the several flues, estimating each at 3 inches for the entire breadths; the before-mentioned widths being collected, the altitude of the stories are ascertained, which latter dimensions being multiplied by the former, the superficial contents are obtained, and the thicknesses averaged at 9 inches.

In estimating chimney-shafts the girths are taken all round, to which dimensions the number of widths are added, as before; and if it happens that there should not be more than one row of flues, they are estimated as 9-inch walls.   In Liverpool, the brick-work is measured by the superficial yard; and the same practice prevails, generally speaking, throughout that part of the kingdom.   In North and South Wales, and in some of the western counties, the customs are somewhat different: in South Wales the standard perch is 18 feet for brick as well as stone-work; the value of which varies in different counties, in proportion to the facilities of obtaining bricks, stone, and lime.

In London, brick-work is measured by the rod, which consists of 272 feet superficial measure, $1\frac{1}{2}$ brick in thickness.   This arbitrary standard is derived from the English perch or rod, which, as we have already shown, is $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet.   This dimension, multiplied by itself, produces 272 feet 3 inches.   Thus—

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
16 & 6 \\
16 & 6 \\
\hline
264 & 0 \\
8 & 3 \\
\hline
272 & 3 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

The 3 inches are never taken into account, as they would occasion much trouble in the calculation, and at the same time, if allowed, make an almost inappreciable difference in the ultimate valuation.   A rod of brick-work is therefore always estimated at 272 feet superficial, reduced to the thickness of one brick and a half, which should be equal to $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches; but as the bricks made in the vicinity of London seldom average, when burned, more than $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches, a brick and a half is equal to only $13\frac{1}{8}$ inches, wanting 3-8ths of the required thickness. The practice of measuring brick-work is not, therefore, strictly correct.   Brick walls ought to be measured by their actual thickness, in cubical feet and inches, and subsequently reduced to rods; by which means they would be accurately determined.   Walls are frequently thicker than what they are represented to be, calculated by the number of bricks; and hence the tradesman is not always fairly paid for the solid contents of the work he has executed.   This is one of the customs which requires a fair, unprejudiced examination; but this is not the only one, in which the equity of admeasurement is not considered.   But, on the other hand, the bricks are seldom, if ever, as we have stated, of the size they are calculated.   Presuming, however, the standard thickness of brick-work to be correct, 272 feet superficial, multiplied by $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, will give 306, as the number of cubic feet in one rod of reduced brick-work.

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
272 & 0 \\
1 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\
\hline
272 & 0 \\
22 & 8 \\
11 & 4 \\
\hline
306 & 0 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$
cubic feet in one rod of reduced brick-work.

The mode of reducing all brick-work to the standard measurement, one rod, which, as we have already explained, is 272 feet superficial, $1\frac{1}{2}$ brick in thickness, is extremely simple, and will be easily understood from the following explanation and examples.

If the walls are of the standard thickness, first divide the area of the wall by

272, and the quotient will be the number of rods, and the remainder the number of feet. But if the walls are more or less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ brick in thickness, multiply the area of the wall by the number of half bricks, and divide the product by 3, which will reduce the quantity to the standard of $1\frac{1}{2}$ brick: then divide by 272, as in the former case, and the quotient will be the number of rods.

Thus, for example, suppose a wall to be 85 feet long, 17 feet high, and the thickness equal to the length of $2\frac{1}{2}$ bricks, the quantity in rods and feet would be calculated in the following manner :—

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text{feet.} \\
85 \\
17 \\
\hline
1445 \\
5 \quad \text{number of half bricks.} \\
\hline
3)7225 \\
\hline
272)2408 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

8 rods 232 feet.

The same calculation may be made by finding the number of cubic feet contained in a piece of brick-work. Take the dimensions given in the former example, and dividing the product by 306, the quotient will give the number of rods, and the remainder will be cubic feet. Thus—

$$
\begin{array}{r}
85 \\
17 \\
\hline
1445 \\
1 \ 10 \ 6 \\
\hline
1445 \\
722 \ 6 \\
481 \ 8 \\
60 \ 2 \ 6 \\
\hline
306)2709 \ 4 \ 6 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

8 rods 261 feet.

A third method is, to multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and to divide the product by 9: the quotient will give the area of the wall at the standard thickness, which being divided by 272, will give the number of rods and feet. Thus—

$$
\begin{array}{r}
85 \\
17 \\
\hline
1445 \\
1 \ 10 \ 6 \\
\hline
2709 \ 4 \ 6 \\
8 \\
\hline
9)21675 \ 0 \ 0 \\
\hline
272)2408 \ 4 \ 0 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

8 rods 232 feet.

When chimneys are built in the angles of rooms, to find their contents, multiply the superficial areas of the triangles by the altitudes of the walls; and in taking the dimensions, produce the counterparts of the triangles on the floors of the rooms; which may be easily accomplished with the measuring rods, or by lines chalked on the floors. To find their contents, multiply the bases by half the perpendiculars, and the areas of the triangles will be found; then proceed, as before described, to ascertain the quantities of rods, &c.

It sometimes occurs that angular chimney-breasts do not intersect the adjoining walls, but project from the faces of those adjacent, by returning two vertical planes of equal breadths, each at right angles with the adjacent walls. Now, in these cases, the triangular prisms should be measured as before. But the interior of such walls is frequently constructed with Burrs, inferior sorts of bricks. The openings of the fire-places must be deducted.

When the planes of the chimney-breasts intersect the sides of the rooms, lineal allowances, *per foot*, ought to be made for the inside splays; and in cases where the planes of the breasts do not insersect the adjacent walls, two outside splays and two internal right angles are unavoidable. Now, in these, and in similar instances, there ought to be allowances made for outside splays, as well as internal right angles, per foot run, each according to the differences in the workmanship. But it is doubtful whether these allowances would be sanctioned by surveyors valuing for the employer.

To compute the value of party, flank, and partition walls, with flues, &c., find the cubical contents of the interior of the several parts of the walls in feet, according to the figures into which they may be resolved, from which deduct the openings, and multiply the remainder by 8, and divide by 9 as before explained, and the work will be reduced to the standard rod.

In measuring walls containing chimneys, it is not customary to deduct the flues. This practice may have the appearance of being incorrect; but, taking into consideration the extra labour in forming the flues, and the expenses of pargetting, the allowance is quite reasonable; besides, it is considered in the quantity of bricks used to form a rod.

To value the solid contents of walls in buildings, first reduce all the parts into rectangular prisms, and then find the solid contents of each prism; apertures, therefore, of any consequence, should be deducted from the measures, and allowances made, in lineal feet, upon all the angles, as described, for the trouble of plumbing, levelling, and straightening. It is true, that great lengths of walling require numerous intermediate plumbings; but then, as they are regulated upon the faces, the trouble is small in comparison to what is required in vertical terminations; and, as the plumbings referred to are made at regular distances, the parts of the wall may be said to be uniformly built; and the same in all equal lengths of wall, and the time proportioned to the quantities under the same circumstances of height and thickness; and therefore the areas, or solid contents, may be presumed as fair ratios for the prices. And, moreover, it is manifest, that the greater the number of openings, in the same length of walls, the more trouble they will occasion to the workmen; the differences in time being required to form the sides of the apertures. In these cases, therefore, the time computed for the completion of walls of given dimensions, and of the same quantities of work, must depend upon the number of quoins that are to be built; and, consequently, cannot be determined by the solid contents of the walls: but jointly they may be ascertained, that is, by making equitable allowances for the lineal quantities of angles; for the solid contents are not as to the time, when the number of quoins are increased, and, consequently, the prices cannot be as to the time; but the prices may be made equivalent by fair allowances for the increased number of angles.

It is also manifest, that, in the construction of quoins, as long as the bricklayers

continue at the same rate of work, the lineal quantities are in the same *ratio* as to the time; and hence it is that the lineal measures ought to be taken as fair representations of the value of the quoins.

In carrying up walls of the same horizontal lengths, without any openings, the quantities of work performed by the same number of bricklayers are equal in equal times; but, as the work proceeds, additional labourers are requisite, as the height increases, to supply the bricks and mortar. In these instances, also, the quantities of surface are fair representations as regards the bricklayers; but the prices for the work ought to increase as the work proceeds, and the increase should be in terms of arithmetical progression; for, suppose the materials at the foot of the scaffold, and the scaffolding erected at regular heights, it is evident that, whatever time the labourers require to mount the first scaffold, it will require double the time for the second, triple for the third, and quadruple for the fourth. An increase, also, to the prices for brick-work, for the use of scaffolding, should be added in gradations, with the extra charges for labourers, and in proportions as the works are carried up. Now, as to the value of the labour, as regards the bricklayers, it may be fairly computed by the quantities of surface in walls of equal thicknesses; but advanced prices ought to be allowed for labourers and scaffolding.

As more time is required to perform the same quantities of work in the faces of walls than in their cores, on account of plumbing, the trouble of erecting the walls will be greater in proportion than in those which are thicker; and hence it may be questioned how far the practice of reducing walls to a brick and a half thick is correct. The subsequent method appears to be more rational: First, to measure the solid contents of the entire, and value the same at per rod; then to measure the surfaces of the walls, at certain rates per foot superficial, and to value the same according to the qualities of the works. Equal quantities of core may be built in equal times, and, likewise, equal quantities of surface in equal times; but equal quantities of core, and equal quantities of surface work, cannot be performed by workmen in equal times; and therefore the standard measure is not founded upon equitable principles: but in walls where great neatness is not required, perhaps the differences of time to perform equal quantities of work, in walls of different thicknesses, is not worth regarding. These, however, are only suggestions; for custom must regulate the modes of measurement and valuation.

PLAN OF A PIER.
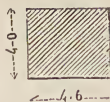


Solids in piers, &c., are measured by the cubical foot; that is to say, the length is multiplied by the thickness, and the product by the height. To reduce the quantities thus taken to the standard thickness of $1\frac{1}{2}$ brick, multiply the quantity by 8, the number of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in a foot; then divide by 9, the number of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in $1\frac{1}{2}$ brick: the quantity so produced divided by 272, will give the number of rods of reduced brick-work.

ELEVATION.



EXAMPLE OF A PIER.

| ft. | in. | | ft. | in. | | rod. | ft. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 6 | | 360 | 0 | | 272)320(1 | 48 |
| 4 | 0 | | | 8 | | 272 | |
| 20 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | | | 9)2880 | 0 | | 48 | |
| | | | 320 | 0 | | | |

PLAN.

*feet.*
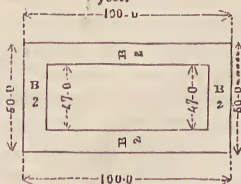


SECTION.
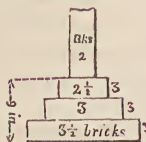


B
2½
3
3½
———
3)9
———
Average　3　Bks.
———

|  | ft. | in. |
|---|---|---|
| Out and out | 100 | 0 |
|  | 47 | 0 |
|  | ——— |  |
|  | 147 | 0 |
|  | 147 | 0 |
|  | ——— |  |
| Whole round | 294 | 0 |
|  | ——— |  |

　　　　　　　B
294　0　　3　Footings.
　　9
———　Collected.
All round walls.

PLAN OF SQUARE REVEAL.
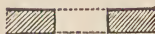


PLAN OF RECESSED REVEAL.
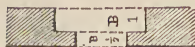


PLAN OF CHIMNEY-BREAST.
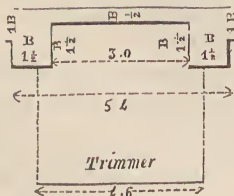


Commence with the footings: the plan on the margin presumes the building to be set out at right angles, and the walls all of the same thickness. Should this not be the case, each wall must be taken separately. On the margin of the measuring book, collect the dimensions of the front wall from outside to outside, and of the end wall in the clear; add them together, and then double the quantity, which will give the whole round of the walls. If the thickness of the footings can be averaged as in the section, one dimension will suffice for the whole; otherwise each course must be taken separately: then take the walls above the footing to the tops of the joists of the ground story, describing the thickness; and so on, story by story, to the top. Should the thickness of the walls of the upper stories be alike, it is still recommended to take them in this way; clearing off all additions, as chimney-breasts, trimmers, internal walls, &c., to each floor, before proceeding with another. Deduct all windows, doors, apertures, chimney openings, &c., as they occur.

In the deductions it is uniformly recommended to let the width of the opening appear as the first dimension, and then the height: for example:—



If this is attended to in every trade, and adopted as an universal maxim, there will be no trouble in retracing the dimensions whenever required.

If the reveals are square, they may be deducted in one dimension; but if recessed, they must be taken in two: the outer one in ½ a brick, and the inner one in 1 brick, or as they may occur.

In every case deduct from the brick-work all timber, stone, or other material, more than one course of bricks in height; allowing out of such deduction, 1 inch for bedding in mortar: thus, a piece of timber or stone 6 inches in height, would be deducted only as 5 inches.

Measure chimney-breasts the width by the height on each story, describing the thickness, and deducting the openings as they occur: measure the trimmers the length by the girth in ½ a brick, as see the following example:—

|  | ft. | in. | B |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | 5 | 4 |  |
|  | 9 | 0 |  |
|  | ——— |  | 1 chimney breast. |
|  | 3 | 0 |  |
|  | 3 | 3 |  |
|  | ——— |  | 1½ deduct opening. |
|  | 4 | 6 |  |
|  | 2 | 6 |  |
|  | ——— |  | ½ trimmer. |

N

SECTION OF TRIMMER.

ELEVATION OF CHIMNEY-
BREAST.
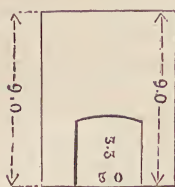
SECTION OF PROJECTION.
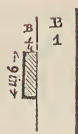
PLAN.

| Inner girth | 7 | 4 |
|---|---|---|
| Outer ditto | 8 | 7 |
| | 15 | 11 |
| Average | 7 | 11½ |

ELEVATION OF GAUGED
ARCH.
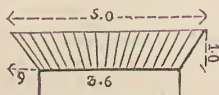
Measure chimney-shafts the width by the height, describing the thickness.

To measure the projections for cornices, fascias, strings, plinths, projecting courses to chimney-shafts, &c., take the several lengths and multiply by their heights, describing the thickness beyond the face of the brick-work previously taken. The projection shown in the section would be taken by measuring the length and the width (9 inches), and described as $\frac{1}{4}$ of a brick in thickness.

Circular work is measured on the curve in the centre of the wall, or the average between the external and the internal girth; this length and the height being taken, the thickness is entered, and described as circular brick-work.

If any brick-work is carried up in cement, it may be measured with the other parts; and when abstracting it is described under a separate head, as so much brick-work extra only in cement; including the same quantity with the common brick-work.

Facings, whether second or best malms, are measured by the foot superficial. Take the width of the front or other wall, with all returns, and then the whole height; deducting any stone, or compo cornices, plinths, fascias, &c., out of such height; also deduct all windows, doors, or other openings as before described, and add the reveals to the sides: deduct the front of all gauged arches. The quality of the facing must be described. Flat joint, bastard tuck, or tuck pointing, are measured in the same way.

## GAUGED ARCHES (per foot superficial).

Measure the base line between the reveals, adding one skewback (see sketch) by the front of the gauged work, deducting that quantity from the facing, then add the gauged work to the soffit: thus :—

| ft. | in. | | ft. | in. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 6 | opening. | 4 | 3 | |
| | 9 | add skewback. | 1 | 0 | |
| 4 | 3 | | 3 | 6 | gauged arch, and deduct facing. |
| | | | | 4½ | |
| | | | | | add gauged soffit. |

## CIRCULAR GAUGED WORK (per foot superficial).

Circular gauged work is measured in the following manner :—Suppose a semi-circular arch to be 3 feet 6 between the reveals, add 1 bed, making the external diameter 4 feet 3; take half the circumference by the front of the arch, deducting that

quantity out of the facing; then take half the circumference of the inner diameter by the thickness of the reveal: the circumference of a circle is three times and $\frac{1}{7}$th of the diameter; of course, a semi-circle is half that quantity.

ELEVATION OF A SEMI-CIR-
CULAR GAUGED ARCH.



| ft. | in. | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | 3 | Diameter. |
| | 3 | times. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12 | 9 | |
| | 7 | 6 the $\frac{1}{7}$th. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 13 | 4 | 6 Circumference |
| | | of a circle. |
| 6 | 8 | 3 ditto of a semi. |

| ft. | in. | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | 6 | Inner diameter |
| | 3 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | 6 | |
| | 6 | $\frac{1}{7}$th |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11 | 0 | Circumference |
| | | of a circle. |
| 5 | 6 | ditto of a semi. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | 6 | |
| One bed | 9 | |
| | — | |
| 4 | 3 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | 8 | Circular gauged work to front of arch, and |
| | 9 | deduct facing. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | 6 | Add gauged soffit. |
| | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | |

Number all sash and door frames, bedded and pointed: if Venetian or Palladian, so describe them.

Number all flues cored; also all chimney moulds, describing the size and quality, how set, and with what material, and labour.

Measure brick nogging to partitions the length by the height, deducting only doors, windows, or other apertures; not the timber: divide the superficial quantity by 9, and it will give the number of superficial yards.

Measure all cuttings the length by the width, and describe the superficial quantity as rough cuttings to rake, &c.; if rubbed, state so.

### SPLAYED BRICK-WORK (per foot run).

Measure all splays to acute or other angles, where the bricks are actually cut, by the foot lineal; or, as it is technically termed, by the foot run; stating if rough, or rubbed, straight, circular, elliptic, or pointed to gothic arches.

### PLAIN TILE CREASING (per foot run).

Measure plain tile creasing by the foot run; stating if single or double courses of plain tiles, if bedded in mortar or in cement, and if to 9 or 14-inch walls.

### DRAINS (per foot run).



Measure the lengths, describing the sizes, and whether built as square or barrel drains; the thickness of the sides or rims, and if worked the whole or half round in cement: cesspools to drain, measure as common brick-work, before described.

### PAVING (per yard superficial).

| ft | |
|---|---|
| 10 | |
| 12 | |
| — | |
| 22 | |
| — | |
| 11 feet average. | |

Take the length by the width. If the plan is irregular take the average, and run the cutting and waste on the line A——B; divide the number of feet by 9, and the superficial yards are given: state if laid flat, or on edge; if in sand, or in mortar; and if hard stock, malm paviour, or any other description of paving bricks.

## OVENS AND COPPERS (per foot cube)

Measure the brick-work to ovens and coppers by the foot cube, deducting **only** the ash-holes; describe the quality of the bricks: the method of admeasurement is precisely the same as before recommended for piers, solids, &c.

## DESCRIPTION OF BRICK-WORK.

In all cases describe the quality of the bricks; whether place bricks or stock bricks; also describe the quality of the mortar, with the component parts thereof; whether made up of chalk or stone lime, road drift, or Thames sand, and the proportions of each.
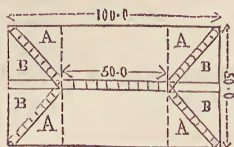
PLAN OF ROOF.
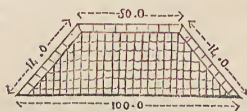


## PANTILING (per square of 100 feet superficial).

Measure the extreme length of the front eaves by the depth of the pantiling: if a hipped or valley roof, the return B will make good the front A: if the building is set out at right angles (as sketch) double the dimension of the front for the back, then take the centre of the two hips marked C by a foot in width; measure the cutting to the four hips also by a foot in width.

Take any deductions out of tiling for chimney-shafts, trap-doors, &c.; describe if the tiling is laid dry; pointed inside or out, or both; also state the quality of the laths and nails: no eaves are to be taken to pantiling; but if plain tile eaves, take the lengths collected round, including the hip ends, by the depth thereof—it would be 300 feet.

```
100
 50
———
150
150
———
300
———
```

ELEVATION OF ROOF.



Measure the circular tiling to ridge and hips, with the plain tile heading to ditto, by the foot run.

Number the iron hip hooks and ⊤ nails.

Measure all mortar filleting next brick walls.

EXAMPLE OF THE METHOD.

| ft. | in. | | COLLECTIONS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2) 100 | 0 | Pantiling to front and back. | ft. | in. |
| 14 | 0 | | | |
| ——— | | | | |
| 2) 14 | 0 | Add centre of hip ends marked C. | | |
| 1 | 0 | | | |
| ——— | | | 50 | 0 |
| 4) 16 | 0 | Cutting to hips. | 16 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | | 16 | 0 |
| ——— | | | 16 | 0 |
| 114 | 0 | Circular tiling, bedded in mortar to ridge and hips collected. | 16 | 0 |
| ——— | | | 16 | 0 |
| 50 | 0 | Plain tile heading to ridge. | ——— | |
| ——— | | | 114 | 0 |
| 4) 16 | 0 | Ditto to hips, if any. | | |
| ——— | | | ——— | |

No. 4 iron hip hooks.
No. 114     nails.

PLAIN TILING (per square of 100 feet superficial).

Measured in way already described for pantiling; state the quality of the laths, nails, &c.

Add the whole round (300 feet in the example) by a width of 4 inches for eaves; the cutting, centre of hips, circular tiles, filletting, &c., as before.

Measure the barge or verge course to gabled ends by the foot run.

## ESTIMATING THE VALUE OF BRICK-WORK, TILING, &c.

In estimating the value of a rod of brick-work, the reader will, it is believed, find the value of the following memoranda relating to the weight, number, or measure of the materials. Many of the facts have been collected during the course of years; and have been found exceedingly useful as giving a reason for opinions, and proving their accuracy.

BRICK-WORK.— A superficial foot of reduced brick-work will require 16 bricks, 4 courses, 1 foot high.

A superficial foot of facing will require 7 bricks laid as headers.

A superficial foot of gauged arches will require 10 bricks.

TILING.—100 superficial feet is equal to 1 square of tiling.

A square of plain tiling will require 800 tiles if laid with a 6-inch gauge, 700 tiles with a 7-inch gauge, and 600 tiles with an 8-inch gauge.

One bundle of laths and nails, 1 peck of tile pins, and 3 hods of mortar, are required for a square of plain tiling.

100 superficial feet of pantiling will require 180 tiles to a 10-inch gauge, 164 tiles to an 11-inch gauge, 150 tiles to a 12-inch gauge.

One bundle of laths and a quarter of cwt. of nails are required for 100 superficial feet of pantiling.

The distance between the laths will depend upon the pitch of the roof, and a 6, 7, or 8-inch gauge will be required, according to circumstances. Curb roofs will require gauges of $7\frac{1}{2}$ or 8 inches in the curb parts, and in the upper parts 6, $6\frac{1}{2}$, or 7 inches, the distances being less as the angles of elevation decrease.

LATHS.—The laths for tiling are retailed at per bundle; and comprise those of 3, 4, and 5 feet lengths. The 3 feet laths are 8 score to the 100 or 160 laths. The 4 feet laths are 6 score to the 100 or 120 laths. The 5 feet laths are 5 score to the 100, and equal in length 500 feet running measure.

NAILS.—The nails used in lathing are those which are denominated six-penny.

PAVING MATERIALS.—32 paving bricks, laid flat, are required to pave 1 yard, the bricks being 9 inches long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ wide, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, and will weigh 4 lb.

84 paving bricks, laid on edge, are required to pave 1 yard.

56 common stock bricks, laid on edge, are required to pave 1 yard; the bricks being $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and will weigh 5 lb.

34 common stock bricks, laid flat, are required to pave 1 yard.

140 Dutch clinkers, on edge, are required to pave 1 yard; being $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, 3 inches wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and will weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

ROD OF BRICK-WORK.—306 cubic feet are estimated to be equal to 1 rod of reduced brick-work, which is produced by multiplying 272 by 1 foot $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, the presumed length of 1 brick and the corresponding half of another brick, which is the standard for a rod of brick-work in the city of London and Westminster and parts adjacent. 4,300 stocks and 4,500 place bricks are sufficient to perform a rod of reduced brick-work. A rod of brick-work will require 184 hods of mortar.

TILING.—Plain tiles are $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and will weigh 2 lb. 5 oz.

Pantiles are $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and will weigh $5\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

Foot-tiles are $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and will weigh 13 lb.

10-inch tiles are $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, 1 inch thick, and will weigh 8 lb. 9 oz.

LATHS.—Pantile laths are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, and 1 inch thick.

Plain tile laths are 1 inch wide, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick.

30 bundles of laths make 1 load.

A bricklayer's hod is 14 inches long, 9 inches wide, and 9 inches thick.

A single load of sand is 3 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 3 feet deep.

A double load of sand is 3 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 6 feet deep.

1 cubic yard of sand is equal to 18 heaped bushels, or 22 striked bushels.

LIME.—A chaldron of lime contains 36 imperial bushels heaped, which is equal to 58 feet 8 inches cube; or 2 measures, 3 feet long, 3 feet broad, and 3 feet 3 inches deep; and contains 29 feet 3 inches cubical measure.

1,000 stock bricks, stacked in bolts, will contain 56 feet cube.

1,000 old bricks, cleaned and stacked in a loose, will contain 72 feet cube.

A rod of brick-work contains 235 feet cube of bricks, and 71 feet cube of mortar, and will weigh, upon an average calculation, 15 tons.

A rod of brick-work requires 27 bushels chalk lime, and 3 single loads drift, or 36 bushels stone lime, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ single loads of sand; or 36 bushels cement, and 36 bushels sharp sand.

30 hods of mortar, 1 load.

Lime and sand loses one third of its bulk when made into mortar; also cement and sand.

The proportion of mortar or cement, when made up to the lime or cement, and sand before made up, is as 2 to 3.

Lime or cement and sand to make mortar, require as much water as is equal to one third of their bulk.

CALCULATIONS OF BRICK-WORK.—It is generally considered that 4,300 bricks will build a rod of brick-work. This number of bricks may serve as a general guide to estimators: but the actual quantity of bricks required for a rod of brick-work will entirely depend upon the manner in which the works are executed; that is, upon the closeness of the joints and the sizes of the bricks. In various sorts of walling 4,300 are sufficient, but in other instances 4,600, or even more, would be required.

Upon mature reflection, therefore, it will be seen that the net value of brick-work will depend upon contingencies, arising from different causes, of which valuers should be informed previous to their prices being finally adjusted. If walls are executed entirely with place bricks, the price should be proportionate to the value of the materials; and, in like manner, if with grey stocks, or with component parts of the former, then according to the respective prices of the materials. If faced with the best or second malms, the quantity of the work should be first measured, as of one denomination, and then for the superficial quantity of extra facings. In considering the value of brick-work in the metropolis, care should be taken to settle the prices upon such equitable principles as to embrace the extra cartage on bricks, lime, sand, &c., including turnpikes, and the cartage of scaffolding to open the job; and to which it is customary to add from 15 to 20 per cent. for profits, according to circumstances.

QUANTITY OF CEMENT (per yard superficial).—One bushel of Roman cement, used with judgment upon walls suitably prepared for stucco, will be sufficient to cover from 3 to 4 yards; that is, if mixed or equalized with quantities of clean, sharp, quick river, drift, or sea sand.

MORTAR IN A ROD.—150 pecks, or 100½ of common chalk lime, is requisite to execute a rod of common brick-work, which will require to be incorporated with double the quantity of sand, making together 4½ hundred; the cubical contents of which will be equal to 4½ times 27 cubic feet or 4½ loads of mortar. The solid contents of the mortar will, therefore, be 121 feet 6 inches, and the solid contents of the bricks 184 feet 6 inches; making together 306 cubic feet: and from hence it appears, that in brick walls, nearly one third is mortar, and the remaining two thirds bricks.

STONE LIME, &c.—100 pecks or 100 of the best stone lime will be sufficient to execute a rod of brick-work, with a proportionate quantity of good sharp sand; and 2 bushels of lime, and a proportionate quantity of sand, will make mortar sufficient for 100 feet of plain tiling; and 4 hods of mortar are required to lay 100 bricks.

ON THE VALUATION OF BRICK-WORK, INCLUDING CONTINGENCIES.—To ascertain the price per rod for brick-work, the first step to be taken is, to consider how many bricks are requisite to perform the same; secondly, the sizes and quantities of those bricks, and how many of each sort have been or are likely to be consumed, as likewise their prime cost, including the carriage or freightage, or both together, with the value of the sand and lime, as also the labour, including scaffolding, and a fair profit upon the entire cost. The ultimate value per rod will depend upon the goodness of the workmanship, and the value of the labour including the use of the scaffolding; for in building foundations and party walls, the bricklayers may each lay from 1,500 to 1,600 bricks per diem; in garden and in boundary walls, where great care is requisite, not more than 1,000 per diem; and in building walls faced with grey stocks of an even and uniform colour, where the utmost care and attention is required, bricklayers will not lay more than 500 per diem. To render justice to the employed, all these matters should be alternately taken into consideration in affixing proportionate prices to brick-work, whether the work be executed in London or in any other part. The following examples will serve to illustrate the subject, so that it may be clearly comprehended.

The following is a CALCULATION of the VALUE of a Party Wall, built with sound Grey Stocks and Place Bricks, an equal quantity of each, estimating 4,500 bricks to the rod.

|  | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2,250 grey stocks, at 35s. per 1,000 ...... ...... | 4 | 3 | 9 |
| 2,250 place bricks, at 28s. „ ...... ...... | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 1½ hundred chalk lime ...... ...... | 0 | 12 | 9 |
| 3 loads road drift ...... ...... ...... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Labour only ...... ...... ...... | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| Use of scaffolding, erecting, striking, and carting ...... | 0 | 3 | 0 |
|  | 10 | 7 | 6 |
| 15 per cent. profit | 1 | 11 | 1 |
|  | 11 | 18 | 7 |

DETAILED VALUE of a Rod of Brick-work in a Party Wall, all Place Bricks.

|  | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,500 place bricks, at 28s. per 1,000 | ...... | ...... | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| 1½ hundred lime ...... | ...... | ...... | 0 | 12 | 9 |
| 3 loads road drift ...... | ...... | ...... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Labour and scaffolding ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 | 18 | 0 |
|  | | | 9 | 6 | 9 |
|  | | 15 per cent. profit | 1 | 8 | 0 |
|  | | | 10 | 14 | 9 |

DETAIL of a Rod of Brick-work, all Stocks.

|  | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,500 grey stocks, at 35s. per 1,000 | ...... | ...... | 7 | 17 | 6 |
| 1½ hundred stone lime ...... | ...... | ...... | 0 | 14 | 3 |
| 3 yards river sand ...... | ...... | ...... | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| Labour and scaffolding ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 | 18 | 0 |
|  | | | 11 | 3 | 3 |
|  | | 15 per cent. profit | 1 | 13 | 0 |
|  | | | 12 | 16 | 3 |

DETAIL of a Rod of Brick-work, one third Place Bricks, one third Stocks, one third Second Malms.

|  | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,500 second malms, at 65s. per 1,000 | ...... | ...... | 4 | 17 | 6 |
| 1,500 stock bricks, at 35s. „ | ...... | ...... | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| 1,500 place bricks, at 25s. „ | ...... | ...... | 1 | 17 | 6 |
| Lime and sand ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 | 7 | 9 |
| Labour and scaffolding ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 | 18 | 0 |
|  | | | 12 | 13 | 3 |
|  | | 15 per cent. profit | 1 | 18 | 0 |
|  | | | 14 | 11 | 3 |

DETAILED VALUE of a Rod of Brick-work, in Front or other Walls, in which one third Second Malms, and two thirds Best Stocks, are used, and the work done in the best manner.

|  | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,500 second malms, at 65s. per 1,000 | ...... | ...... | 4 | 17 | 6 |
| 2,800 best stocks, at 35s. „ | ...... | ...... | 4 | 18 | 0 |
| Lime and sand ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 | 7 | 9 |
| Labour and scaffolding...... | ...... | ...... | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|  | | | 13 | 4 | 3 |
|  | | 15 per cent. profit | 1 | 19 | 8 |
|  | | | 15 | 3 | 11 |

DETAILED VALUE of a Rod of Brick-work, in which the best Picked Malms are used, to ascertain the Value per Foot Cube, as a standard Price for Facings, performed in the very best manner.

|  | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,500 best picked malms, at 85s. per 1,000 | | . . . . . . | 19 | 2 | 6 |
| Lime and sand | . . . . . . | . . . . . . | 1 | 7 | 9 |
| Labour only | . . . . . . | . . . . . . | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Scaffolding | . . . . . . | . . . . . . | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | | | 22 | 13 | 3 |
| | 15 per cent. profit | | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| | | | 26 | 1 | 3 |

306 feet  :  26  1  3  :  1 foot
Answer 1s. 8d. per foot cube.

Ten-pence will, therefore, be the price for facings, reckoning the same at 6 inches thick, which will include headers and stretchers: and half that price, namely, 5d., will be an equivalent for fronts faced with seconds, that is, per foot superficial, and 6 inches thick, being an average thickness, when front brick walls are measured, including all materials, as if built with place and stocks, and with best picked malm facings; the latter quantities must be deducted from the former, if the foregoing prices are added for extra facings. And the same rules should be observed as regards all superior facings, in order that the value of the materials may be analyzed. It will require nearly 4,500 bricks to execute a rod of brick-work with malms; the price of the brick-work must, therefore, be proportioned to the difference with the utmost exactness.

CIRCULAR WALLS.—Brick walls which are circular on the plan are worth rather more than those which are straight: from 8s. to 12s. per rod may be added for circular work; but the addition should be in proportion to the quickness or flatness of the curvatures; sharp curves requiring greater attention and more labour, consequently better prices.

DETAILED VALUE of a Rod of Brick-work laid dry in Cesspools, &c.

|  | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,000 place bricks, at 28s. per 1,000 | . . . . . . | . . . . . . | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Labour only | . . . . . . | . . . . . . | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| | | | 8 | 5 | 0 |
| | 15 per cent. profit | | 1 | 4 | 9 |
| | | | 9 | 9 | 9 |

It is usual to measure ovens and coppers as solid brick-work, deducting only the ash holes. And the custom cannot be considered inconsistent, taking into consideration the extra labour about such works; the dimensions should be taken as cubic, and the product multiplied by 8 and divided by 9, to bring them into reduced brick-work: but ovens and boilers of large dimensions should be valued by detailed admeasurements.

DETAILED VALUE of a Rod of Brick-work, executed in Cement, that is, one half clean sharp sand, the other half pure cement.

|  | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.500 picked stock bricks, at 35s. per 1,000 | ...... | | 7 | 17 | 6 |
| 38 bushels cement, at 1s. 6d. | ...... | ...... | 2 | 17 | 0 |
| River sand ...... | ...... | ...... | 0 | 18 | 6 |
| Labour and scaffolding ...... | ...... | ...... | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| | | | 13 | 16 | 0 |
| | 15 per cent. profit | | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| | | | 15 | 16 | 3 |

DETAILED VALUE of a Rod of Brick-work in Garden Walls and Boundary Walls, finished with neat flat Joints on both sides, one side battering.

|  | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,500 stock bricks, at 35s. per 1,000 | ...... | ...... | 7 | 17 | 6 |
| Lime and sand ...... | ...... | ...... | 1 | 7 | 9 |
| 272 feet superficial, for extra facings, at ½d. | | ...... | 0 | 11 | 4 |
| Labour and scaffolding ...... | ...... | ...... | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| | | | 11 | 19 | 7 |
| | 15 per cent. profit | | 1 | 15 | 11 |
| | | | 13 | 15 | 6 |

OBSERVATIONS ON TAKING DOWN OLD WORK.—Taking down old brick-work should be charged as day work, as likewise the cleaning of bricks and the removal of rubbish. If the old bricks are sound and good, they should be given credit for, according to their quality.

If the entire of the walls are measured as common brick-work, the subsequent charges may be made for extra facings, but always with reference to the value of the bricks and neatness of work.

## EXTRA GAUGED ARCHES.

Rubbed or gauged arches are either set in putty or very fine mortar, and are measured by the foot superficial, taking the face and soffit, and are valued according to the worth of the materials and neatness of workmanship.

Arches taken out and repaired with new bricks should be charged as day work.

## DRAINS.

The value of drains and sewers should be ascertained by their solid contents, and reduced to the standard thickness, but if charged by the foot running measure, the exact quantities of the materials should be ascertained in each running foot. Under these circumstances, we are of opinion, the method first recommended is the best. Small drains, however, may be safely charged by the foot running, as the quantities can be easily ascertained.

The digging to drains and sewers should be charged at per yard cube

Molds and centres to be charged extra.

To find the contents of barrel drains per foot run, add the exterior and interior circumferences together, and take half their products as mean proportionals, then multiply each of those products by 1 foot, and likewise the thickness of the

drains, and you will obtain the cubical contents of 1 foot run of each drain, which multiplied by the cubical value of 1 foot of brick-work, will yield the true value per foot running measure, or reduce the entire into rods.

## POINTING.

Pointing is performed by filling up the joints between the bricks on the external surfaces of walls after they are built. The cements used for this purpose are of various descriptions, and if properly applied, and the work is executed with neatness, it not only protects the walls, by preventing the wet insinuating into the cores, but likewise produces the most pleasing effect. The most useful sort of pointing is that which is called flat joint, if the mortar is prepared with Roman cement and carefully executed, to present neat horizontal and vertical flat joints ; the latter will convey the water to the external surfaces, and by these means produce the beneficial effects intended. Tuck pointing is the best adapted for principal fronts, as producing a finished effect, and is very durable ; it is performed by first filling in the joints with mortar composed of stone lime and smiths' ashes, when an indent is formed along the centre of the joint by a tool kept for the purpose, and a thin fillet of fine white mortar laid on, and neatly pared in parallel breadths.

## PLAIN TILING.

As this sort of covering is very common, it requires a few observations. In plain tile coverings, as the lengths of the rafters are generally equal to three quarters of the breadth of the building, the surfaces of the roof will be, or should be, equal to the superficial contents of the space the buildings occupy, and one half more. This being remembered, it will sometimes save trouble, that is, in the operation of measuring. In these sorts of works, allowances should also be made for the double courses to the dripping eaves of at least six inches, and four inches for those which are not; twelve inches for valleys, and three inches for all cuttings : all openings to be deducted.

ESTIMATE of a Square of Plain Tiling, according to the preceding Prime Costs.

|  | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 750 plain tiles, at 4s. per 100 | ...... | ...... | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 1 bundle laths | ...... | ...... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Nails and pins | ...... | ...... | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Labour and mortar | ...... | ...... | 0 | 7 | 6 |
|  | | | 2 | 3 | 0 |
|  | | 15 per cent. profit | 0 | 6 | 3 |
|  | | Per square | 2 | 9 | 3 |

## PANTILING (per square).

This description of covering is much cheaper than any other adopted in the Metropolis. They ought not to be used on roofs requiring an elevation of more than one third their span.

ESTIMATE of a square of Pantiling.

|  | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 170 pantiles, at 7s. per 100 | ...... | ...... | 0 | 11 | 5 |
| 1 bundle laths | ...... | ...... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Labour and nails | ...... | ...... | 0 | 3 | 9 |
|  | | | 0 | 19 | 2 |
|  | | 15 per cent. profit | 0 | 3 | 0 |
|  | | Per square | 1 | 2 | 2 |

# PRICES OF BRICKLAYER'S WORK, & MATERIALS.

## BRICKS AND TILES (per 1,000 delivered).

| | £. | s. | d. | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Best malms and cutters.... | 4 | 10 | 0 | Welsh fire bricks .... | | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Seconds ditto .... .... | 3 | 9 | 0 | Pantiles .... .... | | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Stocks .... .... | 1 | 15 | 0 | Plain tiles .... .... | | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Place bricks .... .... | 1 | 8 | 0 | 12-inch tiles.... .... | | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| Malm paviors.... .... | 2 | 10 | 0 | 10-inch tiles.... .... | | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Red rubbers .... .... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 9-inch tiles .... .... | | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Stourbridge fire bricks .... | 8 | 10 | 0 | Best Dutch clinkers .... | | 2 | 15 | 0 |

## BRICK-WORK, ALL MATERIALS (per rod reduced).

| | | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Place bricks laid dry in wells, cesspools, &c. ...... per rod | | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| Stock bricks ditto ...... ...... „ | | 11 | 10 | 0 |
| Place bricks, and mortar composed of chalk lime and road drift „ | | 10 | 15 | 0 |
| Half place bricks and half stocks ...... ...... „ | | 11 | 19 | 0 |
| One-third place bricks and two-thirds stocks ...... „ | | 12 | 5 | 0 |
| All stocks, and mortar composed of stone lime and Thames sand „ | | 12 | 16 | 0 |
| Stock brick-work in Roman cement (equal proportions of sand and cement) ...... ...... ...... „ | | 15 | 10 | 9 |
| Concrete, composed of stone lime and Thames ballast, for foundations, in the proportion of one of lime to six of ballast, including wheeling and filling in .... per yard cube | | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Ditto, if the lime be ground ...... „ | | 0 | 8 | 6 |

## EXTRA FACINGS.

| | | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fronts faced with best malms, instead of stocks, at per foot superficial, 6 inches thick (the common brick-work, if taken, being first deducted therefrom), in Flemish bond ...... | | 0 | 9 | |
| Ditto, faced with second malms ...... | | 0 | 4½ | |
| Extra facings, with best malms ...... per foot superficial | | 0 | 6 | |
| Ditto with second ditto ...... „ | | 0 | 3 | |
| Ditto with best stocks ...... „ | | 0 | 1½ | |
| Ditto to circular work, extra ...... „ | | 0 | 2 | |
| Ditto ditto, quick sweep ...... „ | | 0 | 3 | |

Half the depth of reveals to be measured.

## POINTING.

| | | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flat joint pointing, including the erection of scaffolding, raking out joints, and washing ...... ...... per foot superficial | | 0 | 3 | |
| Ditto, to chimney shafts ...... ...... „ | | 0 | 4 | |
| In garden and fence walls ...... ...... „ | | 0 | 2 | |
| Tuck pointing to new fronts ...... „ | | 0 | 3 | |
| If scaffolding to be erected ...... „ | | 0 | 4 | |
| Stopping and tuck pointing to old fronts, with cleaning and colouring | | 0 | 5 | |

## GAUGED ARCHES.

| | | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Semi-circular and camber arches, with best malms (measured in addition to the brick-work) ...... ...... per foot superficial | | 2 | 6 | |
| Elliptical ditto ...... ...... „ | | 2 | 9 | |
| Cornices, set in putty ...... ...... „ | | 3 | 0 | |
| Semi-circular bodies to niches ...... „ | | 3 | 6 | |
| Ditto to crowns thereof ...... ...... „ | | 7 | 0 | |

## DRAINS AND SEWERS.

| | | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9-inch barrel drain, in half-brick ...... per foot run | | 1 | 1 | |
| 12-inch ditto ditto ...... „ | | 1 | 4 | |
| 15-inch ditto ditto ...... „ | | 1 | 7 | |

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-inch barrel drain, in one brick | ...... | per foot run | 3 | 2 |
| 18-inch ditto ditto | ...... | ,, | 4 | 8 |
| 24-inch ditto ditto | ...... | ,, | 6 | 0 |

Larger drains should be measured.

| Small drains, with pantile bottom, 2 courses high, ½ brick thick, and covered with bricks | ...... | ,, | 0 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ditto, 9 in. wide, 3 courses high, in ½ brick, paved and arched over | | | 1 | 1 |
| Ditto, 12 inches wide ...... ...... | | ,, | 1 | 7 |

## GLAZED BROWN STONE SOCKET DRAIN PIPES.

|  | 2-inch. | | 3-inch. | | 4-inch. | | 6-inch. | | 9-inch. | | 12-inch. | | Bore. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |  |
| Tabular drains in 2 ft. lengths | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 10 | per foot. |
| Bends and elbows  .. .. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | .. | | each. |
| Junctions, 2 feet long .. .. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 6 | .. | | each. |
| Double junctions.. .. .. | 1 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 6 | .. | | each. |
| Traps for drains, to be used without flaps .. .. | .. | | 2 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 6 | .. | | |
| Drain and subsoil pipes  .. | .. | | .. | | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | .. | | per foot. |

| | | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Closet pan without trap | ...... | ......· | ...... each | 5 | 0 |
| Trap for closet pan | ...... | ...... | ...... ,, | 2 | 6 |
| Closet pan and trap | ...... | ...... | ...... ,, | 7 | 6 |

## BRICK NOGGING (per yard).
### The Quarters to be Measured in.

| | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| With place bricks, on edge..... | ...... | ...... | 1 | 9 |
| Ditto flat | ...... | ...... | 2 | 6 |
| Stock bricks, on edge | ...... | ...... | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto flat | ...... | ...... | 2 | 9 |

## PAVING (per yard).

| | | | s. | d. | | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clinkers .. .... | .... | 11 | 0 | | Hard stock paving, on edge, cement | 4 | 3 |
| Ditto, laid herring bone | .... | 12 | 0 | | Malm paviors, flat, in sand | 2 | 7 |
| Paving bricks, flat, | in sand | 2 | 7 | | Ditto in mortar | 3 | 1 |
| Ditto | in mortar | 3 | 1 | | Ditto in cement | 3 | 6 |
| Ditto | in cement | 3 | 6 | | Ditto on edge, in sand | 5 | 6 |
| Ditto | on edge, in sand | 5 | 6 | | Ditto in mortar | 6 | 0 |
| Ditto | in mortar | 6 | 0 | | Ditto in cement | 6 | 9 |
| Ditto | in cement | 6 | 9 | | 12-inch tile paving, in sand | 4 | 0 |
| Hard stock paving, flat, in sand | 2 | 0 | | Ditto in mortar | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto | in mortar | 2 | 6 | | Ditto in cement | 5 | 9 |
| Ditto | in cement | 3 | 3 | | 10-inch ditto in sand | 3 | 8 |
| Ditto | on edge, in sand | 3 | 0 | | Ditto in mortar | 4 | 5 |
| Ditto | in mortar | 3 | 8 | | Ditto in cement | 5 | 2 |

The above prices have been ascertained by reference to the prime cost of materials already calculated, including profit, labour, and mortar, and upon the calculations we have made of the quantities required.

## PLAIN TILING.

| | | | s. | d. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New plain tiling, with heart of oak laths | ...... | per square | 2 10 | 0 | |
| Old plain tiling, ripped and relaid upon new laths, finding new tiles where required ...... ...... | | ,, | 1 0 | 0 | |
| If ridge tiles are secured with pointed T nails, they should be charged...... ...... ...... | | each | 0 0 | 1½ | |
| And hip hooks ...... ...... | | ,, | 0 1 | 0 | |

## PANTILING.

|  |  |  |  | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New pantiling, laid dry | ...... | ...... | per square | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto, bedded and pointed outside, with lime and hair | | | ,, | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto inside, with ditto | ...... | | ,, | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto inside and outside | ...... | | ,, | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| Pantiling, ripped, new lathed, and tiled with old tiles, and laid dry, 20 new tiles to a square | | ...... | ,, | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Ditto, bedded and pointed, in lime and hair, and pointed outside | | | ,, | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Pointing pantiling inside | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto outside | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 | 0 |

## BRICKS.

| | | £ | s | d | | | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Place bricks | per 100 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Clinkers | per 100 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Gray stocks | ,, | 0 | 4 | 0 | Windsor fire bricks | ,, | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Best malms | ,, | 0 | 10 | 0 | Paving bricks | ,, | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Second ditto | ,, | 0 | 7 | 0 | Welsh fire bricks | ,, | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Paviors | ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 | Newcastle ditto | ,, | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Suffolk paviors | ,, | 0 | 12 | 0 | Stourbridge ditto | ,, | 0 | 18 | 0 |

## TILES.

| | | £ | s | d | | | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pantiles | per 100 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 12-inch Welsh lumps, each | | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Plain tiles | ,, | 0 | 5 | 0 | 14-inch ditto | ,, | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 12-inch Welsh tiles | each | 0 | 0 | 10 | 16-inch ditto | ,, | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 16-inch ditto | ,, | 0 | 2 | 0 | 18-inch ditto | ,, | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| 20-inch ditto | ,, | 0 | 3 | 9 | 20-inch ditto | ,, | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 22-inch ditto | ,, | 0 | 5 | 0 | 22-inch ditto | ,, | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 24-inch ditto | ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 | 24-inch ditto | ,, | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| 9-inch paving tiles | ,, | 0 | 0 | 2 | 28-inch ditto | ,, | 0 | 4 | 9 |
| 10-inch ditto | ,, | 0 | 0 | 3½ | 30-inch ditto | ,, | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 12-inch ditto | ,, | 0 | 0 | 4 | 36-inch ditto | ,, | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Oven tiles | per 100 | 3 | 10 | 0 | | | | | |

## CHIMNEY POTS.

|  |  |  |  | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First size...... | ..... | ...... | and fixing, each | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Second size | ..... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Third size | ..... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Fourth size | ..... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| If set in plain tiles or cement, add | ...... | | | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto in ditto, and cement, add | ...... | | | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Chimney pots, without fixing, first size | | ..... | each | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Ditto second size | | ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Ditto third size | | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Ditto fourth size | | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Bracket pots...... | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Hovel arm pots | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Plain hovel pots | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Caps ...... | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Internal caps | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| Composition chimney moulds, set in cement, 18 inches high | | | ,, | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto 20 inches ditto | | | ,, | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Ditto ditto 22 inches ditto | | | ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto 24 inches ditto | | | ,, | 0 | 7 | 0 |

## MORTAR AND CEMENT.

|  |  |  |  | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mortar, per load, containing 27 bushels | . . . . . . |  |  | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Ditto      . . . . . . | . . . . . . | . . . . . . | per hod | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Pargetting   . . . . . . | . . . . . . | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Lime and hair | . . . . . . | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Blue ash mortar | . . . . . . | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| White ditto | . . . . . . | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Roman cement | . . . . . . | . . . . . . | per bushel | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Thames sand | . . . . . . | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Windsor loam | . . . . . . | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 2 | 0 |

## SUNDRIES.

|  |  |  |  | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sash and door frames, bedded and pointed | . . . . . . | each | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Large ditto, and Venetian   . . . . . . | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Making good to window sills  . . . . . . | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Ditto to wide openings   . . . . . . | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Pantile laths, 12 feet long   . . . . . . | . . . . . . | per bundle | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Ditto          10 feet long   . . . . . . | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Oak laths   . . . . . . | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Best double fir laths   . . . . . . | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| Single ditto  . . . . | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 2 | 3 |

Galley or Dutch tiles, each, 5-inch, 4d.; 6-inch, 5½d.; 7-inch, 6½d.;
8-inch, 10d.; 9-inch, 1s.; 10-inch, 1s. 6d.
Coloured ditto will be nearly double the above prices.

|  |  |  |  | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tile heads   . . . . . . | . . . . . . | . . . . . . | per basket | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Baskets   . . . . . . | . . . . . . | . . . . . . | each | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Tile pins   . . . . . . | . . . . . . | . . . . . . | per bushel | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Cartage of rubbish | . . . . . . | . . . . . . | single load | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto      . . . . . | . . . . . . | . . . . . . | double load | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Taking away rubbish | . . . . . . | . . . . . . | per basket | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Clay and cartage   . . . . . . | | per 3 horse load | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Night soil, emptying and carting | . . . . . . | per ton | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Cutting to rakes or ramps   . . . . . . | per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto to 4-inch splay   . . . . . . | per foot run | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Chase cut and pargetted for indenting | per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Bird's mouth cut splays   . . . . . . | per foot run | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Points to groined arches of malm stocks | „ | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Ditto of common stocks   . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Double plaintile creasing, in mortar | „ | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Lime and hair filleting   . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 0 | 1½ |
| Cement ditto   . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Coach-head trimmers, ½ brick thick | per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 6 |

## BRICKLAYER'S DAY PRICES.

|  |  |  |  | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bricklayer, from November to March | . . . . . . | per day | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| Labourer          ditto | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Bricklayer, from March to November | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 5 | 9 |
| Labourer          ditto | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| Bricklayer, employed in oven work | . . . . . . | „ | 0 | 7 | 0 |

# MASON'S WORK.

## MEASUREMENT OF MASON'S WORK.

The detailed or working drawings should always be produced at the time of admeasurement, as much information may always be gathered from them.

Bath stone, Caen, Portland, Park Spring, Whitby, Bramley Fall, Cragleith, &c., are the principal building stones; and they are all measured on the same principle.

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Take the cubical contents of the stone as it came from the banker, or to the mason before it was shaped or worked, including the sawing.

Take the sawing by the foot superficial to soffits of landings, steps, balconies, to back of ashlering, and all other places where the work is not left rough or rubbed.

Take one plain bed to each stone per foot superficial.

Take the labour to plain and circular faces, rough sunk, sunk and circular ditto; moulded and circular work by the foot superficial as they occur.

Only one plain face to the end of each stone is to be taken, except to external faces; and, generally speaking, one only to every 3 feet in length; otherwise, it is paying a premium for the introduction of odds and ends of stone.

Measure throat, groove, dove-tailed groove, back joint, narrow splay, joggle, rabbet, cutting and pinning, &c., by the foot run.

Number all the plugs and cramps, stating their sizes and what metal they are composed of.

Number all the mortices, stating the sizes and the depths cut in; also describe if run in and covered with lead.

Number all the mortices for iron or other works; stating the sizes and the depths cut in.

If any stones are above 5 feet in length, take the cubical contents thereof, and describe it as " scantling lengths."

If any stones are hoisted above 30 feet from the ground level, take the cubical contents, and describe it as " hoisting ;" stating the height.

The following examples will elucidate these general instructions.

A WINDOW SILL, 4 feet long (see sketch).

SECTION OF A SILL.
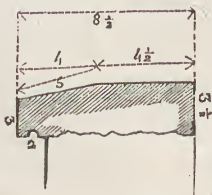


| ft. | in. | | in. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 0 | | |
| | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | cube stone and sawing. | |
| | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| 4 | 0 | | |
| | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | labour to plain bed. | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 4 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | ditto to sawn backs. | 3 |
| | | | 2 |
| 4 | 0 | | — |
| | $9\frac{1}{2}$ | ditto to plain face of top, front, and } projection. | $9\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2) | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | | — |
| | $3\frac{1}{4}$ | ditto to ends. | $3\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | | 3 |
| 4 | 0 | | — |
| | 5 | ditto to sunk top. | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 4 | 0 | ditto to throat. | $3\frac{1}{4}$ |

SECTION.



A Step, 4 feet long.

ft. in.
4  0
1  0  Cube stone and sawing in step.
0  6
───
4  0
1  0  Labour to plain bed.
───
                                         ft.  in.
4  0                                        0  6
1  6  Ditto to plain face, top and front.  1  0
───                                        ───
2)1  0                                    1  6
0  6  Ditto to ends.                          ───
───
4  0
0  6  Ditto to sawn back.
───

If more than one step, take 4 feet of back joint.
If in sight, take sawing to the bottom, 4 feet by 1 foot.
Number all mortices for door-posts, iron-work, &c., giving the sizes and depths cut in.



SECTION.



FEATHER-EDGE MOULDED STEP, 4 feet long.

ft. in.                                    in.
4  0  Cube stone and sawing, take 2-thirds  6
1  0      of the height.                   2
0  4                                        ───
───                                      3)12
                                            ───
                                            4
If hoisted above 30 feet, charge the hoisting. ──
4  0
1  0  Labour to plain bed.
───
4  0
1  6  Ditto to sawn soffit
───
4  0
1  0  Ditto to plain face of top.
───
4  0
0  7  Ditto to sunk and moulded work to front.
───
1  0
0  7  Ditto to end.
───
1  6  Cutting and pinning to end in wall.
───
4  0  Labour to back joint.
───

Number all mortices to iron-work, giving the sizes and depths cut in.
Measure the landings on the same principle, taking the sawing to the soffits.

SECTION.

## COPING, 3 feet long.

ft. in.
3   0
1   6   Cube stone and sawing.
0   3½

If hoisted, take the hoisting, as before described.

| | | | in. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 0 | | |
| 1 | 6 | Labour to plain bed. | 3½ |
| | | | 2 |
| 3 | 0 | | 2 |
| 0 | 10½ | Ditto to plain face of front, top, and pro- | 3 |
| | | jection. | |
| 1 | 6 | | 10½ |
| 0 | 3¼ | Ditto to plain end, (1 in 3 feet). | |
| | | | 3½ |
| 3 | 0 | | 3 |
| 1 | 8 | Ditto to sunk top. | |
| | | | 6½ |
| 3 | 0 | Ditto to throat. | |
| | | | 3¼ |

Number all cramps or plugs, giving the sizes, with a description of the metal.

Number the mortices for ditto, giving the sizes and depths.

If hoisted above 30 feet, take the cubical contents as hoisting, describing the height.

SECTION.

## STRING COURSE, 3 feet long.

ft. in.
3   0
0   6½   Cube stone and sawing.
0   6

3   0
0   6½   Labour to plain bed.

| | | | in. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 0 | | 4½ |
| 0 | 6 | Ditto to sawn back. | 5 |
| | | | 2 |
| 3 | 0 | | |
| 0 | 11½ | Ditto to plain face of top, front, and | 11½ |
| | | projection. | |
| 0 | 6½ | | |
| 0 | 6 | Ditto to end (1 in 3 feet). | |
| 3 | 0 | Ditto to throat. | |

Number all plugs, mortices, &c., as before described.

SECTION.
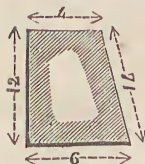


BLOCKING COURSE, 3 feet long.

ft. in.
3  0
1  0    Cube stone and sawing.
0  6

If hoisted, take it as before described.

3  0
0  6    Labour to plain bed.

ft. in.
0  4
1  0

3  0
1  4    Ditto to plain face top and front.

1  4

0  5
1  0    Ditto to end (1 in 3 feet).

3  0
1  2    Ditto to sawn back.

3  0
0  6    Ditto to sawn bottom.

Number all plugs or cramps, as before described.

SECTION.
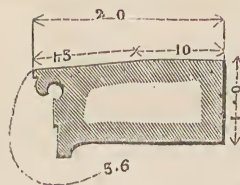


MOULDED CORNICE, 3 feet long.

ft. in.
3  0
2  0    Cube stone and sawing.
1  0

3  0
1  0    Ditto to sawn back.

3  0
2  0    Ditto to plain bed.

3  0
0  10   Ditto to plain face of top.

1  0
2  0    Ditto to end (1 in 3 feet).

3  0
1  3    Ditto to sunk face of top.

3  0
3  6    Sunk and moulded work.

If hoisted above 30 feet, give the cubical contents, stating the height.

Number all mitres, giving the girths of them.

PLAN.

SECTION.
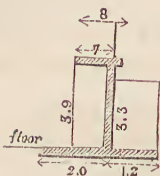
ELEVATION.
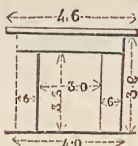
Number all stopped ends, giving their girths.

Number all cramps, plugs, &c., giving their sizes, and stating the metal they are composed of.

Number all mortices for cramps, plugs, or iron-work; giving the sizes thereof, and the depths they are cut in.

PLAIN CHIMNEY PIECES.—(See Sketch).

| ft. | in. | | ft. | in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 6 | | | |
| 0 | 6 | Inch plain worked chimney piece. | 4 | 0 |
| | | | 3 | 3 |
| 9 | 6 | Plain work to edges, inch wide. | 3 | 3 |
| 2)3 | 9 | Ditto, external edges. | 10 | 6 |
| 4 | 6 | | 3 | 0 |
| 0 | 8 | Inch shelf. | 3 | 3 |
| | | | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 6 | | | |
| 0 | 8 | Plain work to soffits. | 9 | 6 |

No. 2. Rounded corners.
Number of Chimney cramps.

| ft. | in. | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | 0 | |
| 2 | 0 | Slab to chimney piece. |

No. 2. Notches in ditto for chimney jambs, 6 in by 1 in. and inch deep.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | 0 | Tooled Yorkshire stone inner hearth. |
| 1 | 2 | |

## BOXED OR PROFILE CHIMNEY PIECES.

Measure them as described to plain chimney pieces, adding all inner and outer slips; collecting the heights, &c. by the widths; run all the edges; measure the back joint to slips by the foot run; also the Yorkshire stone bar and the rough linings. Measure the moulded face to mantels and jambs, the collected lengths by their girths.

Number the turned blockings and the plinths, giving the size of them, and proper descriptions of each.

Slabs, hearths, rounded corners, notches, &c., as before.

If the edges of the chimney shelves are reeded, hollowed, or moulded, take the labour by the foot run; stating what portion is straight, and what portion moulded.

Latterly, these chimney pieces generally are numbered, at a certain or agreed price; but then the value can only be correctly obtained by a dissected admeasurement of the quantity of stone and the labour.

### GRANITE STONE

Is measured by the cubical foot, taking one plain bed, plain faces, dressed and double axed, sunk and circular plain, also sunk circular, sunk arch joints, and circular sunk to soffits, moulded work and circular ditto, by the foot superficial. Throat, groove, &c., by the foot lineal (or run) as before described. Those articles before pointed out to be numbered are to be taken in the same manner.

Bosting out, carving and fixing in Bath stone, Caen, Portland stone, &c.

Enriched mouldings, per foot run.

Collect the lengths, describe the girths, and give a sketch on the margin of the dimension book.

Take the cubical contents of all stone, previous to its being shaped for enrichments, and add it to the general quantity of the stone.

Number all enriched mitred leaves, giving the sizes, with the description and sketch.

Number all dentils to cornices, with the sizes and space between each, specifying whether fixed on a level or raking line.

Number the enriched pendents to dentils, giving the sizes, with a description and sketch.

Number all moulded balusters and half ditto, with sizes, description, and sketch; state if turned or worked.

Number the mortices for the same, with sizes, and depths cut in.

Number all consoles, with proper description of the moulded fronts, caps, &c.; also state the enrichments to profiles, and the enriched leaves at top and bottom; give the sizes, description, and sketch.

Capitals to pilasters and columns to be numbered, stating the "Order;" give the sizes, with an ample description of the moulded and enriched parts, and a section and elevation of them in the margin of the dimension book.

Number all mitred and stopped ends to enriched mouldings, giving the girths.

Particularize all mouldings stopped, whether they are plain or enriched, on account of the additional value.

Yorkshire stone, Caen stone, Castle Hill, Purbeck, and other descriptions of stone usually worked at the quarries, are measured by the foot superficial, or by the foot lineal, including the labour upon them.

### PAVING (per foot superficial).

Measure the length and the width, adding the bearing on the walls; state the thickness, and if self-faced, tooled, or rubbed. Should the plan be irregular, take the dimensions on the average, and the cutting and waste by the foot run, on the line whence it occurs.

### LANDINGS (per foot superficial).

Measure the length and the width, adding the bearing on the walls; state the thickness, and whether self-faced, tooled, or rubbed on one or both sides; measure the cutting and pinning into walls by the foot run.

If above 30 feet in one stone, describe it, being more valuable.

### COPING (per foot lineal, or run).

Collect the lengths; state the thickness and widths, and whether self-faced, tooled, or rubbed; if parallel or feather-edged; and if throated; also if bedded in mortar or cement.

### AREA CURBS (per foot lineal).

Measure the lengths, stating the size and how worked; number all mortices for iron railing or standards, giving the sizes and the depths cut in.

### SINKS (per foot superficial).

Take the length by the width, adding what they are tailed into the walls; state the thickness, and if tooled or rubbed; also how much sunk.

Number the holes cut for waste pipes, giving the sizes thereof; also number the rounded corners, stating the depth.

Measure the cutting and pinning into walls by the foot lineal.

### SINK STONES (each).

Number all sink stones, giving the sizes and thicknesses, how worked, how much sunk, and the number of holes perforated.

### STEPS (per foot lineal).

Measure the length, describing the width and thickness; state if tooled and rubbed on the top or front, or on both; whether solid or feather-edged. If more than one step, take the same length of back joint or rebate. Measure the cutting and pinning into the walls, to the back or ends, by the foot lineal.

### WINDOW SILLS (per foot lineal).

Measure the lengths, giving the widths and thicknesses; state if quarry worked, tooled, rubbed, or sunk; and if they are throated.

Number all mortices, giving their sizes, and the depths cut into the stone; number the letting in of iron gratings, with the rebates to them, taken by the foot lineal.

Number all plugs and cramps, giving their sizes, and taking the quality of the metal; also state whether run in and covered with lead.

Throat, groove, dovetailed groove, narrow sunk splay, back rebate, joggle to steps, joggled joints to landings, &c., are to be measured by the foot lineal.

----

## AVERAGE PRICES OF MASON'S WORK.

|  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland stone, including waste, no labour ...... | per foot cube | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto, including hoisting and scaffolding ...... | ,, | 4 | 4 |
| Ditto, and setting  ...... ...... | ,, | 4 | 10 |
| If in scantling lengths (above 6 feet) add ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 |
| Plain work ...... ...... | per foot superficial | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, tooled ...... ...... | ,, | 1 | 2 |
| Sunk work ...... ...... | ,, | 1 | 4 |
| Circular plain work ...... ...... | ,, | 1 | 4 |
| Circular sunk work ...... ...... | ,, | 1 | 8 |
| Molded work ...... ...... | ,, | 1 | 9 |
| Circular molded work ...... ...... | ,, | 2 | 3 |
| Stopped molded work ...... ...... | ,, | 2 | 2 |
| Circular ditto ...... ...... | ,, | 2 | 8 |
| Sawing  ...... ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 7½ |

Portland window sills should be measured, and charged at per foot cube for the stone, and the plain, sunk, and molded work charged separately; and it would be more satisfactory if all the work in Portland stone was charged in the same way.

Portland mantels and jambs to chimnies, with slabs 1-inch thick,

|  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | per foot superficial | 1 | 9 |
| Ditto, 1½-inch thick ...... ...... | ,, | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto, 2-inch thick ...... ...... | ,, | 2 | 2¼ |
| Portland 4-inch Ashlering, including labour ...... | ,, | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto,  5-inch ditto ...... ...... | ,, | 3 | 6 |
| Ditto,  6-inch ditto ...... ...... | ,, | 4 | 0 |

| | | | | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1½-inch Portland paving, in straight courses | | per foot superficial | | 1 | 10 |
| 2-inch ditto | ...... | ...... , | „ | 2 | 1 |
| 3-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | „ | 2 | 5 |
| If laid diagonally, add | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 4 |
| 12-inch feather-edge Portland coping, 2½ inches on the front edge, and | | | | | |
| 1½ inch at the back, throated | | ...... | per foot run | 2 | 6 |
| Ditto, 3-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | „ | 2 | 9 |
| Ditto, ditto, 18 inches wide | | ...... | „ | 3 | 4 |
| 2½-inch Portland balconies | | ...... | per foot superficial | 2 | 6 |
| 3-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | „ | 2 | 9 |
| 3½-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | „ | 3 | 0 |
| 6-inch Portland sinks | ...... | ...... | „ | 5 | 0 |
| 7-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | „ | 6 | 0 |
| 8-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | „ | 7 | 0 |
| 5-hole Portland sink stones | | ...... | each | 3 | 6 |

Taking down, re-working, and re-setting masonry, should be charged day-work.

| | | | | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Throat ...... | ...... | ...... | per foot run | 0 | 1½ |
| Chamfer, or narrow sunk | | ..... | „ | 0 | 2¼ |
| Sunk rebate, or back joint ...... | | ...... | „ | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto, to arch joint | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 6 |
| Sunk haunch to 2-inch mantel | | ...... | „ | 0 | 4 |
| Joggle joint to 3-inch landing | | ...... | „ | 1 | 6 |
| Ditto, to 4-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 8 |
| Ditto, to 5-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 10 |
| If run with lead, add | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 6 |
| Chimney cramps | ...... | ...... | each | 0 | 5 |
| Ditto, let into Portland | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto, and run with lead | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 7 |
| Turned pateras | ...... | ...... | per pair | 1 | 6 |
| Plain rounded corners | ...... | ...... | each | 0 | 2 |
| Molded ditto | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 4 |
| Rail holes | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 2 |
| Standard holes | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 4 |
| Inch plugs, run with lead ...... | | ...... | „ | 0 | 4 |
| Double ditto | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 8 |
| Washers let to sink stones | | ...... | „ | 1 | 0 |
| Holes cut for pipes | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 6 |

Extra hoisting may be charged per foot cube, above 30 feet in height, at the rate of 4*d.* per foot cube.

## IN YORKSHIRE STONE.

| | | | | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yorkshire stone, in the block | | ...... | per foot cube | 3 | 8 |
| Sawing ...... | ...... | ...... | per foot superficial | 1 | 0 |
| Plain face | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 3 |
| Circular ditto | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 9 |
| Sunk work | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 9 |
| Circular ditto | ...... | ...... | „ | 2 | 0 |
| Molded work | ...... | ...... | „ | 3 | 0 |
| Circular ditto | ...... | ...... | „ | 4 | 0 |
| Rubbing only | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 3 |
| 2½-inch Yorkshire paving ...... | | ...... | „ | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto, tooled | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto, rubbed | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 0 |

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3-inch Yorkshire paving, tooled | . . . . . . | per foot superficial | 1 | 0 |
| 4-inch ditto . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 4 |
| 3-inch Yorkshire landing, rubbed | . . . . . . | ,, | 2 | 4 |
| 4-inch ditto . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 2 | 11 |
| 5-inch ditto . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 3 | 6 |
| 6-inch ditto . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 4 | 6 |
| 12-inch York weathered coping, 2-in. thick . . . . . . | per foot run | | 1 | 6 |
| 16-inch ditto, ditto . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 2 | 0 |
| 12-inch ditto, ditto, 2½-in. thick | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 9 |
| 16-inch ditto, ditto . . . . . , | . . . . . . | ,, | 2 | 3 |
| 12-inch ditto, ditto, 3-in. thick | . . . . . . | ,, | 2 | 0 |
| 16-inch ditto, ditto . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 2 | 9 |
| York stone sinks . . . . . . | . . . . . . | per foot superficial | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto, 5-hole sink stones . . . . . . | . . . . . . | each | 2 | 6 |
| Coal plates, let in . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 2 | 0 |
| Gratings, let in . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 4 | 0 |
| Throating . . . . . . | . . . . . . | per foot run | 0 | 2 |
| Window sills, 9 inches wide, sunk and throated | | ,, | 2 | 6 |
| York steps, 12-in. by 6-in. | . . . . . . | ,, | 2 | 9 |
| Ditto, 9-in. by 6-in. . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 3 | 3 |
| Back joint . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 6 |
| Sunk rebate or joggle to steps | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 9 |
| Joggle joint to landings . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 9 |
| Notching to 3 and 4 inch landings | . . . . . . | ,, | 3 | 0 |
| Cutting and pinning . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Holes for iron-work . . . . . . | . . . . . . | each | 0 | 3½ |
| Sunk rebate, 15-in. long, 1½-in. square | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Ends of steps, let in . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto, winders . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 3 | 0 |
| Purbeck paving in random courses | . . . . . . | per foot superficial | 1 | 2 |
| Ditto, in straight courses . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 4 |
| Ditto, rubbed . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 10 |
| Purbeck steps . . . . . . | . . . . . . | per foot run | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto, channel stones . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 3 | 9 |

## BATH STONE.

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bath stone, including waste, no labour | . . . . . . | per foot cube | 3 | 3 |
| Ditto, scantling size . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 3 | 6 |
| Sawing . . . . . . | . . . . . . | per foot superficial | 0 | 2½ |
| Plain work . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 6 |
| Sunk work . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 9 |
| Molded work . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Circular ditto . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 3 |

## CAEN STONE.

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caen stone . . . . . . | . . . . . . | per foot cube | 3 | 11 |
| In scantling lengths . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 4 | 4 |
| Sawing . . . . . . | . . . . . . | per foot superficial | 0 | 3 |
| Plain face . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 8 |
| Circular ditto . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Molded work . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 3 |
| Circular ditto . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 7 |

## RYEGATE STONE.

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch Ryegate hearthstone and covings | ...... | per foot superficial | 1 | 2 |
| 1½-inch ditto, ditto | ...... | ,, | 1 | 4 |
| 2-inch ditto, ditto | ...... | ,, | 1 | 6 |
| 4-inch ditto, for bottoms of ovens | ...... | ,, | 2 | 6 |

## PAINSWICK STONE.

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Painswick stone | ...... | per foot cube | 4 | 6 |
| Plain work | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 10 |
| Sunk work | ...... | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Moulded work | ...... | ,, | 1 | 2 |
| 1-inch mantels and jambs | ...... | ,, | 1 | 9 |
| 1½-inch paving, in courses | ...... | ,, | 1 | 6 |
| 2-inch ditto | ...... | ,, | 1 | 10 |
| Throating | ...... | per foot run | 0 | 1½ |

## ABERDEEN GRANITE.

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aberdeen granite | ...... | per foot cube | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto, including hoisting and setting | ...... | ,, | 6 | 0 |
| Add, for use of tools | ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 |
| Dressed face, double axed | ...... | per foot superficial | 2 | 0 |
| Rough sunk | ...... | ,, | 2 | 0 |
| Sunk, and circular plain | ...... | ,, | 2 | 6 |
| Ditto, to arch joints | ...... | ,, | 2 | 9 |
| Circular ditto, to soffits | ...... | ,, | 3 | 6 |
| Moulded work | ...... | ,, | 4 | 0 |
| Circular ditto | ...... | ,, | 5 | 0 |
| Throat ...... | ...... | per foot run | 0 | 3 |

## CRAGLEITH STONE.

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cragleith stone | ...... | per foot cube | 3 | 6 |
| In scantling lengths | ...... | ,, | 5 | 0 |
| Add, for sawing and tools | ...... | ,, | 1 | 6 |
| Plain bed | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 8 |
| Plain face | ...... | ,, | 2 | 0 |
| Sunk work | ...... | ,, | 2 | 6 |
| Circular ditto | ...... | ,, | 3 | 0 |
| Moulded work | ...... | ,, | 3 | 6 |
| Circular ditto | ...... | ,, | 5 | 0 |
| Back joint | ...... | per foot run | 0 | 6 |
| Rebate ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 |
| Joggle joint to landings | ...... | ,, | 1 | 3 |
| Cutting and pinning | ...... | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Mortice-holes for iron work | ...... | each | 0 | 6 |

## BRAMLEY-FALL STONE.

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In blocks | ...... | per foot cube | 4 | 0 |
| Plain beds | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 8 |
| Plain face | ...... | ,, | 2 | 0 |
| Sunk, and circular plain work | ...... | ,, | 2 | 6 |
| Circular sunk work | ...... | ,, | 3 | 0 |
| Moulded work | ...... | ,, | 3 | 6 |
| Circular ditto | ...... | ,, | 5 | 0 |
| Back joint | ...... | per foot run | 0 | 6 |
| Rebate ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 |

## CASTLE-HILL PAVING.

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rubbed, squared, and laid | ...... | per foot superficial | 1 | 3 |
| Sunk joint | ...... | per foot run | 0 | 9 |
| Pipe holes cut | ...... | each | 1 | 3 |
| Channel stone, 10 in. wide, sunk circular 6 in. wide, | | per foot run | 2 | 6 |

## STREET PAVING.

| 4-inch Purbeck, squared and laid, bedded in screened gravel, and jointed | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|    in mortar | ...... | per yard superficial | 5 | 0 |
| 5-inch ditto, ditto | ...... | „ | 6 | 0 |

## PEBBLE PAVING.

| Guernsey and Jersey, 14 inches deep, with screened gravel, and labour, | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|    weighing 5 cwt. to a yard | ...... | per yard superficial | 6 | 0 |
| Ditto, 15 inches deep | ...... | „ | 8 | 0 |

## DAY-WORK.

| Pavior | ...... | per day | 5 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Labourer | ...... | „ | 3 | 6 |
| Screened gravel | per load, a cubical yard | | 6 | 0 |
| Kentish rag | ...... | per ton, delivered | 15 | 0 |
| Guernsey or Jersey pebbles | ...... | ditto, ditto | 24 | 0 |

## MARBLE.

| Statuary marble | ...... | per foot cube, from £3 to £5 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plain work | ...... | per foot superficial | 4 | 0 |
| Sunk work | ...... | „ | 8 | 0 |
| Moulded work | ...... | „ 10s. to 15 | | 0 |
| 1-inch statuary marble, in chimney-pieces, with slabs, per foot superficial | | | 15 | 0 |
| 1¼-inch ditto, ditto | ...... | „ | 17 | 6 |
| 1½-inch ditto, ditto | ...... | „ | 19 | 6 |
| Circular plain work to statuary | ...... | „ | 8 | 0 |
| Ditto, sunk work | ...... | „ | 12 | 0 |
| Ditto, moulded work | ...... | „ | 15 | 0 |
| 1-inch vein-marble chimneys | ...... | „ | 6 | 6 |
| 1¼-inch ditto | ...... | „ | 6 | 10 |
| 1½-inch ditto | ...... | „ | 7 | 2 |
| 1-inch dove-marble chimneys | ...... | „ | 7 | 0 |
| 1-inch Kilkenny ditto | ...... | „ | 8 | 0 |
| Single reeds | ...... | per foot run | 1 | 0 |
| Flush beads, in panels | ...... | „ | 1 | 4 |
| Astragals to nickings | ...... | „ | 2 | 3 |
| Back joints | ...... | „ | 0 | 6 |
| Small hollows | ...... | „ | 1 | 1 |
| Single beads | ...... | „ | 1 | 3 |
| Double beads | ...... | „ | 1 | 6 |
| Treble beads | ...... | „ | 2 | 0 |
| Moulded fronts to 5-inch pilasters | ...... | „ | 5 | 0 |
| Sunk rebates | ...... | „ | 0 | 10 |
| Backings to pilasters | ...... | „ | 0 | 6 |
| Plain rounded corners | ...... | each | 1 | 2 |
| Reeded ditto | ...... | „ | 1 | 8 |
| Turned pateras | ...... | per pair | 3 | 6 |
| Old chimneys polished and reset | ...... | per foot superficial | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto, cleaned and reset | ...... | „ | 1 | 2 |
| Ditto, jointed and reset | ...... | „ | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, ripped, polished, and reset | ...... | „ | 3 | 0 |

# PLASTERER'S WORK.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

THE value of a large portion of plasterer's work depends upon the quality of the laths, which are of three sorts. The *single fir lath* is the thinnest; the *lath and half* is somewhat thicker; and the *double fir lath* is twice the thickness of the single. The general length is 3 feet; and 25, nailed at proper distances, will cover about one square yard.

The worth of a ceiling, and stucco-work on walls and partitions, will, in a great measure, depend upon the price of the laths employed. It is, therefore, essential, in fixing a value upon plasterer's work, to ascertain the prices of the different sorts of laths at the period when the works were executed, as well as the price of lime, sand, hair, and other materials.

There is not any artificer's work so easy to measure as the plasterer's, nor any so difficult to value as the ornamental parts; but, where a regular system is adopted, this apparent difficulty is gradually overcome.

Plain cornices, under 6 inches girth, should be measured in running feet, and all above those girths in superficial feet.

The plain parts of ornamental cornices should be first measured, as plain, and then the several enrichments should be taken by feet, running measure, which, being valued separately, and added to the plain work, will determine the correct value at per foot superficial.

Plastered ceilings, partitions, walls, and rough-casting, should be measured by the yard. The principal things to be remembered are, to deduct the chimneys, doors, and windows, &c., from the partitions and walls, and the cornices, &c., from the ceilings, making proper allowances for the laths, and the first coat of plastering under the cornices; the same allowances should also be made in measuring the sides of walls and partitions, where the cornices are below the ceiling lines.

## ROMAN OR PARKER'S CEMENT.

Equal portions of clean sharp grit sand, and this cement, will form a durable stucco-covering upon old and new brick-work. If the sand be wet or damp at the time it is mixed with the cement, it should be instantly diluted with water, and used as quick as possible; for, when applied upon walls, it requires incessant trowelling until it sets. As soon as finished, it should be *frescoed* with colour, composed of five ounces of copperas to every gallon of water, mixed up with as much cement and fresh lime as will produce the effect required. When the entire of the work is thus covered, and has assumed an uniform colour, it should then be *frescoed*, or tinted, in imitation of Portland, Bath, or such description of Freestone as may be required to represent the most scientific or well-bonded masonry.

In country places, the best burned stone-lime, well incorporated with clean sharp sand, diluted with water, is used for covering the outsides of buildings; and where the materials are unexceptionable, it is considered a good substitute for Roman cement; and in Ireland, where the lime is many degrees superior to the English, the Irish architects prefer their own country lime to our Roman cement, except for particular purposes.

## MEASUREMENT OF PLASTERER'S WORK.

Measure all ceilings with their additions and deductions; then the cornices, the rendering to walls, with the additions and deductions; the lathing and plastering to partitions; then all quirks, beads, soffits, margins, &c.

Commence on the front line; and, in the collections on the margin of the dimension-book, work round to the same point; measure story by story, completely finishing the admeasurement of one, with all its additions and deductions, before another is commenced.

Keep internal and external work separate.

### LIME-WHITENING  (per yard superficial).

Collect the round of the walls by the height above the skirting, or where there are no skirtings, from the floor to the ceiling; take all additions of projections, recesses, &c., adding the reveals; deduct all doors and windows, chimney-piers, &c.   Divide the number of superficial feet by 9, and it will give the superficial yards.   State how many times the surface is whitened.

### WHITENING OR COLOURING TO NEW WORK, WASHING, STOPPING, AND WHITENING, DISTEMPERING, &c. (per yard superficial).

Measure the length of all ceilings by the width, deducting the projection of the chimney-breasts.   State how many times it is done, and whether to new or old work.

Collect the length of the cornices, stating the girths; if they are enriched, say how many members; state how many times done, and whether to new or old work.  If distempered, describe the teint, and if picked in, say how many different teints.

Colouring to walls is measured as lime-whitening; but specify the colour, and how many times it is done.

The whitening or colouring to new work may be described with the new plastering, and needs not to be measured twice, as it may be separated in the bill.

### RENDER  AND  SET  (per yard superficial).

Collect the round of the walls, adding the projections of chimney-breasts by the height from the top of the skirting to the ceiling.   Measure all additions, and deduct the several widths by their heights.   State if two coats and set.

### RENDERED,  FLOATED,  AND  SET  (per yard superficial).

Measure on the same principle, but take the heights from the top of the floating grounds to the underside of the cornice, adding thereto two thirds of the height of the cornice on the wall line.   Deduct all doors, windows, chimney-pieces, &c.; their several widths by the heights above the skirting.

### TROWELLED  STUCCO  ON  BRICK  (per yard superficial).

Measured as rendered, floated, and set.

### LATH,  LAY,  AND  SET  (per yard superficial).

Measure the length of all ceilings, strings to staircases and landings, by their widths, deducting the chimney-breasts; describe if two coats and set.   The lathing and plastering to the partitions, measure as described to rendering and set.

Take all quirks cut to wooden beads by the foot lineal.

## LATH, PLASTER, AND FLOAT, SET (per yard superficial).

Measure the lengths by the widths of all ceilings, and strings to staircases and landings, deducting therefrom one projection of the cornice on the ceiling line each way. From this dimension, and not from the wall line, collect the lengths of the cornices. Partitions to be measured, as before described, to the rendering, floated, and set.

## TROWELLED STUCCO ON LATH (per yard superficial).

Measure, as described, to rendering, floated, and set.

## COVES TO CEILINGS (per yard superficial).

Floated lath and plaster, set in coves to ceilings, to be collected all around, deducting one projection of the cove on the average each way: these collected lengths will form a dimension by the width or girth of the cove.

## SOFFITS, BANDS, RAISED MARGINS, &c. (per foot superficial).

Collect the lengths of each by their respective widths: describe whether on brick or on lath; and if straight or circular. If the soffits, margins, &c., are narrow, take them by the foot lineal.

## QUIRKS, BEADS, OR BEADS, AND DOUBLE QUIRKS
### (per foot lineal).

Collect the lengths: describe if straight or circular.

## CORNICES IN PLASTER (per foot superficial).

Collect the lengths from the dimension of the floated work to ceilings, as before described (adding thereto the projections of the chimney-breast) by the whole girth ceiling to wall lines. If under 6 inches in girth, take them by the foot lineal.

Number all internal and external mitres, stating the girths.

## ENRICHMENTS (per foot lineal).

Collect the lengths, describing the girth, and giving a sketch of the enrichment on the margin of the dimension-book. State if undercut.

Number all mitres to enrichment, giving the girths.

Number all blocks, dentules, flowers, patræs, &c., giving the sizes, full description, and sketches of the same.

Number all consoles, and all other ornaments, with the sizes, and every detailed description of the moulded and enriched parts, and sectional and elevational sketches of the same, in the margin of the dimension-book.

## CHIMNEY-BACKS (per yard superficial).

Measure the rendering and setting to chimney-backs, the widths by their heights.

## CEMENT SKIRTINGS (per foot superficial).

Collect the lengths by the height thereof. Measure the arris to the angles by the foot lineal; the narrow top and arris also by the foot lineal, describing if dubbed out with broken plain tiles.

## EXTERNAL PLASTERER'S WORK.

Roman Cement, Atkinson's; Metallic Cement, Blue Lias, Hamelin's Mastic, and Pozzilano's; all are measured on the same principle.

### RENDER IN CEMENT TO INSIDE OF PARAPETS, PARTY WALLS, &c. (by the yard superficial).

Measure the lengths by the heights, or the lengths by the girths, as the case may be. Take all arrises by the foot lineal; state if either coloured (and how many times) or jointed.

Plain face, coloured (stating how many times) and jointing in imitation of stone; by the yard superficial.

If the whole of the front or other wall is covered, take the length, adding all breaks and returns, by the whole height, including all projections for plinths, stringing, &c.; but not behind cornices; then make all additions appearing, and deduct the doors, windows, or other openings, adding the collection round for the reveals: take the same length of arris to the reveals.

Collect the lengths of all arrises to angles, plinths, stringing courses, or other projections. Describe if on brick or on lath, with the colouring and jointing.

If only the plinths, fascias, or stringings are executed in cement, collect the lengths of them by their respective widths on the face only, and bring into superficial yards. Take the projections by the foot lineal, describing them as reveals, (stating the width) and single or double arris. Describe colouring, jointing, &c., as before. Take all arrises to the angles by the foot lineal.

If reveals only are executed in cement, collect the lengths by the foot lineal, describing the widths, and if straight or circular.

### CORNICES (per foot superficial).

Collect the lengths by the whole girth, adding to such girth one inch beyond the nose of the mould. Measure the tops or cover to cornices, the lengths by their widths, and add them to the plain face, not to the moulded work. Under 6 inches girth, take by per foot lineal.

Number all mitres and stopped ends to cornices, giving the girths of each.

All enriched mouldings by the foot lineal, describing the girth and giving sketches in detail. Number all mitres and stopped ends, giving the girths.

All dentils, blocks, flowers, paterae, consoles, &c., are to be numbered, stating the size, with a description of the moulded and enriched parts. A sketch of the profile and elevation is desirable.

### THROATINGS (by the foot lineal).

If the scaffolding was erected by the plasterer, the time employed in erecting and striking should be allowed in day-work, and should be mentioned in the dimension-book.

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# PRICES OF PLASTERER'S WORK.

## ROMAN CEMENT.

The consequent expenses of dubbing out, to render the surfaces even before the Roman cement or stucco is laid on, should be accounted for; likewise the correct worth of the cement used in making such preparations, as likewise the cost of tar-twine, iron spikes, and such materials as may be found indispensably necessary in forming artificial and substantial projections for cornices, pilasters, &c.

One bushel of cement, if used with care, will cover from three to four yards super, provided it is mixed with equal proportions of clean sharp grit river, or sea sand. Where additional thicknesses are laid upon the face of a wall, in order to form pilasters not provided for in the brick-work, such additional thicknesses should be measured as double, treble, or quadruple, in proportion to such thicknesses; and the same principle should be adopted in accounting for the extra quantities of cement used in window-sills, string-courses, pilasters, friezes, and all manner of architectural decorations. In ascertaining the worth, therefore, of external stucco-work, great pains should be taken where the parts are complicated, nor should the measurer forget to make all manner of equitable allowances, or to deduct the openings wherever they occur.

The value of 300 pecks of lime, 400 pecks of sand, the cost of six days' work of a plasterer, labourer, and boy, including 10 bushels of hair, is nearly equal to the prime cost of 200 yards of render and set.

The value, also, of 450 pecks of lime, 600 pecks of sand, the cost of 12 days' work of a plasterer, labourer, and boy, including 15 bushels of hair, 2 loads of laths, and 14 thousand nails, is nearly equal to the prime cost of 270 yards of lath, plaster, and set.

In order, therefore, to ascertain the correct value of common plastering, in the different parts of the kingdom, it will be necessary to enter into the detailed value of lime, sand, and workmen's wages, with all the consequent expenses; and, by these means, the average prices of plastering may be arrived at, not only in any part of these countries, but in any part of the world.

| | | | Straight. | | Circular or Elliptical. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Roman cement...... | ...... | per yard superficial | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Mouldings ...... | ...... | per foot superficial | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| Plain colouring....... | ...... | per yard superficial | 0 | 4 | | |
| Jointing ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | | |
| Jointed, coloured, and tinted | ...... | ,, | 0 | 7 | | |
| Floated jambs and soffits | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto cement skirting and arris | ...... | ,, | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 |
| Roman cement on lath | ...... | per yard superficial | 2 | 9 | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto jambs and soffits, on lath | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 |
| Quirk ...... | ...... | per foot run | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Arris ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bead and double quirk | ...... | ,, | 0 | 5 | 0 | 7 |
| Reveal and arris, foot run | ...... | per inch wide | 0 | 1 | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |

### PORTLAND CEMENT.

| | | | Straight. | | Circular or Elliptical. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plain face on brick | ...... | per yard superficial | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Ditto jambs and soffits | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| Plain face on lath | ...... | per yard superficial | 2 | 11 | 3 | 2 |
| Jambs and soffits on lath | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rustic groove ...... | ...... | per foot run | 0 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Quirk ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Arris ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |

### STUCCO.

| | | | Straight. | | Circular or Elliptical. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trowelled, stucco, on brick | ...... | per yard superficial | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Ditto jambs and soffits | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| Trowelled, stucco, on lath | ...... | per yard superficial | 1 | 10 | 2 | 2 |
| Ditto jambs and soffits | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rough stucco, on brick | ...... | per yard superficial | 1 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto jambs and soffits | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | $3\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 | $4\frac{1}{4}$ |

| | | | Straight. | | Circular or Elliptical. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| If jointed, add ...... | ...... | per yard superficial | 0 | 1 | | |
| Quirk ...... | ...... | per foot run | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Arris ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Reveals, including arris, per inch wide | ,, | | 0 | 1 | 0 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ |

## MASTIC.

| | | | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mastic on brick | ...... | per yard superficial | 4 | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| Ditto jambs and soffits | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| Mastic on lath ...... | ...... | per yard superficial | 4 | 9 | 5 | 5 |
| Ditto jambs and soffits | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $9\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mouldings ...... | ...... | per foot superficial | 1 | 10 | 2 | 2 |
| Quirk ...... | ...... | per foot run | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 | 1 |
| Arris ...... | ,, | | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $1\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Reveals, including arris, per inch wide | ,, | | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $1\frac{3}{4}$ |

## KEENE'S OR ATKINSON'S CEMENT.

| | | | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plain face on brick | ...... | per yard superficial | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Ditto jambs or soffits | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 9 | 0 | 11 |
| Moulding ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 6 | 1 | 10 |
| Plain face on lath | ...... | per yard superficial | 3 | 9 | 4 | 3 |
| Arris ...... | ...... | per foot run | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 2 |
| Inch $\frac{1}{4}$ floor mixed with stone dust to imitate Portland stone | ...... | per yard superficial | 7 | 0 | | |

### Keene's Cement, fine Quality.

| | | | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plain face, highly polished, on lath .... | per foot superficial | | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto on panels, &c., &c.,  ditto .... | ,, | | 2 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| Shafts of columns, &c.  ditto .... | ,, | | | | 3 | 9 |
| Mouldings ...... | ...... | ,, | 3 | 9 | 4 | 6 |
| Arris ...... | ...... | per foot run | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Solid enrichments, per inch girt ...... | ,, | | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| Add, if undercut ,, | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

## BLUE LIAS.

| | | | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stucco on brick .... | ...... | per yard superficial | 1 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto on lath ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 5 | 2 | 9 |
| Mouldings ...... | ...... | per foot superficial | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| Arris ...... | ...... | per foot run | 0 | 1 | 0 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Rough cast on brick | ...... | per yard superficial | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto on lath ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 7 | 1 | 9 |

## POZZOLANO.

| | | | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plain face on brick, to imitate stone .. | per yard superficial | | 3 | 9 | 4 | 3 |
| Add, if jointed with fine white ...... | ,, | | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Add, if faced with fine pozzolano..... | ,, | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| Mouldings ...... | ...... | per foot superficial | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| Arris ...... | ...... | per foot run | 0 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 3 |
| Grey pozzolano floors | ...... | per yard superficial | 5 | 6 | | |

## PLASTERING.

| | | | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rough rendering .... | ...... | per yard superficial | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| Render set ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 9 |
| Floated render set .. | ...... | ,, | 0 | $10\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Add, if set with putty or plaster ...... | ,, | | 0 | 2 | | |
| Floated margins and soffits | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 3 | 0 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pugging ...... | ...... | per yard superficial | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | | |

| | | | Straight. | | Circular or Elliptical. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Lathing only with cast nails | ...... | per yard superficial | 0 | 8 | | |
| Lath and plaster, 1 coat | ...... | ,, | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 4 |
| Lath and plaster, 1 coat and set | ...... | ,, | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6¼ |
| Lath and plaster, 2 coats and set | .... | ,, | 1 | 8 | 1 | 10½ |
| Floated lath and plaster | ...... | ,, | 1 | 7 | 1 | 9½ |
| Floated lath and plaster set | ...... | ,, | 1 | 9 | 1 | 11½ |
| Ditto to ceilings.. | | ,, | 1 | 10 | 2 | 0½ |
| Add, if set with putty and plaster | .... | ,, | 0 | 2 | | |
| Add, if done with wrought nails | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | | |
| Ditto    lath and half | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 | | |
| Ditto    double laths | ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 | | |
| Gauging labour and plaster, each coat | | ,, | 0 | 4 | | |
| Floated jambs on lath | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4¾ |
| Add, if set with putty and plaster .... | | ,, | 0 | 0½ | | |

## PANEL CEILINGS.

| | | | Straight. | | Circular or Elliptical. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Floated stiles, rails, and facias, on lath, 12 inches wide and under | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| Ditto, lath and plaster, set in panels, 4 feet square and under | ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| Add, if set with putty or plaster | ...... | ,, | 0 | 0½ | | |
| Stucco stiles, rails, and facias, on lath, 12 inches wide and under | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4½ | 0 | 5½ |
| Ditto in panels, 4 feet square and under | | ,, | 0 | 3½ | 0 | 4½ |

## PLASTER MOULDINGS.

| | | | Straight. | | Circular or Elliptical. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plain mouldings, 6 in. girth (under in proportion) | per foot run | | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| Plain mouldings, above 6 inches girth .. | per foot superficial | | 0 | 10 | 1 | 3 |
| Stucco mouldings, 6 in. girth (under in proportion) | per foot run | | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 |
| Ditto      above 6 inches girth.. | per foot superficial | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Mitres ...... | ...... | ...... per inch | 0 | 1 | | |

## ENRICHMENTS.

| | | | Straight. | | Circular or Elliptical. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cast enrichments, for every inch girth, measured on profile of mouldings | ...... | ...... per foot run | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2½ |
| Hollow enrichments fixed separately | ..... | ,, | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3½ |
| Add, if modelled | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | | |

## CAST FLOWERS.

| | | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flowers | 2 inches diameter | ...... | each | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto | 3 ,, | ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto | 4 ,, | ...... | ,, | 0 | 8 |
| Ditto | 5 ,, | ...... | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto | 6 ,, | ...... | ,, | 1 | 6 |
| Ditto | 6 to 9 ,, | ...... | ,, | 3 | 6 |
| Ditto | 12 ,, | ...... | ,, | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto | 18 ,, | ...... | ,, | 15 | 0 |
| Ditto | 24 ,, | ...... | ,, | 20 | 0 |
| Ditto | 30 ,, | ...... | ,, | 25 | 0 |
| Ditto | 36 ,, | ...... | ,, | 35 | 0 |

R

## RUNNING ARTICLES.

| | | | Straight. | | Circular or Elliptical. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Beads and quirks | ...... | ...... per foot run | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 3 |
| Double and treble beads and quirks | ...... | " | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4½ |
| Quirks .... | ...... | ...... " | 0 | 0½ | 0 | 0¾ |

## WHITING, COLOURING, &c.

Including cutting out cracks, stopping, &c., with putty and plaster and cleaning off splashes from walls, wood-work, &c.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clearcole and white to new work | ...... per yard superficial | 0 | 1½ |
| Ditto plain mouldings | ...... | ...... per foot superficial | 0 | 0¾ |
| Ditto enriched ditto | ...... | ...... " | 0 | 1 |
| Clearcole and colour to new work | ...... per yard superficial | 0 | 2½ |
| Ditto straw | ...... | ...... " | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto French grey | ...... | ...... " | 0 | 3 |
| Wash and stop | ...... | ...... " | 0 | 1½ |
| Wash, stop, clearcole, and white | ...... " | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto ornament ceiling | ...... | ...... " | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto plain moulding | ...... | ...... per foot superficial | 0 | 1 |
| Ditto enriched ditto | ...... | ...... " | 0 | 1½ |
| Clearcole and common colour (first washed and stopped) per yard superficial | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto plain moulding | ...... | ...... per foot superficial | 0 | 1½ |
| Ditto enriched ditto | ...... | ...... " | 0 | 2½ |
| Lime whiting twice done (first cleaned and stopped) per yard superficial | 0 | 2 |
| Chimneys repaired | ...... | ...... each | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto     rendered | ...... | ...... " | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto     blacked | ...... | ...... " | 0 | 6 |

## FRENCH PLASTER.

Prepared by Patent process from Montmartrite Gypsum, imported by Messrs. J. B. White and Sons, of Westminster.

This plaster is of a tougher and denser nature than that prepared from English Gypsum. It contains a certain per centage of Carbonate of Lime in combination with the Sulphate, and in Paris is used largely, both in external and internal plastering.

| | | Straight. | | Circular. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Render, 1 coat...... | ...... per yard superficial | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| Render set | ...... | " | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Render float and set | ...... | " | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| Render float and stucco for paint ..... | " | 1 | 5 | 1 | 10 |
| Lath and 1 coat (lath and half) ceilings, zinc nails " | 1 | 4 | 1 | 9 |
| Lath, 1 coat, and set | ...... | " | 1 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Lath, lay float, and set | ...... | " | 1 | 11 | 2 | 6 |
| Lath and 1 coat (lath and half) zinc nails, partitions " | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| Lath, 2 coats ...... | ...... | " | 1 | 5 | 1 | 10 |
| Lath, lay float, and set | ...... | " | 1 | 8 | 2 | 3 |
| Lath, lay float, and stucco, for paint (lath and half) " | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 |

## MOULDINGS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plain mouldings, under 4 inches girt .. | per foot run | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| Ditto | 4 to 6 " .. | " | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 |
| Ditto | ditto | .. per foot superficial | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 |

## ENRICHMENTS.

| | | | Straight. | | Circular. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Enrichments cast solid, per inch girt | ...... | per foot run | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto undercut | ...... | ...... " | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| Arris ..... | ...... | ...... " | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 2 |

## DAY WORK.

| | | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plasterer ...... | ...... | ...... | per day | 5 | 9 |
| Modeller ...... | ...... | ...... | " | 10 | 0 |
| Labourer ...... | ...... | ...... | " | 3 | 6 |
| Boy ...... | ...... | ...... | " | 1 | 9 |
| Coarse stuff .... | ...... | ...... | per hod | 0 | 7 |
| Outside lime and hair, stone lime | | ...... | " | 0 | 9 |
| Fine stuff ...... | ...... | ...... | " | 1 | 2 |
| Putty ...... | ...... | ...... | " | 1 | 4 |
| Stucco ...... | ...... | ...... | per bushel | 1 | 6 |
| Roman cement (Harwich) | ...... | ...... | " | 1 | 6 |
| Ditto (Sheppy) | ...... | ...... | " | 3 | 0 |
| Atkinson's cement | ...... | ...... | " | 4 | 0 |
| Keene's cement | ...... | ...... | " | 4 | 0 |
| Parian cement | ...... | ...... | " | 4 | 6 |
| Mastic ...... | ...... | ...... | per cwt. | 5 | 0 |
| French plaster | ...... | ...... | " | 3 | 0 |
| Plaster, fine .... | ...... | ...... | " | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto, coarse .... | ...... | ...... | " | 4 | 0 |
| Linseed oil...... | ...... | ...... | per gallon | 2 | 10 |
| Boiled oil ...... | ...... | ...... | " | 3 | 6 |
| Washed and dried sharp sand..... | | ...... | per bushel | 1 | 0 |
| Whiting ...... | ...... | ...... | per dozen | 0 | 3 |
| Double size .... | ...... | ...... | per gallon | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto ...... | ...... | ...... | per firkin | 6 | 0 |
| Lime white .... | ...... | ...... | per pail | 0 | 3 |
| Whiting and size | ...... | ...... | " | 0 | 9 |
| Colour ...... | ...... | ...... | " | 1 | 0 |
| For laths ...... | ...... | .. per bundle 500 ft. run | | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto, and cast nails | ...... | ...... | per bundle | 2 | 3 |
| Ditto, and wrought nails | ...... | ...... | " | 2 | 7 |
| Two-penny cast nails | ...... | ...... | per thousand | 0 | 5 |
| Ditto wrought ditto | ...... | ...... | " | 1 | 6 |
| Add, if lath and half | ...... | ...... | per bundle | 1 | 0 |
| Add, if double laths | ...... | ...... | " | 2 | 0 |

## LABOUR ONLY TO PLASTERER'S WORK.

| | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lime-whitening | ...... | ...... per yard superficial | 0 | 1 |
| Whitening to new work | ...... | ...... " | 0 | 0¾ |
| Colouring to ditto | ...... | ...... " | 0 | 1¼ |
| Repair, wash, stop, and whiting | | ...... " | 0 | 1½ |
| Ditto ditto and colour | | ...... " | 0 | 2 |
| Strip and stop for paper-hanger | | ...... " | 0 | 1½ |
| Render, one coat | ...... | ...... " | 0 | 1½ |
| Ditto, and set | ...... | ...... " | 0 | 2½ |

| | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Render, two coats and set ...... | ...... | per yard superficial | 0 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, floated | ...... | ,, | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lathing only | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto, laid and set | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto, two coats and set | ...... | ,, | 0 | 5 |
| Ditto, floated | ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 |
| Trowelled stucco, on brick...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto ditto on lath ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 9 |
| Floated lath and plaster, set in coves | ...... | ,, | 0 | $9\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, in soffits, bands, raised margins, &c. ...... | | per foot superficial | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Circular soffits | ...... | ,, | 0 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Plain margins to sunk panels of coffers | ...... | per foot run | 0 | 1 |
| Moulding, up to 4 inches girth | ...... | ,, | 0 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto to 6 inches ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Circular ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Beads and double quirks ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Circular ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Plain cornices | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 5 |
| Circular ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 7 |
| Solid enrichment, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches girth | ...... | per foot run | 0 | 2 |
| Circular ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 |
| Solid enrichments, up to 5 inches girth | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 |
| Circular ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 5 |
| If undercut, add | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| Mitres to plain moulding ...... | ...... | per inch girth | 0 | $0\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Ditto to enriched ditto ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Roman cement, coloured and jointed | ...... | per yard superficial | 0 | 10 |
| Ditto, jambs and soffits ...... | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | $1\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Ditto, mouldings ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 8 |
| Throat ...... | ...... | per foot run | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ |

## LABOUR ONLY TO MASTIC.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plain face .... | ...... | per yard superficial | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, jambs and soffits, &c. .... | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 2 |
| Mouldings .... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 11 |

## LABOUR ONLY TO FRENCH PLASTER.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Render, one coat | ...... | per yard superficial | 0 | 2 |
| Render set | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 |
| Render, float, and set | ...... | ,, | 0 | 7 |
| Render, float, and stucco ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 9 |
| Lath, one coat, ceiling | ...... | ,, | 0 | 5 |
| Lath, one coat, and set | ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 |
| Lath, lay, float, and set | ...... | ,, | 0 | 9 |
| Lath and one coat, partitions | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 |
| Lath, two coats | ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 |
| Lath, lay, float, and set | ...... | ,, | 0 | 8 |
| Lath, lay, float, and stucco...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 11 |
| Plain mouldings, under 4 inches girt | ...... | per foot run | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto, 4 to 6 ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto, ditto | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 7 |
| Enrichments, cast solid, per inch girt | ...... | per foot run | 0 | 1 |
| Ditto, undercut ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Arris ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | $0\frac{1}{2}$ |

## FIRE-PREVENTIVE PLASTER.

The extensive experiments in the Clapham Road and at Manchester, in 1838, gave the most perfect satisfaction to an immense concourse of spectators, amongst whom were several eminent engineers and architects. The plaster has borne the test of the most severe experiments, and been found effectual. It will confine any fire to the room in which it originates, and prevent its communicating from one story to another. The quantity used in the experiments was excessive; and the flames were exceedingly fierce, and of long duration. The carcase of the building, after the conflagration was over, was in a state to receive the usual boarded flooring and joinery, (as previously used,) without reparation or additional timbers being requisite to fix thereto, by means of the conflagration or experiments.

Plaster for joists, rafters, and other timbers, laid on with a trowel, $\frac{1}{8}$th of an inch in thickness, prime cost, per yard superficial, $7\frac{1}{2}d$.

Plaster, $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch thick, to cover flooring boards, ceilings, or partitions, prime cost, per yard superficial, 2s.

The labour to be day-work.

Bond timbers, lintels, plates, &c., to be covered $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch thick, extending it 6 inches above and below the timbers. All the joints of the brick-work to be previously well raked of the mortar.

Ceilings and partitions may be finished with the plaster entirely, or set with fine stuff in the usual manner; and can be coloured, whitened, or painted, at pleasure.

The partitions to be covered from floor to ceiling behind the skirting.

The plaster requires to be kept dry, and excluded as much as possible from the air previous to its use; and to be worked with as little water as possible.

It is susceptible of all the forms of ornamental cornices, mouldings, &c., to which plaster, stucco, or carved work are usually applied, and is capable of a fine polish.

Manufactory, Upper Ground Street, Blackfriars, London.

# SLATER'S WORK.

THE best slates are obtained from North Wales, and are preferred on account of the closeness of their texture, and their pleasing clear blue colour. The Westmoreland slates are of a light bluish-green colour, and are next in value to the Welsh. The slates of the West of England are of a purple colour, and generally of a coarser grain than the others. Some excellent slates are obtained from the quarries of St. John, in the North of Ireland.

Slates are known by various names, and the names regulate the sizes. The following is a table of the various kinds of slates :—

|  |  |  | ft. | in. |  | ft. | in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duchess slate, average size is ...... | ...... | | 2 | 0 | by | 1 | 1 |
| Countess ditto, ditto ...... | ...... | | 1 | 8 | „ | 0 | 10 |
| Lady ditto, ditto ...... | ...... | | 1 | 3 | „ | 0 | 8 |
| Doubles ditto, ditto ...... | ...... | | 1 | 1 | „ | 0 | 6 |
| Patent Wyatt ditto, ditto ...... | ...... | | 2 | 6 | „ | 2 | 0 |
| Imperial ditto, ditto ...... | ...... | | 2 | 6 | „ | 2 | 0 |
| Queen ditto, ditto ...... | ...... | | 3 | 0 | „ | 2 | 0 |
| Rag ditto, ditto ...... | ...... | | 3 | 0 | „ | 2 | 0 |

A ton of Welsh Rags will cover about 2 squares; a ton of Westmoreland the same; and one ton of Queen slates nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ squares.

1,000 Duchess slates will cover about 9 squares.

1,000 Countess ditto will cover 5 squares.

1,000 Ladies ditto will cover $3\frac{3}{4}$ squares.

1,000 Tavistock ditto will cover $2\frac{3}{4}$ squares.

One square of Welsh Rag weighs nearly 10 cwt.

One square of Duchess, Countess, or Lady slating, weighs nearly 6 cwt.

## MEASUREMENT OF SLATER'S WORK.

Slate work is measured by the foot superficial. Lady, Duchess, Countess, Welsh Rag, Westmoreland, &c., are all measured in the same way.

The mode of measuring described in detail under the article " Painting," is applicable to Slater's work; but, in taking the example there given, it must be borne in mind, that the whole round of 300 feet (see sketch, page 134.) is added, and multiplied by a depth, which is the average of the last three courses of slating for eaves; usually from 10 to 12 inches. Describe whether the slates are fastened with iron, zinc, or copper nails, and how many are used to each slate. Measure lime and hair or cement filleting by the foot run.

### "NORTH'S" PATENT (per square),

Is measured in the same manner. State the thickness, and what metal the joggles are composed of. If ribbed, measure the ribs by the foot run, stating the width. Take the eaves, describing how they are formed.

### CISTERNS (per foot superficial).

Measure the extreme length of the bottom by the width. Collect the round of the sides by the height. Describe the thickness; how put together, as to grooved joints and zinc tongues; also if sawn, or rubbed faces.

## PRICES OF SLATER'S WORK.

|  |  |  | £. | s. | d. | Squared or relayed. £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imperial slating laid complete | ...... | per square | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Westmoreland | ditto | ...... | ,, | 2 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Welsh rag | ditto | ...... | ,, | 1 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Duchess | ditto | ...... | ,, | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Countess | ditto | ...... | ,, | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Ladies | ditto | ...... | ,, | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| North's patent slating, ½ inch thick (zinc joggles) | ,, | 5 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Stripping old slating .... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | 3 | | | |

### BEST BANGOR SLATE SLABS (sawn edges).

| | Slabs not exceeding 18 feet superficial, cut to the dimensions required, jointed and fixed complete. | | | Slabs fixed complete in cisterns, exclusive of iron bolts and grooves. | | | Add, for all slate slabs above 38 feet superficial. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| ½-inch .. per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 6½ | 0 | 0 | 7½ | 0 | 0 | 1¼ |
| ¾-inch .. ,, | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1¼ |
| 1-inch .. ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1¾ |
| 1¼-inch .. ,, | 0 | 1 | 2½ | 0 | 1 | 3½ | 0 | 0 | 1¾ |
| 1½-inch .. ,, | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| 2-inch .. ,, | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| 2½-inch .. ,, | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| 3-inch .. ,, | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2½ |

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Add, if planed on one side ...... | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 1¼ |
| Ditto, two sides .... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2⅓ |
| Ditto, if sanded ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1½ |
| Ditto, if finely rubbed ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto, if black enamelled ...... | ..... | ,, | 1 | 6 |
| Ditto, marbled ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 0 |
| Groove, per inch girth ...... | ...... | per foot run | 0 | 2 |
| Rabbets, ditto ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1½ |
| Back joints ditto ... .. | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1½ |
| Cutting and pinning for slabs.... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 |
| Wrought iron screw bolts, fixed in cisterns, with heads and nuts complete, and painting same three times in oil | per pound | | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto, copper bolts, and ditto ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 5 |

### WILLIAMS' PATENT SLATE RIDGE AND HIPS.

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ridge and hips, with square top, 14 inches girth altogether | per foot run | | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto with round top ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 8 |
| Rabbeted joints, add .... | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| Add, per inch additional girt ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| Fixing with copper screws and white lead | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 |

### DAY WORK.

| | | | s. | d. | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Slater.. .. | per day | 5 | 9 | | Countesses .. | per 100 slates | 18 | 0 |
| Labourer .. | ,, | 3 | 6 | | Ladies .. .. | ,, | 9 | 0 |
| Imperial slates | each | 1 | 6 | | Lime and hair | per hod | 0 | 8 |
| Westmoreland | ,, | 1 | 6 | | Oil cement .. | per pound | 0 | 6 |
| Welsh rag .. | ,, | 1 | 3 | | Copper nails . | ,, | 1 | 6 |
| Duchesses .. | per 100 slates | 26 | 0 | | 2-inch screws | per dozen | 0 | 6 |

# PLUMBER'S WORK.

## MEASUREMENT OF PLUMBER'S WORK.

THIS work is never measured, except as a check on the Plumber's bill, or to estimate the cost. When it is so done, take the lead as it is cut and actually laid, by the foot superficial; the number of feet (superficial) multiplied by the weight of the lead, and divided by 112 (the number of pounds in a hundred weight) will give the quantity required.

### FLATS AND GUTTERS (per foot superficial).

Measure the extreme lengths, adding all turnings up, the girths round the rolls, &c., by the width the lead is actually laid; including all turnings against the brick-work, and under tiling or slating. Describe the weight of the lead to the superficial foot.

Where lead is wider at one end than the other, (frequently so, both in flats and gutters,) the average width only should be taken.

Measure the flushings in the like manner.

Describe whether the lead is milled or cast.

### CISTERNS AND SINKS (per foot superficial).

Measure the length of the bottom by the width thereof, adding the seams. Collect the lengths of the lead around the sides, adding the seams at the angles by the height, including the turning over at the top. Describe the weight of the lead by the superficial foot, and whether it is milled or cast.

Collect the lengths of the soldering to the bottom and up the sides, by the foot run. It takes about a pound of solder to the foot lineal.

Number all lead-headed nails, soldered dots, and wall hooks.

### PIPES (per foot lineal).

Collect all the lengths, describing the sizes, and if of the description denominated " slout pipes." To the large pipes, the weight of the lead should be stated.

Number every joint to piping, describing the size. Generally, one joint may be computed to every 5 feet in length of pipe; but it is by no means to be understood as a fixed principle to act upon.

Number all brass taps, with their screwed bosses and soldered joints, describing the varied sizes, and whether bib, stop, ball, or any other description of brass tap.

Number all brass ferrules, gratings, washers and wastes, traps, patent or other apparatus to urinals, water-closets, &c.; pumps to deep wells; hydraulic pumps on planks; and all other miscellaneous articles, with their several sizes, and a detailed description of every one.

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# PRICES OF PLUMBER'S WORK.

The average price of cast, sheet, or milled lead, as well as of every other description of lead-work, must entirely depend upon the current price of pig-lead, which regulates the average cost of every article made of this valuable metal. The first thing, therefore, to be done, in putting a value upon works executed in lead, is to ascertain the price of lead per ton, or per hundred weight; to which should be added all expenses, up to the period of its use. The prime cost being ascertained,

the next step to be taken is to add the profit, which should be always regulated at the credit price, as well as the risk of bad debts. Now, as the price of pig-lead is constantly varying, and in the same ratio as other metals, it will be impossible to fix anything like an average value upon lead-work; that is, with any degree of certainty, so as to be relied on for a length of time. The utmost, therefore, which can be done, to guide those who require printed information, is to give some general prices, with tables to regulate according to circumstances.

Plumber's work is charged by the hundred weight, containing 112 pounds, which is of two sorts; that is, cast sheet-lead and milled sheet-lead. Solder is charged by the pound, and lead pipes by the foot, running measure.

New cast sheet-lead, laid in hips, ridges, gutters, valleys, flats, &c., is worth, at the present price of lead, from 22s. to 24s. per cwt.

Laying the same, including solder where required, is worth from 3s. to 3s. 6d. and 4s. per hundred.

|  |  | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Milled lead to hips and ridges ...... ...... £1. 2s. to | | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Labour in laying ditto, including solder, &c., per cwt. ...... 3s. 6d. to | | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Labour on lead to cisterns and sinks, per cwt. ...... 5s. to | | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Circular, oval, or square leaden cistern-heads, including ornaments, each £1. to | | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| Holdfasts, solder, and labour, to fixing the same ...... | | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Water-cisterns, battened and ornamented in panels, &c., all at per cwt., fixed ...... ...... ...... | | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Sash-weights, per cwt. ...... ...... | | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Old lead, in exchange, to be allowed for at the rate of, per cwt. | | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Solder, per pound ...... ...... ...... | | 0 | 0 | 10 |

OBSERVE.—*The expense of laying down lead is generally charged by the day, unless it is agreed to be included.*

## TABLE, SHOWING THE WEIGHT OF LEADEN PIPES, ACCORDING TO THEIR SIZES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $\frac{3}{4}$-inch pipes in the bore, weigh ...... | 8 lbs. to the yard. |
| 1-inch ditto ...... ...... | $12\frac{1}{2}$ ditto. |
| $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch ditto ...... ...... | 15 ditto. |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch ditto ...... ...... | 21 ditto. |
| 2-inch ditto ..... ...... | 27 ditto. |

And for larger bores in proportion.

## A TABLE, VERY USEFUL IN BUYING AND SELLING LEAD, COMMENCING WITH £2. 4s. 4d.

| £. | s. | d. | | | | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 4 | 4 | per cwt. is | ...... | ...... | $4\frac{3}{4}$ | per pound. |
| 2 | 2 | 0 | ditto ...... | ...... | ...... | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | ditto. |
| 1 | 19 | 8 | ditto ...... | ...... | ...... | 4 | ditto. |
| 1 | 15 | 0 | ditto ...... | ...... | ...... | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | ditto. |
| 1 | 12 | 8 | ditto ...... | ...... | ...... | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | ditto. |
| 1 | 10 | 4 | ditto ...... | ...... | ...... | $3\frac{1}{4}$ | ditto. |
| 1 | 8 | 0 | ditto ...... | ...... | ...... | 3 | ditto. |
| 1 | 5 | 8 | ditto ...... | ...... | ...... | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | ditto. |
| 1 | 3 | 4 | ditto ...... | ...... | ...... | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | ditto. |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | ditto ...... | ...... | ...... | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | ditto. |
| 0 | 18 | 8 | ditto ...... | ...... | ...... | 2 | ditto. |
| 0 | 16 | 4 | ditto ...... | ...... | ...... | $1\frac{3}{4}$ | ditto. |
| 0 | 14 | 0 | ditto ...... | ...... | ...... | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | ditto. |

In buying or selling old lead, it is customary to make allowances of four pounds to the cwt., more or less, according to the state of the lead, for dirt. It is also customary to pay ready money for old lead, unless taken in exchange.

| | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4-inch rain-water pipes | ...... | ...... | per foot | 3 | 0 |
| 3½-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 9 |
| 3-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 6 |
| 2-inch soldered pipes | ...... | ...... | ,, | 3 | 0 |
| 1½-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 3 |
| 1¼-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 9 |
| 2-inch water-pipes | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 5 |
| 1½-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 10 |
| 1¼-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 4 |
| 1-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| ¾-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 10 |
| ½-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 8 |
| 6-inch joints | ...... | ...... | each | 6 | 6 |
| 5-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 5 | 6 |
| 4-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 4 | 6 |
| 3-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 4 | 0 |
| 2-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 4 | 0 |
| 1½-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 3 | 6 |
| 1¼-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 3 | 0 |
| 1-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 6 |
| ¾-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 3 |
| ½-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 0 |
| 6-inch funnel-pipes | ...... | ...... | per foot | 4 | 2 |
| 5½-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 3 | 10 |
| 5-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 3 | 6 |
| 4½-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 3 | 2 |
| 4-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 10 |
| 4-inch socket-pipes | ...... | ...... | ,, | 3 | 0 |
| 3½-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 9 |
| 3-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 6 |
| 2½-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 2 |
| 2-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 9 |
| 6-inch brass grates | ...... | ...... | each | 3 | 0 |
| 5-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 0 |
| 4-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 3 |
| 3½-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| 3-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 10 |
| 2½-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 8 |
| 2-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 |
| 1½-inch brass ferrules | ...... | ...... | ,, | 4 | 6 |
| 1¼-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 9 |
| 1-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 0 |
| ¾-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 10 |
| 2-inch washers and wastes | ...... | ...... | ,, | 7 | 9 |
| 1½-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 6 | 0 |
| 1¼-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 5 | 0 |
| 1-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 4 | 3 |
| ¾-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 3 | 5 |
| 1-inch brass bosses | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 0 |
| ¾-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 0 |

|  | | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ½-inch bosses | ...... | ...... | each | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 7-inch copper balls | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| 6½-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| 5½-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 4½-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| ½-inch cocks | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Elm pipes, 4-inch bore, hooped and jointed | | | at per foot run | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Plumber | ...... | ...... | per day | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Labourer | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Solder ...... | ...... | ...... | per pound | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Wall-hooks | ...... | ...... | each | 0 | 0 | 1½ |
| Lead-headed nails | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 0 | 2 |

## LONG BRASS SPINDLE VALVES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1½-inch | ...... | ...... | each | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| 2-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 2½-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| 3-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 3½-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| 4-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 3 | 0 |

## BASINS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common, for servants' closets | | ...... | each | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Queen's-ware, for plain pan-closets | | ...... | ,, | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto, fanned | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Blue printed basins | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Ditto fanned | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 16 | 6 |
| Valve closet basins | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Blue printed ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 15 | 0 |

## BRASS BUTT TAPS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ½-inch | ...... | ...... | each | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| ⅝-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| ¾-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| ⅞-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| 1-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| 1¼-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 1½-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 13 | 6 |

## ROUND WATER-WAY STOP TAPS.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ½-inch | ...... | ...... | each | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| ¾-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 1-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| 1¼-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| 1½-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 1¾-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| 2-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 2½-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| 3-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 4 | 12 | 0 |

## BRASS SCREW FERRULE TAPS.

|  |  |  |  | £. | s. | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ½-inch | ...... | ...... | each | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| ¾-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| 1-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| 1¼-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| 1½-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 15 | 6 |

## BRASS RANGE AND BOILER TAPS.

| ½-inch | ...... | ...... | each | 0 | 3 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ⅝-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| ¾-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 | 9 |
| ⅞-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| 1-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 9 | 0 |

## SQUARE SHANK, BALL, STOP AND HORIZONTAL TAPS.

| ½-inch | ...... | ...... | each | 0 | 1 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¾-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| 1-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| 1¼-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 1½-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 10 | 0 |

## PUMPS FOR DEEP WELLS, WITH TAILS, IRON BOWS, &c.

| 2½-inch pumps | ...... | ...... | each | 4 | 4 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 3½-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| 4-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 7 | 7 | 0 |

## COMMON HOUSE-PUMP,

Including Head, Barrel, Suckers, Nozle, Iron-work, Bucket, and Sucker.

| 2½-inch pumps | ...... | ...... | each | 2 | 2 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| 3½-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 4-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 3 | 13 | 6 |

## FORCE LEAD PUMPS, COMPLETE.

| 2½-inch pumps | ...... | ...... | each | 3 | 10 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| 3½-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| 4-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 6 | 10 | 0 |

## HYDRAULIC PUMPS, ON PLANK, &c.

| 2-inch hydraulic pumps, on plank, &c. | ...... | each | 5 | 15 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2½-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| 3-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| 3½-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 8 | 5 | 0 |
| 4-inch ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 9 | 5 | 6 |

## SHORT BRASS SPINDLE VALVES.

| | | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ½-inch | ...... | ...... | each | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| ¾-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| 1-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 1¼-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| 1½-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| 2-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| 2½-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 3-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 13 | 0 |

## PORTABLE CLOSETS.

These are self-acting: no person can open the closet door without admitting water into the basin; yet it may still be discharged in the usual way. It will consume about a gallon of water.

| | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common portable | ...... | ...... | ...... | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| Portable fixed closet, with patent basin, or to be supplied from below, | | | | | | |
| including cistern, seat, enclosure, door, &c. ...... | | ...... | 12 | 12 | 0 | |
| Ditto, with mahogany seat ...... | | ...... | ...... | 13 | 13 | 0 |

## WATER-CLOSETS.

| | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pan-closet, with Queen's-ware basin, and strong apparatus, complete | | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Strong P or D trap to ditto ...... | ...... | 18s. to 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Lead water or service box ...... | ...... | ...... 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Spring valve closet, with blue printed basin, and apparatus, complete | | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Downe's patent self-acting water-closet, apparatus, complete | ...... | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Earthen pan-urinal, with self-acting apparatus, complete | ...... | 3 | 10 | 0 |

## ROE'S PATENT WATER-CLOSET.

The great improvement is in the basin, the edge of which is surrounded with a small chamber, or recess. The chamber is only charged with water while the handle is up; the water at the same time discharging itself all round the basin, as well as through the pan, and thus thoroughly and momentarily cleansing the pan. Another advantage is, that it saves the expense of a water or service box in the bottom of the cistern, and that the water may be laid on to several closets by means of one pipe, instead of having distinct ones, water-boxes, levers, valves, wires, and cranks, to each, which are continually getting out of order. The communication from the pipe to the basin is shut off by a stop tap, which is turned off and on by simply pulling up the handle of the closet in the ordinary way; and when the hand leaves go, it is immediately pulled down by the weight from below, and shuts off the water, thereby preventing any waste. All the superfluities of the old closet are avoided, and substituting, instead of the complicated apparatus of the valves, lever, water-box, air and wire pipe, service-box, wires, and cranks, simply one pipe to each closet.

| | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pan-closet, with patent basin | ...... | ...... | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Valve ditto, ditto ...... | ...... | ...... | 7 | 7 | 0 |

Example.—St. Mary-le-bone Schools, and the hotels at the termini of the Birmingham Railroad, Euston Square, under Mr. Hardwick, and several of the Club-houses, under Mr. Wyatt.

# PAINTER'S WORK.

COMMON paint, used in painting the outside of wood and iron works, together with the interior of our public and private edifices, is considered to be of great service in the preservation of the several materials it covers, as well as being ornamental. Of the utility of paint upon wood and iron, on the outside of buildings, no doubt can be entertained, inasmuch as the turpentine, oil, and white-lead, mixed together, form an excellent coating for wood and iron : the latter being preserved from corrosion, and the former from being injured by the effects of wet and dry weather, or the scorching of the sun's heat. In the interior of our habitations, it is ornamental. From the moment that oak, fir, or any other species of wood, is hewn, it is presumed to be on its course to final decay ; and, in order to preserve it when converted to general purposes, it is painted, with some exceptions, on one side, whether used externally or internally. Fir, oak, or any other description of wood, which is used for internal purposes, and not painted, will endure the effects of time much longer than when it is painted ; and hence it follows, that paint, in the inside of our buildings, although ornamental, does not contribute to the duration of the wood ; but, on the contrary, in many instances, where the wood is not well seasoned, or is diseased, it accelerates decomposition, and the effects of what is called the *dry-rot*.

For example : Suppose a building erected with brick or stone, and, so soon as covered in, the walls were lined with deal wainscot partitions, what would be the consequence ? The dry-rot, arising from the pores of the wood being saturated with white-lead, oil, and turpentine, which presently becomes very hard, would certainly commence, and a species of *fungus* be rapidly generated on the side next the wall, partly occasioned by the pores of the wood being closed on the opposite side, and partly by the want of a circulating medium of pure atmosphere on the other ; and hence it is manifest, that fir, deal, or any other description of wood, which is intended to be painted, should be well seasoned and perfectly dry, whether to be used internally or externally.

Now, after what has been stated, it may appear strange, but nevertheless it is true, that oak, fir, and every other species of forest-wood, which is, or may be, used externally, will last longest without any paint, provided the materials are *not planed*, but are used in their rough state as they come from the sawyer's pit. The wiry fibres of the wood upon the external surfaces of rough-sawn boards prevent the wet from penetrating, and the sun's heat from scorching : this species of natural coating to the wood acts, in degrees, similar to the fleece upon the shepherd's flock, which not only protects his herd from the effects of *wet* and *cold*, but also against the effect of the sun's heat. The truth of this is proved by the peasantry of Ireland, who, not only in the winter, but likewise in the summer, wear large woollen coats, which they account for as helping to keep out the summer's scorching heat, and winter's piercing cold. Paint, also, when the colours are judiciously chosen, is extremely grateful and pleasing to the eye. Without paper or paint, our modern apartments would present the most dreary aspect. To the paper-maker and painter, therefore, we are greatly indebted for the pleasing and cheerful appearance of our dwellings.

## MEASUREMENT OF PAINTER'S WORK.

Every surface that the brush touches is to be measured, allowing for returns, panels, &c. State the number of times painted, the colour, and whether flatted.

If the mouldings be cut in, measure them by the foot lineal.

If charcoaled, describe it.

If on newly plastered walls, it must be stated.

All narrow widths, under a foot, and having two edges cut in, are to be measured by the foot lineal.

All painting should include knotting, stopping, pumicing, &c., in the price.

### DOOR-FACES (by the yard superficial).

The number of feet divided by 9 will give the superficies in yards.

Measure the width, including the architraves and the returns home to the plastering, by the height from the floor to the top of the architrave, and including the return home to the plastering; to both the width and the height add one inch for each panel. Collect the length around of the jamb-linings by the width thereof, adding to it the depth of the rabbet and the thickness of the door.

If the door-faces are painted on both sides alike, double the dimension; but not the jamb-linings.

### WAINSCOTINGS (per yard superficial).

Collect the lengths, adding all returns and breaks, by the heights, to which height add an inch for every panel, and also for the skirting, fascia, &c. It should be observed that the inch for the panelling is to be added to the heights only; not to the heights and widths too, as described in door-faces.

To each, describe the number of coats of oil and colour the work has had; the tint or tints, and if flatted; if the mouldings are cut in any other colour, collect them by the foot run: if painted both sides, double the dimension.

Sometimes the work on each side of a door-face, or wainscoting, may not be finished alike; in which case, each side must be separately described, although the same dimension as to measurement will do.

Be particular in ascertaining and describing the number of coats of oil and colour every portion of the painter's work has had; also the tint or tints, finished, and if flatted, on which mainly the value of the work depends.

### WINDOW-FRONTS, BOXING SHUTTERS, &c. (per yard superficial).

Measure the width, including the returns home to the wall, by the height from the floor to the top, adding the projection from the plastering: take the width of the shutters, adding two feet thereto, for edges, inside of boxings, &c., by the height. Collect the whole round of the linings, including soffits and elbows, adding one foot for elbow capping and passing pieces by one foot in width (except they are more). Describe how many coats of oil and colour, the tint or tints, and if flatted.

Number the sash-squares by the dozen.

Number the shutter-bars.

### SKIRTINGS (per foot lineal).

Collect the lengths on the margin of the dimension-book; describe if they are square, or torus moulded, how many coats of oil and colour, the tint or tints, and if flatted. Should the mouldings be cut in any other colour, collect them also by the foot lineal.

String-boards, handrails, newels, fascias, apron-linings, &c., measure in the same way, with the like descriptions.

### CORNICES (per foot lineal).

Collect the round: if above 12 inches in girth, take them by the foot superficial; under that, by the foot lineal. Describe the number of coats of oil and colour, the tint or tints, and if flatted. If any portions of the moulding are cut in, measure it by the foot lineal.

If carved or enriched, add one fourth to the measurement.

Reveals to doors and windows, per foot lineal.

Collect the round by the foot run : describe the number of coats of oil and colour.

### WINDOW-SILLS (each).

Number the window-sills : if an extra length, describe them so ; state the number of coats of oil and colour.

### STONE STRING (per foot lineal).

Stone or other string, coping edge, &c.; the lengths to be collected by the foot lineal, describing the number of coats of oil and colour.

### TRUNKS, PIPES, AND GUTTERING (per foot lineal).

Collect the lengths of all trunks, rain-water pipes, and gutters, by the foot lineal, adding to such lengths two feet for every cistern-head, and one foot for the projection of the shoe. Describe the number of coats of oil colour, and what tint they are finished in. Number the brackets to trough or eaves gutters.

Base or surbase mouldings are measured as skirtings.

### SASH-FRAMES AND SASHES.

Number each sash-frame, describing them if of an extra size, Venetian or Palladian. Number the sash-squares by the dozen. Describe the number of coats of oil colour, and what tint they are finished. To inside sashes, state if they are flatted; to outside sashes, state if the putty is cut in black or any other colour.

### WAINSCOT OR MAHOGANY SASHES.

The squares cleaned, sized, and varnished, to wainscot or mahogany sashes, to be numbered by the dozen; describing the cleaning, preparing, and the number of coats of varnish, with the quality thereof : if the squares are an extra size, describe them. Number the sets of sash-beads, with the like description.

### RAILING (per yard superficial).

Measure on the face ; the collected lengths by the height. If painted all round, double the dimension. State how many coats the work has had, and what colour it is finished.

Stay-bars, scrapers, lamp-irons, &c., to be numbered and described.

## IMITATION OF WOODS AND MARBLES.

### WOODS (per yard superficial).

Wainscot, oak, or mahogany, is to be measured as before described to door-faces, wainscotings, &c.; stating the imitation of wood, how executed, and the number of coats of varnish, with the quality thereof.

If the panels are cross-banded, lined, or the mouldings cut in any other description of wood, collect them by the foot lineal.

All before described is to be taken by the foot lineal, or to be numbered, to be measured in the like manner.

The same quantity of work for the undercoat, or ground-colour, for the imitation of woods, should be added to the common painting, ascertaining the number of coats : the imitation of woods (usually called graining) describe as " extra grained and varnished," stating the number of coats of varnish, and the quality thereof.

### SUPERIOR WOODS (per foot superficial).

Maple wood, satinwood, hair-wood, walnut tree, pollard oak, rosewood, yew tree, amboyna, &c., are measured by the foot superficial, in the same manner as door faces, &c., adding the ground colour, as before described: describe the varnishing as before.

If the edges are cross-grained, or the rabbets to jamb linings, where one side of the door only is done, take them by the foot lineal.

### IMITATION OF MARBLES (per foot superficial).

Veined, dove, sienna, giollo antico, black and gold, &c., are measured by the foot superficial; the heights and lengths by the widths, adding all edges: describe the number of coats of varnish, and the quality thereof; the undercoat, or ground colour for the imitation, to be added to the common painting, as before described.

Hand polishing, or French polishing, measured in the same way.

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# PRICES OF PAINTER'S WORK.

The value of painting will, in a great measure, depend upon the qualities of the materials: if the painter converts his white-lead into paint as soon as it is made, the work will presently turn *yellow*. White-lead, for paint, requires to be kept some time in casks, and should undergo the operation of bleaching ; and, if the materials of every denomination to be used in painting are not the best, the works will very soon exhibit the appearances mentioned. The profits upon painter's work are handsome, and such work ought, therefore, to be performed in the best manner, and with the best materials.

The value of painting should be ascertained by making minute calculations of the quantities of white-lead, turpentine, and oil, which are necessary to perform given numbers of square yards, with references to the age and qualities of the materials ; if the admixtures are not proportioned and graduated so as to produce suitable paints of their various denominations, the works will presently show the poverty of the ingredients, nor will they give the satisfaction required. Painter's works are frequently advertised to be done at 25 and 30 per cent. under the customary measure and value prices ; but, if such works are properly executed, and the value honestly ascertained, it will be impossible for any respectable tradesman to make such deductions, without great injustice : if the works are well done, and with good materials, they will merit the subsequent prices ; but, if badly done, one half or two thirds may be a fair consideration. One third of the value of painting may be estimated for the labour,—that is, for common painting ; but, for fancy-works, which require great attention, taste, and judgment, two thirds of the value of the painting will not be more than equivalent for the labour.

Painter's works, which are badly performed, will require to be done every other year ; if well done, every fourth, fifth, or sixth year, in proportion to the qualities of the materials and workmanship.

Painter's works require to be repainted every fourth, fifth, or sixth year, in proportion to the usage : external work every third year, and in some situations every year.

T

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stone colour or drab painting, once in oil, including knotting and stopping, per yard superficial | | | 0 | 4 |
| Twice ditto | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 6 |
| Three times ditto | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 8 |
| Four times ditto | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 10 |
| Once in oil, on stucco | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 5 |
| Ditto, twice | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto, three times | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto, four times | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 11 |
| Ditto, and sanded | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 6 |
| Four times, done off a ladder | | ...... | „ | 1 | 8 |
| String-boards, newels, and moulded balusters, four times in oil | | | „ | 1 | 0 |
| Carved works, once in oil ...... | | ...... per foot superficial | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto, twice in oil | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto, thrice in oil | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 4 |
| Clear-coal | ...... | ...... per yard extra | 0 | 1½ |

If any of the above works are flatted, 4d. per yard may be added.

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Best green, in distemper, on walls or paper, once done | | per yard | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto, twice done | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 8 |

And all others approximating in relative proportions.

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sash-squares, once in oil | ...... | ...... | per dozen | 0 | 8 |
| Ditto, twice in oil | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, three times | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 3 |
| Ditto, four times | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 6 |
| Sash-frames, once in oil | ...... | ...... | each | 0 | 8 |
| Ditto, twice in oil | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, three times | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 4 |
| Ditto, four times | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 8 |

If any of the above squares or frames are flatted in the inside, add 4d. to each item.

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Iron casements, according to their sizes, each from 4d. to | | ...... | 0 | 6 |
| Window-lights, three times in oil | | ...... | each | 0 | 9 |
| Iron bars, of moderate sizes, each from 1d. to | | ...... | 0 | 1½ |
| Window-sills, once in oil ...... | | ...... | each | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto, twice | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 5 |
| Ditto, three times | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 7 |
| Window-reveals, once in oil | ...... | „ | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, twice in oil | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 4 |
| Ditto, three times | ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 8 |
| Plain skirtings, once in oil, under 12 in. | ...... | per foot run | 0 | 1 |
| Ditto, twice in oil | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 1¼ |
| Ditto, three times | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 1½ |
| Ditto, four times | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 2 |
| Torus skirtings, once in oil | ...... | „ | 0 | 1¼ |
| Ditto, twice | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 1½ |
| Ditto, three times | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto, four times | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 3½ |
| Plain single cornices, once in oil | ...... | „ | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto, twice in oil | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 2½ |
| Ditto, three times | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto, with fascia | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 3½ |
| Cornices, with bed mouldings, twice in oil | ...... | „ | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto, three times in oil | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 2¼ |
| Ditto, with enrichments | ...... | ...... | „ | 0 | 4 |

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common 5-inch trunks, once in oil | . . . . . . | per foot run | 0 | 1½ |
| Ditto, twice | . . . . . . . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto, three times | . . . . . . . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 2½ |
| Ditto, four times | . . . . . . . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 3 |
| Single cornices, twice in oil | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto, with bed mouldings . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto, with modillions or dentils | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto, to stone strings, 9 inches wide | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 3 |
| Fronts of stone copings, with throatings | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 1½ |

If three times in oil, add one fourth to each of the above prices.

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Twice in oil, gray | . . . . . . | per yard | 0 | 7½ |
| Thrice in oil, ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 9½ |
| Four times, ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 11½ |
| Twice in oil, blue | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 7½ |
| Thrice, ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 9½ |
| Four times, ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 11½ |
| Twice in oil, green | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 8 |
| Thrice, ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 10 |
| Four times, ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Twice in oil, grained wainscot | . . . . . . | ,, 2s. 2d. to | 3 | 2 |
| Ditto, varnished | . . . . . . | ,, 3s. 2d. to | 4 | 2 |
| Twice in oil, grained mahogany | . . . . . . | ,, 2s. 8d. to | 3 | 8 |
| Ditto, varnished | . . . . . . | ,, 3s. 8d. to | 4 | 8 |

| Painting, done with the best bleached Nottingham lead, once in oil, and |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| flatted dead white | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 8 |
| Ditto, twice in oil | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 10 |
| Ditto, thrice ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, four times | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 2 |
| Once in oil, to carved work | . . . . . . | per foot superficial | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto, twice ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto, thrice ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto, four times ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 6 |
| Twice in oil, and flatted French gray | . . . . . . | per yard | 1 | 0 |
| Thrice ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 2 |
| Four times ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 4 |
| Twice in oil, and flatted blue | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Three times ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 2 |
| Four times ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 4 |
| Twice in oil, flatted green . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 4 |

If finished with olive green, French gray, or similar expensive colours, add from 2d. to 4d. per yard.

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Twice in oil, and flatted, in two tints or shades | | ,, | 1 | 2 |
| Wainscot or oak | . . . . . . | per foot superficial | 0 | 3 |
| Honduras mahogany | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 4 |
| Hispaniola ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 4½ |
| Hair or satin wood | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 4 |
| Rosewood | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 8 |
| Yew tree | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 8 |
| Narrow mouldings in black | . . . . . . | per foot run | 0 | 1 |
| Grained, ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 1½ |
| Panelling, ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| Broad mouldings in black . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| Back-shadowed ditto | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 1½ |

|  |  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vitruvian scrolls, lotus or honeysuckle ornaments, moderate sizes, each at | | | 2 | 6 |
| Veined or dove marbling . . . . . . | . . . . . . | per foot superficial | 0 | 3½ |
| Brocatella or Sienna . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 5 |
| Verd antique . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 9 |
| Venetian marble . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 7 |
| Best copal varnishing . . . . . . | . . . . . . | per yard | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto, twice . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 6 |
| Ditto, thrice . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 2 | 0 |
| Best spirit varnishing . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto, twice . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Cleaning and varnishing . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 2 |
| Ditto, moderate sized squares | . . . . . . | per dozen | 1 | 2 |
| Ditto, larger . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 4 |
| Ditto, size larger . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 6 |
| Window beads, per set, to 12 square windows | | . . . . . . | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto, sets of beads, including pulleys . . . . . . | | . . . . . . | 0 | 8 |
| Common plain letters or figures | . . . . . . | per inch | 0 | 0½ |
| Sunk ditto . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 1 |
| Sunk or shadowed letters, &c., three colours . . . . . . | | ,, | 0 | 1½ |
| Gilt letters, under 3 inches . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| Ditto, from 3 to 6 inches . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 2½ |
| Ditto, from 6 to 9 inches . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto, from 9 to 12 inches . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 3½ |

When shadowed, add ½d.; and, when double shadowed, 1d.

| Newels, handrails, base and surbase mouldings, once in oil, per foot run | | | 0 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Twice ditto . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 1½ |
| Thrice ditto . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| Four times . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 2½ |
| Handrails grained . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto, and varnished . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 5 |
| Painter, per day, in London | . . . . . . | . . . . . . | 6 | 0 |
| White-lead . . . . . . | per cwt. 27s. | per lb. | 0 | 3 |
| Lindseed oil . . . . . . | per gallon 2s. 6d. | per quart | 0 | 8 |
| Prepared oil . . . . . . | ,, 3s. | ,, | 0 | 9 |
| Turpentine . . . . . . | ,, 3s. 6d. | ,, | 0 | 11 |

| Prepared colours generally . . . . . . | . . . . . . | per lb. | 0 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brushes . . . . . . | 30, 2s. 9d.; 40, each | | 3 | 6 |
| Tools . . . . . . | . . . . . . from 2d. each to | | 0 | 6 |

Common *Stone, Cream, Lead, Pearl,* and *Chocolate* colours, should be all charged after the same ratio as common painting.

# GLAZIER'S WORK.

GLAZIER'S works are uniformly measured in feet, inches, and parts, and the true contents obtained by decimals, and the value arithmetically obtained in proportion to the number of superficial feet and inches contained in each of the panes or quarries. In considering the net worth of glass, references must be made to the prime cost, as well as to the exact sizes of each of the panes, with their respective superficial contents, which considered, together with the fair profits, should constitute the average prices; and it ought to be remembered, that each of the panes should be measured separately, exclusive of the sash-bars, and more especially where adequate prices are claimed, proportionate to the sizes of the panes, as in manner described. It is the custom, in many parts of the kingdom, to measure the entire sizes of the sashes, including all the wood-work, for the quantities of glass, and to charge the superficial contents, as if the apertures were all fitted in with glass; and this custom is not only prevalent in Ireland, but also in many parts of England, Scotland, and Wales. The practice appears absurd to those accustomed to measure the net quantities; yet it is speciously justified in the parts adverted to, and sustained, where permitted, upon the principle that the prices are uniformly the same for all the sizes of Newcastle glass used, &c.; that is, with reference to the qualities, which are usually identified in the places alluded to by the letters A, B, and C; the letter A denoting the *first* quality, the letter B the *second* quality, and the letter C the *third*. But, without risk, we may venture to state that, in every part of the kingdom, it is usual, in measuring circular fan-lights, oval and all manner of circular windows, to measure the compartments of glass in the widest parts, as if the panes were cut for square windows; because, in cutting out the irregular compartments of glass for such apertures, there is much waste, and far more time expended, than if the windows were square. This custom is rational, and should always be complied with.

The prices of *Bent, Plate, German,* and *Moulded Glass* are each charged according to their respective qualities, as well as sizes. The panes of bent glass are charged in proportion to the quickness of their curvatures; for in the operation of bending glass, which is performed by means of heat, the risk is considerable, where the curves are very quick; and in proportion to the risk the prices increase. The value, therefore, of bent glass will be sometimes *double, treble,* or *quadruple,* the prices of straight or flat glass.

Within the last twenty or thirty years, plate-glass has become very much the fashion, and has almost superseded the use of the best Newcastle glass, which is now used for almost every description of glazing, where plate-glass is not introduced. The best description is distinguished by its clearness as well as richness; and it is also free from the peculiar redness, which approximates to the colour of scarlet water, made by lake, and which, on being mixed or diluted in clear cold spring water, resembles the blushing faded rose. The value of British plate-glass, cast to the sizes ordered, increases very rapidly, and in arithmetical proportions with their sizes, according to fractional parts; which has rendered it necessary for the manufacturers to publish a regular tariff.

*German Plate-Glass* is nearly of the same quality as the best Newcastle; and in cases where the squares or panes of glass cannot be obtained out of the tables, the latter, German plate, is invariably introduced, it being manufactured upon such principles as to obtain squares of larger dimensions; consequently, the prices for :t are regulated accordingly.

As to moulded or waved glass, it is not, at present, much in use; but where strength is required, it is far superior to ground glass, and answers the same purpose, by admitting the light, and, at the same time, rendering the apartments extremely private and serene.

## MEASUREMENT OF GLAZIER'S WORK.

Glass is always measured by the foot superficial.

Measure each pane, taking the width by the height from the rebates. Count the number of panes of the same size and quality, and make the dimension that number of times. State whether the best, second, third, or fourth glass.

If above 2 feet in one pane, keep them separate.

If pinned or sprigged (and large panes usually are) it must be mentioned.

Measure irregularly sized panes on the average.

Broken panes hacked out, and replaced with new glass, technically called " stopping in," must be measured by the foot superficial.

If ground, bent circular, or flattened, state it, to each quality of glass, during the progress of the admeasurement.

French sheet, the glass imported from Miellin-Premontré and Choisy-le-Roi, are measured on the same principle; but keep the panes separate, from 1 foot, 1 foot 6, 2 feet, 2 feet 6, 3 feet, 3 feet 6, and upwards; the value increasing on the superficial foot on every 6 inches in a pane, above one foot superficial.

## BRITISH PLATE-GLASS (per foot superficial).

Measure as before described to Crown-glass, keeping each pane separate; the value depends on a tariff. It being costly, the admeasurement of each piece of plate should be very carefully taken.

Irregularly sized glass should be measured the extreme each way.

## EMBOSSED OR COLOURED GLASS (per foot superficial).

Measure as before described to Crown-glass, describing if above 2 feet in a pane. Particularize the colour, and if in gold. Take margins by the foot lineal, describing the width, colour, &c.

Patræs or corners to be numbered; describing each size, the colour, &c.

If embossed or plate-glass, describe it so; particularly attending to, and specifying, the size of each piece of plate.

Panes of glass cleaned are numbered by the dozen, stating if cleaned on one or both sides.

Panes of glass distempered, or liquid puttied, in imitation of ground glass numbered by the dozen.

# PRICES OF GLAZIER'S WORK.

## IN NEW SASHES.

|  | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The best Newcastle Crown-glass, in squares, under 2 feet per foot superficial | | | 1 | 0 |
| The second best Newcastle Crown-glass, from 3 feet super. and upwards | | | 1 | 2½ |
| Ditto, from 3 feet to 2 feet 6 in. | ..... | ...... | 1 | 1 |
| Ditto, from 2 feet 6 in. to 2 feet | ...... | ..... | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, under 2 feet | ...... | ...... | ...... | 0 | 11 |
| The third best Newcastle Crown-glass, from 3 feet super. and upwards | | | 1 | 1 |
| Ditto, from 3 feet to 2 feet 6 in. ditto | ...... | ...... | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, from 2 feet 6 in. to 2 feet, ditto | ...... | ...... | 0 | 11½ |
| Ditto, under 2 feet, ditto | ...... | ...... | ...... | 0 | 10 |
| Fourth Newcastle glass, from 3 feet to 3 feet 6 in.　per foot superficial | | | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, from 3 feet to 2 feet 6 in. | ...... | ,, | 0 | 11 |
| Ditto, from 2 feet 6 in. to 2 feet | ...... | ,, | 0 | 10 |
| Ditto, under 2 feet | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 9½ |
| If ground, add | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, on plate-glass | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 0 |
| Bent glass, add | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 6 |
| Ditto, on plate-glass | ...... | ...... | ,, | 2 | 6 |
| If flattened, add | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 8 |
| If fluted, add, for best | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 9 |
| Seconds, ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 |
| Thirds, ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 |
| Fourths, ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 |
| Crown-glass, stopped in old sashes, add | ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 |
| In quarries, with the best glass | ...... | ,, | 0 | 11 |
| Ditto, in quarries, under 8 in. by 6 in. | ...... | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Green Newcastle squares, under 7 in. by 5 in., old lights　each | | | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto, 7 in. by 5 in. up to 8 in. by 6 in., ditto ...... | ,, | | 0 | 5 |
| Ditto, above 8 in. by 6 in. up to 9 in. by 7 in., ditto | ,, | | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto, above 9 in. by 7 in. up to 10 in. by 8½ in., ditto | ,, | | 0 | 9 |
| New leading old lights | ...... | ...... per foot superficial | 0 | 9 |
| Repairing and part leading ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 5 |
| Cementing new or old lights | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 |
| Pinning casements | ...... | each | 0 | 9 |
| Puttying sashes or skylights, on both sides | ...... per dozen squares | | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto, on one side only | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1½ |
| Cleaning 12-squared windows of all sizes, on the average, and in proportion to the number of squares | ...... | each | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto, Wyatt or Venetian, ditto | ...... | ,, | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, ordinary sized lead-lights, ditto | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 |
| Glazier, per day, in London | ...... | ...... | 5 | 9 |
| Putty, per pound | ...... | ...... | 0 | 4 |

## FLUTED GLASS.

| | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In panes, under 2 feet | ...... | ...... per foot superficial | 1 | 6 |
| Above 2, and under 3 feet | ...... | ...... ,, | 1 | 8 |
| 3 feet, and upwards | ...... | ...... ,, | 2 | 0 |

## EMBOSSED AND COLOURED GLASS.

White, embossed, according to pattern, 4s. 3d., 4s. 6d., 4s. 9d., 5s., per foot super.
Ditto, very rich patterns, 6s. and up to 9s., ditto.
Ditto, ditto, yellow figure, 9s. up to 12s., ditto.

### EMBOSSED BORDERS (per foot run).

| | Widths. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2-inch. | 3-inch. | 4-inch. | 5-inch. | 6-inch. |
| | s.  d. | s.  d. | s.  d. | s.  d. | s.  d. |
| White ...... ...... | 1  4 | 2  0 | 2  8 | 3  4 | 4  0 |
| Ditto, yellow ornament ...... | 2  0 | 3  0 | 4  0 | 5  0 | 6  0 |
| Ditto, extra pattern ...... | 2  8 | 4  0 | 5  4 | 6  8 | 8  0 |
| Embossed gold colour ...... | 2  0 | 3  0 | 4  0 | 5  0 | 6  0 |
| Ditto, red ...... | 2  8 | 4  0 | 5  4 | 6  8 | 8  0 |
| Embossed Patræs (each). | | | | | |
| White ...... ...... | 0  6 | 1  0 | 1  6 | 2  6 | 3  6 |
| Ditto, relieved gold colour ...... | 1  0 | 1  9 | 2  3 | 3  6 | 5  0 |
| Ditto, ditto, in several colours .. | 1  3 | 2  3 | 3  0 | 4  6 | 6  0 |

Embossed quavines for trellis-work sashes, per dozen, 4s. 6d., 6s., and to 9s.
Embossed plate, exclusive of the value of the glass, not exceeding 6 feet in one piece, per foot superficial, 5s.

| | s.  d. | s.  d. | s.  d. | s.  d. | s.  d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Embossed borders (exclusive of the value of the plate) per foot run | 2  0 | 3  0 | 5  0 | 6  0 | 7  0 |

Add, for glazing and putty, per foot super., 8d.
Ditto, plate-glass, as before.

### PATENT SHEET PLATE (per foot superficial).

| No. 0. averages 1-16th of an in. thick, and 13 oz. to the foot<br>No. 2. averages 1-11th of an in. thick, and 18 oz. to the foot.<br>No. 3. averages 1-8th of an in. thick, and 26 oz. to the foot. | FOR SILVERING.<br>A. | | | GLAZING QUALITIES. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | BEST.<br>B. | | | SECOND.<br>C. | | |
| | No. 0. | No. 2. | No. 3. | No. 0. | No. 2. | No. 3. | No. 0. | No. 2. | No. 3. |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 6 by 4 and under 7 by 5 | 1 7 | 1 8 | 1 9 | 1 4 | 1 5 | 1 6 | 1 2 | 1 3 | 1 4 |
| 7 „ 5 „ 8 „ 6 | 1 10 | 1 11 | 2 0 | 1 6 | 1 7 | 1 8 | 1 4 | 1 5 | 1 6 |
| 8 „ 6 „ 9 „ 7 | 2 0 | 2 2 | 2 4 | 1 8 | 1 10 | 2 0 | 1 6 | 1 8 | 1 10 |
| 9 „ 7 „ 10 „ 8 | 2 2 | 2 4 | 2 6 | 1 10 | 2 0 | 2 2 | 1 8 | 1 10 | 2 0 |
| 10 „ 8 „ 12 „ 9 | 2 5 | 2 7 | 2 9 | 2 0 | 2 2 | 2 4 | 1 10 | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| 12 „ 9 „ 14 „ 10 | 2 8 | 2 10 | 3 0 | 2 2 | 2 4 | 2 6 | 1 11 | 2 1 | 2 3 |
| 14 „ 10 and not above 1 foot | 3 0 | 3 3 | 3 6 | 2 6 | 2 9 | 3 0 | 2 3 | 2 6 | 2 9 |
| Above 1 foot „ 1½ „ | 3 6 | 4 0 | 4 3 | 2 9 | 3 3 | 3 6 | 2 6 | 3 0 | 3 3 |
| „ 1½ „ „ 2 feet | 3 9 | 4 3 | 4 9 | 3 0 | 3 6 | 4 0 | 2 9 | 3 3 | 3 9 |
| „ 2 feet „ 2½ „ | 4 3 | 4 9 | 5 3 | 3 6 | 4 0 | 4 6 | 3 0 | 3 6 | 4 0 |
| „ 2½ „ „ 3 „ | 4 6 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 3 9 | 4 3 | 5 0 | 3 3 | 3 9 | 4 6 |
| „ 3 „ „ 6 „ | 5 0 | 5 6 | 6 6 | 4 0 | 4 6 | 5 6 | 3 6 | 4 0 | 5 0 |
| „ 6 „ „ 8 „ | 5 3 | 5 9 | 6 9 | 4 3 | 4 9 | 5 9 | 3 9 | 4 3 | 5 3 |
| „ 8 „ „ 9 „ | 5 6 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 4 6 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 4 0 | 4 6 | 5 6 |

When above 40 inches long, and not above 48 inches long, 6d. per foot extra is charged
Add for glazing, 6d. per foot.

## PATENT FLATTENED SHEET GLASS (per foot superficial).

| | No. 1 | | | | No. 2 | | | | No. 3 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1. averages 16 oz. to the foot, and is about 1-13th of an inch thick. No. 2. averages 21 oz., and 1-10th ditto. No. 3. ditto 32 oz., and 2-13ths ditto. | Best. | 2nd. | 3rd. | 4th. | Best. | 2nd. | 3rd. | 4th. | Best. | 2nd. | 3rd. | 4th. |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Squares 6 by 4 and under 9 by 7 inches | 0 11 | 0 9 | 0 8 | 0 7 | 1 1 | 0 11 | 0 10 | 0 9 | 2 4 | 1 10 | 1 4 | 1 3 |
| „ 9 „ 7 and not above 12 „ 10 „ | 1 0 | 0 10 | 0 9 | 0 8 | 1 2 | 1 0 | 0 11 | 0 10 | 2 4 | 1 10 | 1 5 | 1 4 |
| Above 12 „ 10 „ 2 feet | 1 3 | 1 1 | 0 9 | 0 8 | 1 5 | 1 3 | 0 11 | 0 10 | 2 6 | 2 2 | 1 6 | 1 5 |
| „ 2 feet „ 3 „ | 1 4 | 1 2 | 0 9 | 0 8 | 1 6 | 1 4 | 0 11 | 0 10 | 2 8 | 2 4 | 1 7 | 1 6 |
| „ 3 „ „ 4 „ | 1 6 | 1 4 | 0 11 | 0 9 | 1 8 | 1 6 | 1 0 | 0 11 | 2 10 | 2 6 | 1 9 | 1 7 |
| „ 4 „ „ 5 „ | 1 8 | 1 6 | 0 11 | 0 9 | 1 10 | 1 8 | 1 0 | 0 11 | 3 0 | 2 8 | 1 9 | 1 7 |
| „ 5 „ „ 6 „ | 1 10 | 1 8 | 0 11 | 0 9 | 2 0 | 1 10 | 1 0 | 0 11 | 3 2 | 2 10 | 1 9 | 1 7 |
| „ 6 „ „ 8 „ | 2 0 | 1 10 | 0 0 | 0 10 | 2 4 | 2 1 | 1 2 | 1 0 | 3 4 | 3 0 | 2 0 | 1 9 |
| „ 8 „ „ 10 „ | 2 4 | 2 0 | 1 0 | 0 11 | 2 8 | 2 4 | 1 3 | 1 1 | | | | |
| „ 10 „ „ 11 „ | 2 8 | 2 3 | 1 3 | 1 0 | 3 0 | 2 6 | 1 6 | 1 3 | | | | |
| The above prices are for Squares not exceeding 40 inches long. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| When above 40 and not above 50 inches long add | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | |
| „ 50 „ 55 „ | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 2 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 0 2 | 0 2 | | | | |
| „ 55 „ 60 „ | 0 6 | 0 6 | 0 4 | 0 4 | 0 9 | 0 9 | 0 6 | 0 6 | | | | |
| „ 60 „ 65 „ | 1 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 1 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | | | | |
| „ 65 „ 70 „ | 1 6 | 1 6 | 1 6 | 1 6 | 1 6 | 1 6 | 1 6 | 1 6 | | | | |

Add for glazing, 4d. per foot superficial.

Cylinder or thin Sheet Glass averaging 11 oz. to the foot. In crates of 36 Sheets, as manufactured, ranging from 25 by 20 to 40 by 30, 6d. per foot.

## PATENT PLATE-GLASS VENTILATORS.

| Edges. | | Smooth. £. s. d. | Bevilled. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 by | 12 in. | 1 14 0 | 2 0 6 |
| „ | 15 | 2 0 0 | 2 9 0 |
| „ | 18 | 2 3 0 | 2 12 0 |
| „ | 21 | 2 8 0 | 2 19 0 |
| „ | 24 | 2 12 0 | 3 2 6 |
| 15 by | 15 | 2 3 0 | 2 13 0 |
| „ | 18 | 2 6 0 | 2 17 0 |
| „ | 21 | 2 12 6 | 3 6 6 |
| „ | 24 | 2 18 6 | 3 11 6 |
| „ | 27 | 3 0 0 | 3 13 6 |
| „ | 30 | 3 7 0 | 4 3 0 |
| 18 by | 18 | 2 9 6 | 3 2 0 |
| „ | 21 | 2 17 6 | 3 13 6 |
| „ | 24 | 3 0 6 | 3 17 0 |
| „ | 27 | 3 4 6 | 4 0 6 |
| „ | 30 | 3 12 0 | 4 10 6 |
| 24 by | 24 | 3 11 6 | 4 11 6 |
| „ | 27 | 3 15 6 | 4 16 6 |
| „ | 30 | 4 4 0 | 5 8 0 |
| „ | 33 | 4 11 0 | 5 10 0 |
| „ | 36 | 5 0 6 | 6 5 0 |

Intermediate sizes at the same proportion.

## POLISHED PLATE GLASS.

| | ft. | in. | | ft. | in. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For plates under | 1 | 0 | | | | per foot superficial | 2 | 4 |
| Ditto    „ | 1 | 0 | and under | 2 | 0 | „ | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto    „ | 2 | 0 | „ | 2 | 6 | „ | 3 | 4 |
| Ditto    „ | 2 | 6 | „ | 6 | 0 | „ | 3 | 10 |
| Ditto    „ | 6 | 0 | „ | 8 | 0 | „ | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto    „ | 8 | 0 | „ | 10 | 0 | „ | 4 | 2 |
| Ditto    „ | 10 | 0 | „ | 12 | 0 | „ | 4 | 5 |
| Ditto    „ | 12 | 0 | „ | 15 | 0 | „ | 4 | 10 |
| Ditto    „ | 15 | 0 | „ | 18 | 0 | „ | 5 | 7 |
| Ditto    „ | 18 | 0 | „ | 20 | 0 | „ | 6 | 4 |
| Glazing ...... | | | ...... | ...... | | „ | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto, in old sashes | | | ...... | ...... | | „ | 0 | 9 |
| Grinding one side | | | ...... | ...... | | „ | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto, both sides | | | ..... | ...... | | „ | 1 | 6 |
| Grinding edges | | | ...... | ...... | per foot run | 0 | 9 |

## ROUGH PLATE GLASS.

| | $\frac{1}{4}$-inch. | | $\frac{3}{8}$-inch. | | $\frac{1}{2}$-inch. | | $\frac{3}{4}$-inch. | | 1-inch. | | $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch. | | $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| For squares ..   .. per ft. sup. | 1 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 6 |
| Do. above 15 in. long    „ | 1 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| Do.   „   35   „    „ | 1 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 7 | | | | |
| Do.   „   75   „    „ | 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Do.   „   100   „    „ | 1 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 0 | | | | | | |

Glazing    ......  ......  ......  per foot superficial   6$d$.

Ditto, in old sashes   ......  ......  „   9$d$.

## METAL LIGHTS (exclusive of glazing).

| | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plain metal lights to skylights and fanlights .... | per foot superficial | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Add, if slightly ornamented or conical    ...... | „ | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Add, if richly ornamented ....    ...... | „ | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Deduct, if zinc lights instead of metal   ...... | „ | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Extra for hopper in casements to open on centres, with brass boxes, pulleys, and lines    ...... | each | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Extra for ventilator in skylight, with balance weight, lines, and pulleys    ...... | „ | 1 | 1 | 0 |

# SEYSSEL ASPHALTE COMPANY,
## "CLARIDGE'S PATENT,"
### ESTABLISHED 1838
FOR THE
## SALE AND APPLICATION
OF THE PRODUCE OF THE
### MINES OF PYRIMONT SEYSSEL, DEPARTMENT DE L'AIN, FRANCE.

## LONDON SCALE OF PRICES,
*Applicable to a circle of Four miles from the Company's Works.*

### PAVEMENT AND FLOORING (ground level).

| Quantity, Feet Superficial. | Thicknesses. | | | Inch for carriage ways and particular works. |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | ½-inch. | ⅝-inch. | ¾-inch. | |
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 5,000 and upwards ...... | 0 0 6½ | 0 0 7¾ | 0 0 8¾ | 0 0 11 |
| 3,000 and under 5,000.... | 0 0 6½ | 0 0 7¾ | 0 0 8¾ | 0 1 0 |
| 1,000 „ 3,000.... | 0 0 6¾ | 0 0 8¼ | 0 0 9¼ | 0 1 1 |
| 300 „ 1,000.... | 0 0 7½ | 0 0 8¾ | 0 0 10 | 0 1 1½ |

### ROOFING AND COVERING OF ARCHES.
NOTE.—If the Roof should exceed a fall of 1 in 8, ⅝ price is charged for ½ inch work; and when the Asphalte is to be applied to the external curve of an Arch, Twopence per foot is charged beyond the following rates.

| Feet superficial. | Rates. | | Remarks. |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | These Rates include Hoisting, &c. to a height of 30 feet. |
| 5,000 and upwards ...... | 0 0 8 | 0 0 9¼ | |
| 3,000 and under 5,000.... | 0 0 8¼ | 0 0 9½ | *Extra per superficial foot.* |
| 1,000 „ 3,000.... | 0 0 8½ | 0 0 9¾ | Above 30 and under 50 feet .. ¼d. |
| 300 „ 1,000.... | 0 0 9 | 0 0 10 | „ 50 „ 70 „ .. ½d. |

| | | s. d. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Channels under 6 inches in width ...... per foot run, extra | | 0 1 |
| Ditto 6 inches and under 9 inches ...... „ | | 0 1¼ |
| Ditto 9 „ 12 inches ...... „ | | 0 2 |
| Fillets, 1½-inch ...... ...... per foot run | | 0 2 |
| Ditto, 3-inch ...... ...... „ | | 0 3½ |
| Skirtings (½-inch) 4 inches high ...... „ | | 0 5 |
| Ditto „ 6 „ ...... „ | | 0 7 |
| Ditto „ 9 „ ...... „ | | 0 10 |
| Ditto „ 12 „ ...... „ | | 1 0 |
| Concrete not exceeding 1½ inches thick ...... per foot superficial | | 0 1 |

### MEN'S TIME WHEN EMPLOYED AT DAY WORK.
| | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Spreaders ...... ...... per day | | 6 0 |
| Caldron men ...... ...... „ | | 4 0 |

Tanks, Reservoirs, Sea Walls, and other Hydraulic Works, constructed of Asphalted Brickwork.

# IRONMONGER'S WORK.

IRON, which is one of the most useful metals that has been discovered, cannot be too highly appreciated; and, as far as regards its general utility, too much cannot be said in praise of it. British iron is a metal which will ever be considered very valuable, inasmuch as it answers every purpose that can be required. For merly, Swedish metal was preferred, it being considered more pliable by the ornamental smith. Cast iron is now used for all manner of purposes in building, and claims particular attention. The prices per cwt. differ according to the patterns of the castings and the difficulty of fixing.

Smith's work is charged by the pound, or the hundred weight of 112 pounds; and the value of it is regulated by the market price of pig iron per ton.

### FOUNDER'S WORK (exclusive of patterns and fixing).

|  |  |  |  | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In Girders | ...... | ...... | per cwt. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| — Columns | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 10 | 3 |
| — Ditto, cast hollow | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| — Railing bars | ...... | ...... | ,,  11s. to | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| — Balcony panels | ...... | ...... | ,,  18s. to | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| — Area gratings | ...... | ...... | ,,  11s. to | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| — Fancy gates | ...... | ...... | ,,  18s. to | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| — Gas posts | ...... | ...... | ,,  12s. to | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| — Sewer grates | ...... | ...... | ,,  10s. to | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| — Furnace bars | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| — Ditto, doors and frames | | ...... | ,,  12s. to | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| — Sash weights | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 9 | 0 |

### CAST IRON (exclusive of fixing).

|  |  |  |  | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sashes | ...... | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Ditto, the bars 2 inches by ½-inch | | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Hopper to ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Quadrant to open the sashes | | ...... | each | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Skylights | ...... | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Hipped ditto | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 10 |

### WASHING SINKS.

10 feet long, 18 inches wide, and 10 inches deep, each     1l. 5s. to   1  10  0

### CAST-IRON PIPES (exclusive of fixing).

|  |  |  |  | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-inch | ...... | ...... | per yard | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 2½-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| 3-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 3½-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 4-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 4½-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 5-inch | ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 | 8 |

## CAST-IRON HEADS (exclusive of fixing).

| | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-inch | ...... ...... | each | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 2½-inch | ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 3-inch | ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 3½-inch | ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| 4-inch | ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| 4½-inch | ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| 5-inch | ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 5 | 6 |

## CAST-IRON SHOES (exclusive of fixing).

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-inch | ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 2½-inch | ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| 3-inch | ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 3½-inch | ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| 4-inch | ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| 4½-inch | ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| 5-inch | ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 5 | 0 |

## CAST-IRON EAVES GUTTERING (exclusive of fixing).

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3-inch | ...... ...... | per yard | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 3½-inch | ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 4-inch | ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 4½-inch | ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| 5-inch | ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 5½-inch | ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 6-inch | ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | 10 |

## AIR TRAPS (exclusive of fixing).

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3-inch | ...... ...... | each | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 4-inch | ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 5-inch | ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 6-inch | ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 7-inch | ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 8-inch | ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 9-inch | ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Air bricks | ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Large ditto | ...... ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 6 |

## CATTLE FENCES AND WIRE-WORK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plain ⅝ wrought-iron fence, 6 feet long, 3 feet 3 inches high | | | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| Strained wire fence ...... | ...... | per foot run | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Round-running fence, 12-feet lengths | ...... | per foot | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Iron fly wire-work, for safes | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Iron wire guard, for skylights | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 2 |

## WROUGHT IRON.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wrought-iron chimney bars and bearing bars | | per cwt. | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Ties and straps | ...... ...... | ,, | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| Screwed ditto | ...... ...... | ,, | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Screw bolts and nuts, &c. | ...... | ,, | 1 | 17 | 6 |
| Gratings | ...... ...... | ,, | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Columns | ...... ...... | ,, | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Door frames | ...... ...... | ,, | 2 | 2 | 0 |

|  |  |  | £. | s. | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hoop iron, used in all public, and most private, buildings, of late years, in lieu of timber bond | . . . . . . | per cwt. | 0 | 12 | 0 |

## IRON STABLE FITTINGS.

| | | | Wrought. | | Cast. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| Hay-racks, circular bow | . . . . . . | each | 9 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Ditto, flat on the face | . . . . . . | „ | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Ditto, to angles . . . . . . | . . . . . . | „ | 9 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Standards to angles . . . . . . | . . . . . . | „ | 12 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Mangers, 3 feet long, 15 inches wide, and 8 deep | | „ | | | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Ditto, 5 feet 10 inches long | . . . . . . | „ | | | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Stall posts, 8 feet high | . . . . . . | „ | | | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| O G ramped caps to stall partitions | . . . . . . | „ | | | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Sills, with a groove, 8 feet long | . . . . . . | „ | | | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Horse pods . . . . . . | . . . . . . | „ | | | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Mare ditto . . . . . . | . . . . . . | „ | | | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Bale chains and rings | . . . . . . | per pair | | | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Cast-iron cattle troughs | . . . . . . | „ | | | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Gutters, 6 feet long . . . . . . | . . . . . . | „ | | | 0 | 9 | 0 |

## GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

Supplied in London in Sheets 6 feet long by 2 feet and 2 feet 6 inches.

| Wire gauge. | Square feet per ton. | Weight per square foot. | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | lb. | oz. | | | | |
| 14 | 590 | | | per ton | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | 800 | 2 | 12 | „ | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | 1000 | 2 | 4 | „ | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | 1250 | 1 | 12 | „ | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | 1550 | 1 | 7 | „ | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | 1880 | 1 | 3 | „ | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | 2170 | 1 | 0 | „ | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Add, if corrugated . . . . . . | | . . . . . | | „ | 2 | 10 | 0 |

## GALVANIZED ROOFING LAID COMPLETE.

| | | | | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 14 wire gauge | . . . . . . | per square of 100 feet superficial | | 5 | 17 | 6 |
| „ 16 „ | . . . . . . | „ | | 4 | 15 | 0 |
| „ 18 „ | . . . . . . | „ | | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| „ 20 „ | . . . . . . | „ | | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| „ 22 „ | . . . . . . | „ | | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Ridge caps . . . . . . | . . . . . . | . . . . . . | per foot run | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Slating nails . . . . . . | . . . . . . | . . . . . . | per cwt. | 2 | 0 | 0 |

## GALVANIZED PIPES, &c. (24 or 26 gauge).

| | 1-in. | | 1½-in. | | 2-in. | | 2½-in. | | 3-in. | | 3½-in. | | 4-in. | | 5-in. | | 6-in. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Rain Pipe .. per foot run | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7½ | 0 | 9 | 0 | 11 | .. | |
| Half round gutter „ | .. | | .. | | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2½ | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3½ | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| Square pipe heads each | .. | | .. | | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | .. | | .. | |
| O G and Pavilion do. „ | .. | | .. | | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 0 | .. | | .. | |
| Octagon ditto . .. „ | .. | | .. | | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 0 | .. | | .. | |

| | | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7-inch chimney pipes | . . . . . . | . . . . . . | per foot run | 2 | 3 |
| Pipe hooks . . . . . . | . . . . . . | . . . . . . | per dozen | 1 | 6 |
| Brackets for gutters | . . . . . . | . . . . . . | „ | 4 | 6 |

*The Weight of a Foot Superficial of Wrought or Cast Iron, Brass, Copper, and Lead, according to the above Thickness.*

|  | $\frac{1}{16}$ | $\frac{1}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{3}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{5}{8}$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ | $\frac{7}{8}$ | Inch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. |
| Wrought iron | 2·52 | 5·04 | 10·08 | 15·12 | 20·16 | 25·20 | 30·24 | 35·28 | 40·32 |
| Cast ditto .. | 2·35 | 4·69 | 9·37 | 14·06 | 18·75 | 23·44 | 28·12 | 32·81 | 37·50 |
| Brass .. | 2·84 | 5·68 | 11·35 | 17·03 | 22·70 | 28·38 | 34·05 | 39·72 | 45·40 |
| Copper .. | 2·89 | 5·78 | 11·56 | 17·34 | 23·12 | 28·90 | 34·68 | 40·46 | 46·24 |
| Cast lead .. | 3·70 | 7·39 | 14·78 | 22·17 | 29·56 | 36·95 | 44·34 | 51·73 | 59·12 |

*The Weight of Square and Round Iron.*

| SQUARE. | | | ROUND. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scantling. | Wrought. | Cast. | Diameter. | Wrought. | Cast. |
| Inches. | Pounds. | Pounds. | Inches. | Pounds. | Pounds. |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ .. | 0·21 | 0·20 | $\frac{1}{4}$ .. | 0·16 | 0·15 |
| $\frac{3}{8}$ .. | 0·47 | 0·46 | $\frac{3}{8}$ .. | 0·37 | 0·34 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ .. | 0·84 | 0·78 | $\frac{1}{2}$ .. | 0·66 | 0·61 |
| $\frac{5}{8}$ .. | 1·31 | 1·22 | $\frac{5}{8}$ .. | 1·03 | 0·96 |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ .. | 1·89 | 1·75 | $\frac{3}{4}$ .. | 1·48 | 1·38 |
| $\frac{7}{8}$ .. | 2·57 | 2·39 | $\frac{7}{8}$ .. | 2·02 | 1·88 |
| 1 .. | 3·36 | 3·12 | 1 .. | 2·64 | 2·45 |
| $1\frac{1}{8}$ .. | 4·25 | 3·95 | $1\frac{1}{8}$ .. | 3·34 | 3·10 |
| $1\frac{1}{4}$ .. | 5·25 | 4·88 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ .. | 4·12 | 3·85 |
| $1\frac{3}{8}$ .. | 6·35 | 5·90 | $1\frac{3}{8}$ .. | 5·00 | 4·64 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ .. | 7·56 | 7·03 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ .. | 5·94 | 5·52 |
| $1\frac{5}{8}$ .. | 8·87 | 8·25 | $1\frac{5}{8}$ .. | 6·97 | 6·49 |
| $1\frac{3}{4}$ .. | 10·29 | 9·57 | $1\frac{3}{4}$ .. | 8·08 | 7·52 |
| $1\frac{7}{8}$ .. | 11·81 | 10·98 | $1\frac{7}{8}$ .. | 9·28 | 8·62 |
| 2 .. | 13·44 | 12·50 | 2 .. | 10·55 | 9·71 |
| $2\frac{1}{8}$ .. | 15·17 | 14·11 | $2\frac{1}{8}$ .. | 11·92 | 11·08 |
| $2\frac{1}{4}$ .. | 17·81 | 15·80 | $2\frac{1}{4}$ .. | 13·37 | 12·40 |
| $2\frac{3}{8}$ .. | 18·95 | 17·02 | $2\frac{3}{8}$ .. | 14·87 | 13·84 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ .. | 21·00 | 19·53 | $2\frac{1}{2}$ .. | 16·50 | 15·34 |
| $2\frac{5}{8}$ .. | 23·15 | 21·53 | $2\frac{5}{8}$ .. | 18·20 | 16·91 |
| $2\frac{3}{4}$ .. | 25·41 | 23·63 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ .. | 19·97 | 17·56 |
| $2\frac{7}{8}$ .. | 27·77 | 25·83 | $2\frac{7}{8}$ .. | 21·81 | 20·29 |
| 3 .. | 30·24 | 28·12 | 3 .. | 23·75 | 22·09 |
| $3\frac{1}{4}$ .. | 35·49 | 33·00 | $3\frac{1}{4}$ .. | 27·88 | 25·92 |
| $3\frac{1}{2}$ .. | 41·16 | 38·28 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ .. | 32·34 | 30·06 |
| $3\frac{3}{4}$ .. | 47·25 | 43·94 | $3\frac{3}{4}$ .. | 37·12 | 34·52 |
| 4 .. | 53·76 | 50·00 | 4 .. | 42·22 | 39·27 |
| $4\frac{1}{4}$ .. | 60·69 | 56·44 | $4\frac{1}{4}$ .. | 47·66 | 44·33 |
| $4\frac{1}{2}$ .. | 68·04 | 63·28 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ .. | 53·44 | 49·60 |
| $4\frac{3}{4}$ .. | 75·81 | 70·50 | $4\frac{3}{4}$ .. | 59·54 | 53·37 |
| 5 .. | 84·00 | 78·12 | 5 .. | 65·98 | 61·36 |
| $5\frac{1}{4}$ .. | 92·61 | 86·13 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ .. | 79·82 | 74·19 |
| $5\frac{1}{2}$ .. | 101·64 | 94·53 | 6 .. | 95·00 | 88·35 |
| $5\frac{3}{4}$ .. | 111·09 | 103·32 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ .. | 111·54 | 103·70 |
| 6 .. | 120·96 | 112·50 | 7 .. | 129·30 | 120·26 |
| 12 .. | 483·84 | 450·00 | 12 .. | 380·00 | 353·42 |

It being customary, of late years, for builders to fill up the grates, stoves, &c., it will not be superfluous to add the prices of those articles, as a general guide, (much depending on the fashion of the day,) exclusive of fixing.

## ELLIPTIC STOVE GRATES.

|  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The best elliptic or Romford stoves, of most novel patterns, | per inch | 0 | 4½ |
| Register stoves, ditto ...... ...... | „ | 0 | 9 |
| Ditto, fine cast,—that is, ground smooth after they are cast,—according to the embellishments, ditto ...... ...... | from 1s. to 1 | | 9 |
| Ditto, ground, bright-fronted register stoves, with one set each of bright and black bars, bronzed and steel ornaments, according to the embellishments ...... | per inch, from 3s. 9d. to 6 | | 0 |

## KITCHEN RANGES (exclusive of fixing).

| | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Common, with sliding cheeks ...... | ...... | per inch | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, with oven and boiler ...... | ...... | „ | 1 | 8 |
| Ditto, with an oven and boiler, sliding cheek, and wrought-iron bars „ | | | | |
| | | from 2s. 8d. to 2 | | 10 |

## IMPROVED ECONOMICAL COOKING APPARATUS.

The principal improvements are, that the air cannot get into the fire, except in such quantity needful to admit through the valve; the saving of fuel thereby is immense. Pokers are neither required to disturb the fire, nor remove the ashes, that operation being performed when the range is shut up, thus preventing any dust, or waste of fuel. The durability is greater than the ordinary range, being made much stronger, and not being subject to the immense heat where the external air has free entrance. The most perfect facilities are afforded for roasting, boiling, baking, broiling, stewing, and steaming. They are also an effectual preventive to the smoking of chimneys.

| | ft. | in. | | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ranges for | 3 | 6 | openings, exclusive of fixing ...... | each | | 8 | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto — | 4 | 0 | ditto ...... | ...... | „ | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto — | 4 | 6 | ditto ...... | ...... | „ | 14 | 17 | 0 |
| Ditto — | 4 | 9 | ditto ...... | ...... | „ | 15 | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto — | 5 | 0 | ditto ...... | ...... | „ | 17 | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto — | 5 | 6 | ditto ...... | ...... | „ | 18 | 7 | 0 |
| Ditto — | 6 | 0 | ditto ...... | ...... | „ | 19 | 9 | 0 |

## HOT AIR STOVE.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Large hot air stove, with double door and frame, and three 12-inch brass ventilators (exclusive of fixing) ...... ...... | 13 | 13 | 0 |

## LAUNDRY STOVE.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Large strong ironing stove, mounted on iron frame, with iron pan for ditto, including 20 feet wrought iron pipe or flue, soot door, and damper (exclusive of fixing) ...... ...... | 8 | 8 | 0 |

## PATENT CHUNK STOVE.

Upwards of six thousand of the Chunk stoves have been put in operation during the four past winters. The Chunk stove differs from the Vesta, in allowing the fire to be made out of the room only; in other respects, the advantages of the patent Chunk stove are similar to those of the Vesta,—an entire freedom from dust or smoke, very great economizers of fuel, and perfectly safe from fire. The Chunk stove has no door, and does not produce any unpleasant effects upon the atmosphere. It has been found a source of great comfort to the invalid, affording a uniform temperature throughout the day and night, with only one supply of fuel, and without requiring attention; while the most delicate chemical test cannot detect anything arising from its use injurious to health.

As there is neither fire nor any heated substance in contact with the outer case of the stove, it merely warms the air without decomposing it; and, as there is no door, none of the gases generated can pass into the apartment, and that dryness of air is entirely avoided.

The stove is so light that one person can easily remove or erect it for the season, in the short space of 10 minutes.

There is but one sized Chunk stove made; it occupies very little space, being a cylinder, 16 inches diameter, and 33 inches high.

The cost of fuel (cinders or coke) will be about 2d. for the 24 hours.

|  |  |  |  | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plain Chunk stoves | ...... | ...... | each | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| Ditto, fluted | ...... | ...... | „ | 3 | 17 | 0 |

## THE PATENT VESTA STOVES.

Of the plain and fluted patterns, there are made three sizes; viz., 14, 16, and 18 inches diameter; all the principal parts of which are of cast iron.

The peculiar construction of the feeder, and the internal part of the Vesta stove, is such, that neither the stove nor the feeder is seen open. The fuel (cinders, coke, or Welsh coal) falls from the latter into the former, without being visible, thereby avoiding that annoyance of dust, occasioned by throwing fuel into the stove.

They are so constructed as to admit the whole of the interior being seen, removed, and replaced, with ease and certainty, as to the various parts being correctly applied. The fire-pail can be removed, to be emptied of any undestroyed fuel that may be in it, which renders it unnecessary for the hand or arm to be put into the stove, for the purpose of removing the cinders, &c., in small portions. The grate and rakers are so formed as entirely to prevent the accumulation of filth, &c.

The sliding cover over the fire-pail (always remaining enclosed until the feeder is over it) is a separate part in the Vesta stove; and, being composed of cast iron, acts with freedom, and perfectly closes the pail. The base of the stove, containing the ash-pit, air-valve, and rakers, is also made entirely of cast iron; the cover, and upper portion of the cylinder, is also of the same metal. The fire is contained in a strong cockle of cast iron, protected outwardly by strong sheet iron. The fuel being laid in the fire-pail, ready for lighting, and the top being closed, the fire can be lit, without trouble, through the ash-pit.

The sliding part of the feeder, or hod, moves between the grooves of cast iron, and opens to the full extent of the bottom, rendering the action of it easy, and entirely prevents the fuel hanging in the hod.

x

The fire in the Vesta stove, 14 inches diameter, will require attention once in 8 hours, consuming about 3*d*. in fuel for the 24 hours; suitable for rooms from 8 to 20 feet square.

The fire in the stove, 16 inches diameter, will require attention once in 16 hours, consuming about 3*d*. in fuel for the 24 hours; suitable for rooms from 20 to 30 feet square.

The fire in the stove, 18 inches diameter, will require attention once in 24 hours, consuming about 2*d*. in fuel; suitable for rooms from 30 to 40 feet square.

|  |  |  | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cost of the stoves, | 14 inches diameter, plain | . . . . . . | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto | 16 inches ditto | ditto | . . . . . . | 4 | 19 | 0 |
| Ditto | 18 inches ditto | ditto | . . . . . . | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto | 14 inches ditto | fluted | . . . . . . | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto | 16 inches ditto | ditto | . . . . . . | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto | 18 inches ditto | ditto | . . . . . . | 5 | 15 | 6 |

The Vesta stove can be constructed in the most ornamental manner, and of the most elaborate workmanship; the cost of the 16 inches diameter will be . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6 16 6

## THE PATENT PYRIDON STOVES.

Although the Pyridon stove has no doors, it can be used either as an open fire-place, or as a close stove, changing from one to the other, without inconvenience, in a few minutes.

When the fire in the Pyridon stove is seen, it is not looked at through talc, or any intervening substance whatever.

It is an open fire-place, affording all the English comforts of a fire in a stove-grate.

A perfectly safe fire may be kept burning in the Pyridon stove, open, with one supply of fuel for the day or night, without attention, at the cost of 2*d*.

The ashes are removed without any raking out, or sweeping up, avoiding all the dust, unpleasant effluvia, and noise of the fire-place.

The opening for the escape of the air from the room into the chimney is of the same size in the Pyridon stove as in a register stove-grate; and as it is placed nearer the fire than in the register, the apartment will be better ventilated with the Pyridon than any other stove.

The Pyridon can be placed in the situations now occupied by fire-grates, without any fixing; or it can be placed in front of the fire-grate; and, in either case, it can be put into operation, or be removed, in ten minutes. It will burn common coals, wood, anthracite coal, turf, the waste slack of coals, cinders, or coke; and the latter (the cheapest fuel) will be found to answer the best.

Cost, each, from £3. 10*s*. to £4.

## PATENT IRON SHUTTERS.

|  |  |  |  | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fixed complete | . . . . . . | . . . . . . | per foot superficial | 0 | 15 | 0 |

### SHERINGHAM'S VENTILATORS (with double pulleys).

|  |  |  | Box 9 in. by 3 in. | | Box 13½ in. by 6 in. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Plain iron . . . . . . | . . . . . . | each | 6 | 6 | 11 | 0 |
| Bronzed . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 8 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Galvanized . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 9 | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| Japanned, white and gold | . . . . . . | ,, | 11 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Brass front and door | . . . . . . | ,, | 18 | 6 |  |  |

### ORNAMENTAL AIR BRICKS.

|  |  |  | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plain iron . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 0 | 9 | 1 | 3 |
| Galvanized . . . . . . | . . . . . . | ,, | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 |

# COPPERSMITH'S WORK.

COPPER is a very neat, light, and durable covering upon inclined planes. It is an excellent substitute for lead in particular places, and most desirable upon spires of churches, cupolas, turrets, and similar structures, where the wet is not likely to corrode the metal. It is very durable; and when painted and judiciously sanded to imitate Portland, Bath, or any other sort of freestone, it presents a very pleasing effect. The quantities and value is ascertained by measuring the superficial contents in feet and inches, in which measurement must be included all laps.

## AVERAGE PRICES.

| | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| If the weight of the copper sheets is 12 ounces to the pound, per foot superficial | | | 1 | 2 |
| If 14 ounces ditto | ...... ...... | " | 1 | 4 |
| If 16 ounces ditto | ...... ...... | " | 1 | 6 |
| If 18 ounces ditto | ...... ...... | " | 1 | 9 |
| If 28 ounces, with Borrodaile's patent felt, complete | | " | 2 | 6 |
| Covering to verandas, and seams to ribs, 2 feet 3 inches apart | | " | 1 | 10 |
| Copper skylights | ...... ...... | " | 2 | 6 |
| Very strong copper for large skylights, mitres included | | per foot run | 2 | 6 |
| Copper grooves for 2½-inch folding doors | ...... | " | 1 | 6 |
| Rollers to ditto, 18 inches long at bottom of each door | | each | 7 | 0 |
| Sheets of copper, 52 inches by 26 inches, weigh 8 pounds. | | | | |
| Copper pipe, 2½ inches bore | ...... | per foot run | 1 | 2 |
| Ditto         3   inches ditto | ...... | " | 1 | 7 |
| Ditto         3½ inches ditto | ...... | " | 1 | 9 |
| Ditto         4   inches ditto | ...... | " | 2 | 0 |
| Copper tinned coverings, 20 ounces to the foot superficial | | each | 2 | 4 |
| Ditto         18 ounces ditto | ...... | " | 2 | 1 |
| Ditto         16 ounces ditto | ...... | " | 2 | 0 |
| Copper cistern-heads | ...... ...... | from 7s. to | 12 | 0 |
| Washing coppers | ...... ...... | per lb. | 1 | 6 |
| Sheet copper | ...... ...... | " | 1 | 0 |

## BRASS-WORK.

| | | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Massive bars to receive plate-glass to shop-sashes | | per foot run | 10 | 0 |
| Moulded casing to stallboards | ...... | " | 20 | 0 |
| Pins for moveable shelves to bookcases | ...... | per dozen | 2 | 6 |
| Sockets for ditto | ...... ...... | " | 0 | 6 |
| Astragals for doors | ...... ...... | per foot run | 0 | 8 |
| Strong brass trellis square wire-work, to fill into frames for window-guards | ...... | per foot superficial | 5 | 0 |
| Fine wove wire for blinds ...... | ...... | " | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto, in mahogany frames, and painted | ...... | " | 3 | 6 |
| Ditto, with lines and ornamental corners | ...... | " | 4 | 0 |

## MALLEABLE SHEET ZINC.

### DURABILITY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 ounces to the foot superficial | ...... | 30 years. |
| 14 ditto | ditto | ...... | 40 ditto. |
| 16 ditto | ditto | ...... | 60 ditto. |
| 18 ditto | ditto | ...... | 80 ditto. |

| | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 ounces to the foot superficial | ...... | per foot | 0 | 0 | 6½ |
| Skylights, perpendicular bars | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Ditto, ornamental pattern | ...... | from 1s. 6d. to | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Ornamental York lamps, with ornamental tops | | each | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Chimney cowls ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| Ditto, with 2 arms, according to pattern | | ,, 16s. to | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Ornamental moulds for flues, according to patterns, in 8 different ones | ...... | from 6s. 6d. to | 0 | 12 | 0 |

### RAIN-WATER PIPES (exclusive of fixing).

| | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-inch | ...... | per yard run | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 1½-inch | ...... | ,, | 0 | 0 | 10½ |
| 2-inch | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 2½-inch | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 3-inch | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 10½ |
| 3½-inch | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 4-inch | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | 9 |

### EAVES GUTTER (exclusive of fixing).

| | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-inch | ...... | per yard run | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 2½-inch | ...... | ,, | 0 | 0 | 10½ |
| 3-inch | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 3½-inch | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 4-inch | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 4½-inch | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| 5-inch | ...... | ,, | 0 | 2 | 0 |

### HEADS, each (exclusive of fixing).

| | 2 in. | | 2½ in. | | 3 in. | | 3½ in. | | 4 in. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Square ...... | 2 | 6 | .. 2 | 9 | .. 3 | 3 | .. 4 | 0 | .. 4 | 9 |
| Bell ...... | 3 | 0 | .. 3 | 9 | .. 4 | 0 | .. 5 | 0 | .. 5 | 6 |
| O G ...... | 3 | 9 | .. 4 | 3 | .. 4 | 9 | .. 5 | 9 | .. 7 | 0 |
| Pavilion ...... | 4 | 9 | .. 5 | 0 | .. 5 | 9 | .. 7 | 0 | .. 8 | 6 |
| Octagon ...... | 5 | 0 | .. 5 | 6 | .. 6 | 6 | .. 8 | 0 | .. 9 | 6 |
| Common angular | 2 | 9 | .. 3 | 0 | .. 3 | 6 | .. 4 | 3 | .. 5 | 6 |

| | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Perforated zinc, for safes | ...... | per foot superficial | 0 | 0 | 8½ |
| Ditto, fine ...... | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, for window-blinds | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto, with single border | ...... | ,, | 0 | 1 | 3 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Speaking tubes, or pipes (exclusive of fixing) | per foot run | 0 | 0 | 4 |

## METAL-WORK.

|  | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Metal lights (exclusive of glazing) ...... per foot superficial | | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Ditto, skylights, ditto ...... „ | | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Hipped skylights, ditto ...... „ | | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| Extra for a casement to open on centres, with pulleys and lines, each | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Extra for ventilator, with balance weight, caps, lines, and pulleys, each | 1 | 1 | 0 |

## PATENT METALLIC TUBES FOR FLUES.

### In 4-feet lengths.

| | 5-inch bore. | | 6-inch. | | 7-inch. | | 8-inch. | | 9-inch. | | 10-inch. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| Straight, per foot run | 1 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Curved, ditto | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Starting rings, every 4 feet, each | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| Starting tubes, ditto | 1 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 0 |

## WIRE-WORKER'S PRICES.

|  |  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Iron fly-wire, for safes ...... ...... per foot superficial | | 1 | 10 |
| Copper ditto ...... ...... „ | | 3 | 6 |
| Iron wire for skylights, &c. ...... „ | | 1 | 0 |
| Strong ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch mesh ...... ...... „ | | 1 | 3 |
| Brass trellis wire-work, for bookcases ...... „ | | 3 | 6 |
| Octagon ditto ...... ...... „ | | 3 | 6 |

## WINDOW-BLINDS.

It being customary, in modern times, for the builder also to fix the blinds, &c., the following prices are submitted:—

## OUTSIDE BLINDS.

|  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Cloth Italian striped blinds, in Spanish mahogany frames, fixed complete, with all their appurtenances ...... per foot superficial | 2 | 6 |
| Ditto, circular on plan ...... ...... „ | 3 | 0 |

If above 5 miles from the metropolis, men's time, travelling to and fro, lodging, cartage, &c., must be added to the above prices.

## DWARF BLINDS.

|  | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Improved wire-gauze blinds, in mahogany frames, made to any size, and painted any colour ...... ...... per foot superficial | 2 | 8 |
| Ditto, ornamented with shaded lines ...... each blind | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto, with lines, and corner ornaments ...... „ | 4 | 0 |
| Improved wire-gauze blinds, in mahogany frames, with landscapes painted thereon in a masterly style ...... per foot superficial | 5 | 0 |
| Old frames filled in with new wire-gauze, and painted any colour „ | 1 | 8 |

# PAPER-HANGER.

## MEASUREMENT OF PAPER-HANGER'S WORK.

### PRINTED PAPERS (by the piece).

COLLECT the round of the walls, adding all breaks and returns; multiply this dimension by the height, with all additions thereto, deducting doors and windows, or other apertures. Divide the number of feet by 9, to give the superficial yards; and by dividing again by 7 (the number of square yards in a piece) the quantity of paper hung will be given by the piece.

### * BORDERS (per dozen yards lineal).

Collect the lengths of the borders, adding all breaks and returns. Divide the number of feet by 3, to give the lineal yards; and again by 12, and the number of dozens of border will be given.

### UNDERLINING PAPER (by the piece).

Measure lining paper as described to printed papers, and bring into the number of pieces by the same method.

Satin, or other expensive papers, should be only taken as 6 superficial yards to the piece, and therefore the yards must be divided by 6, instead of 7, there being more waste and particular care in the hanging.

### WALLS PREPARED, &c. (by the piece).

Collect the whole number of pieces of paper hung, and describe them as " walls prepared, sized, and paper hung." If cut close,—that is, hung without bordering,—so state it; then let the number of pieces of paper follow, at their given prices per piece.

Also collect the number of dozens of border in a similar way, and describe as so many dozens of border hung; then let the bordering follow at their given price per dozen of bordering.

The two latter sections will apply to the formation of the bills only.

### GILDER.

Collect all the lengths of black or gilt moulding by the foot lineal; divide by 3, and it will produce the number of yards lineal. State the girths very particularly, the prices being by the eighth of an inch in girth. Number all blocks or angular ornaments, with sizes and description.

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## PRICES OF PAPER-HANGER'S WORK.

A piece of paper contains 12 yards in length, 21 inches wide, and will cover 7 square yards, or 63 feet superficial, when hung.

A dozen of borders is 12 yards, or 36 feet run.

To find the number of pieces of paper, divide the number of superficial feet by 5, which will give the number of yards; and divide the number of yards by 12, which will give the number of pieces.

The prices per yard for paper are various, from $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $5s.$

The prices for hanging paper is from $1s.$ to $1s.\ 6d.$ the piece.

Hanging borders          . . . . . .          . . . . . .          per dozen      $9d.$

## INHABITED HOUSE DUTY.

14 and 15 Vic., cap. 36.—July 24, 1851.

*An Act to repeal the Duties payable on Dwelling Houses according to the Number of Windows or Lights, and to grant in lieu thereof other Duties on Inhabited Houses according to their annual value.*

THE preamble declares the expediency of substituting a house-tax for the window-duties leviable under the 48 Geo. III., cap. 55.

Section 1 enacts that from and after April 5, 1851, in England and Wales, and from and after the term of Whit-Sunday, 1851, in Scotland, the said window-duties shall be repealed, and shall cease to be leviable or collected, and the following duties on houses (given in a schedule) shall be collected instead, namely :—

" For every inhabited dwelling-house which, with the household and other offices, yards, and gardens therewith occupied and charged, is or shall be worth the rent of 20*l.* or upwards by the year,—where any such dwelling-house shall be occupied by any person in trade, who shall expose to sale and sell any goods, wares, or merchandise in any shop or warehouse, being part of the same dwelling-house, and in the front and on the ground or basement story thereof; and also where any such dwelling-house shall be occupied by any person who shall be duly licensed by the laws in force to sell therein by retail beer, ale, wine, or other liquors, although the room or rooms thereof in which any such liquors shall be exposed to sale, sold, drunk, or consumed, shall not be such shop or warehouse as aforesaid; and also where any such dwelling-house shall be a farm-house occupied by a tenant or farm servant, and *bona fide* used for the purposes of husbandry only, there shall be charged for every 20*s.* of such annual value of any such dwelling-house the sum of 6*d.*

" And where any such dwelling-house shall not be occupied and used for any such purpose and in manner aforesaid, there shall be charged for every 20*s.* of such annual value thereof the sum of 9*d.*"

The duties so granted are declared (§ 2) to be under the care and management of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and all the powers and provisions, fines, forfeitures and penalties of former Acts relating to the duties of assessed taxes, and the powers and provisions for recovering of the fines and inflicting of penalties, are continued in force, excepting in the cases of such exemptions as are therein contained, or in the Act of 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 39, and in the Act of 3 and 4 Vic., c. 17, § 3, provides that no market-gardens or nursery-grounds are to be included in the valuation of dwelling-houses in charging the duties made payable under this Act. The duties on windows (§ 4) are to cease from the time of the commencement of the duties payable under this Act, except as to arrears uncollected and as to any penalties or forfeitures already incurred, which are to be recoverable as if this Act had not passed. Assessors (§ 6) already appointed for the assessed taxes to continue assessors for the current year.

## TABLE OF AD VALOREM DUTIES.

### 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 97.

**LEASES**
Commence at not exceeding 5l., and increase 6d. for every 5l. and fractional part of 5l. up to 25l.; then increase 2s. 6d. for every 25l. and fractional part of 25l. up to 100l.; and then increase 5s. for every 50l. and fractional part of 50l. and upwards.

**MORTGAGES, BONDS, AND WARRANTS OF ATTORNEY,**
Commence at not exceeding 50l., and increase 1s. 3d. for every 50l. and fractional part of 50l. up to 300l.; then increase 2s. 6d. for every 100l. and fractional part of 100l. upwards.

**CONVEYANCES**
Commence at not exceeding 25l., and increase 2s. 6d. for every 25l. and fractional part of 25l. up to 300l.; then increase 5s. for every 50l. and fractional part of 50l. up to 600l.; and then increase 10s. for every 100l. and fractional part of 100l. upwards.

**SETTLEMENTS**
Commence at not exceeding 100l., and increase 5s. for every 100l. and fractional part of 100l. upwards.

### LEASES — If yearly rent shall not exceed

| £. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 15 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 20 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 25 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 50 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 75 | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| 100 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 150 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 200 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 250 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| 300 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 350 | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| 400 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 450 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| 500 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| 550 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 600 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 650 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| 700 | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| 750 | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| 800 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 850 | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| 900 | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| 950 | 4 | 15 | 0 |
| 1,000 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,050 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 1,100 | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| 1,150 | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| 1,200 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,250 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| 1,300 | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| 1,350 | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| 1,400 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,450 | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| 1,500 | 7 | 10 | 0 |

Example—Multiply by 2, cut off the last 2 figures, and divide by 4.

### MORTGAGES, BONDS, &c. — If sum secured does not exceed

| £. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 100 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 150 | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| 200 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 250 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| 300 | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| 400 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 500 | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| 600 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 700 | 0 | 17 | 6 |
| 800 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 900 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 1,000 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| 1,100 | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| 1,200 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 1,300 | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| 1,400 | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| 1,500 | 1 | 17 | 6 |
| 1,600 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,700 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| 1,800 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| 1,900 | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| 2,000 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| 2,100 | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| 2,200 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 2,300 | 2 | 17 | 6 |
| 2,400 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 2,500 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| 2,600 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| 2,700 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| 2,800 | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| 2,900 | 3 | 12 | 6 |
| 3,000 | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| 3,100 | 3 | 17 | 6 |
| 3,200 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 3,300 | 4 | 2 | 6 |

Example—Cut off the last 2 figures, and divide by 8.

### CONVEYANCES — If purchase-money does not exceed

| £. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 50 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 75 | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| 100 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 125 | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| 150 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 175 | 0 | 17 | 6 |
| 200 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 225 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 250 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| 275 | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| 300 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 350 | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| 400 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 450 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| 500 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| 550 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 600 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 700 | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| 800 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 900 | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| 1,000 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,100 | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| 1,200 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,300 | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| 1,400 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,500 | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| 1,600 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,700 | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| 1,800 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,900 | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| 2,000 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 2,100 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| 2,200 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| 2,300 | 11 | 10 | 0 |
| 2,400 | 12 | 0 | 0 |

Example—Cut off the last 2 figures, and divide by 2

### SETTLEMENTS — If sum settled does not exceed

| £. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 200 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 300 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| 400 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 500 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| 600 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 700 | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| 800 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 900 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| 1,000 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| 1,100 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| 1,200 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,300 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| 1,400 | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| 1,500 | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| 1,600 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,700 | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| 1,800 | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| 1,900 | 4 | 15 | 0 |
| 2,000 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 2,100 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 2,200 | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| 2,300 | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| 2,400 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 2,500 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| 2,600 | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| 2,700 | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| 2,800 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 2,900 | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| 3,000 | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| 3,100 | 7 | 15 | 0 |
| 3,200 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 3,300 | 8 | 5 | 0 |
| 3,400 | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| 3,500 | 8 | 15 | 0 |
| 3,600 | 9 | 0 | 0 |

Example—Cut off the last 2 figures, and divide by 4.

PLATES ILLUSTRATIVE OF FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH-RATE HOUSES, ACCORDING TO THE NEW BUILDING ACT;

CONSISTING OF PLANS AND ELEVATIONS.

PLATE 1.—DESIGN FOR A FIRST-RATE DWELLING HOUSE.

*Fig.* 1. Is the elevation of the principal entrance front, and, in a detached building, the side and back elevation should correspond with it; but when forming one of a row of houses, the façade, as shown in the engraving, should be the principal consideration.

The basement of the building is chiefly occupied by domestic conveniences, which can be carried out to any extent the space will allow.

*Fig.* 2. Is a plan of the ground floor of a town residence: the principal portions of it consist of an entrance hall, immediately facing the principal staircase that leads to the drawing-room floor; the staircase is lighted and ventilated from above, by a lanthorn light. On one side of this principal staircase are the secondary or back stairs; and on the other side, next to the dining-rooms, are the water-closets. The dining-rooms are on the left side of the building, and communicate with each other by means of folding or sliding doors, in such a manner that they can be made suitable for large or small parties, as occasion may require. On the right-hand side of the building the breakfast-room and library are placed.

The first floor is laid out in a suite of rooms, comprising the drawing-room, saloon, and boudoir. The second floor is occupied by the principal bed and dressing-rooms, and the upper story contains the sleeping-rooms of the domestics.

*Fig.* 3. Is a section of the front wall; showing the projection and construction of the portico, from the basement upwards.

*Fig.* 4. Is a section, to a large scale, of the party walls required by the Act of Parliament, when a first-rate dwelling-house is erected, in connection with other buildings of the same description; the lowest section of fig. 4, shows the footings, at the foundation, with the number of bricks they contain in width, and their sets-off. The next division exhibits their width and sets-off at the ground floor, and the sections above show the proportions of the wall at different heights, as far as the parapet.

Y

PLATE 2.—DESIGN FOR TWO SECOND-RATE DWELLING HOUSES.

*Fig.* 1. Is the principal elevation ; and, as in the case of a first-rate house, the basement floor is laid out as kitchens, &c.

*Fig.* 2. Is the ground plan, with entrance hall, dining-room, parlour, or library, staircase, lobby, study, and water-closet.

*Fig.* 3. Is the plan of the drawing-room floor ; comprising front and back drawing-rooms, with a conservatory the whole extent of the back elevation,—a very desirable arrangement in buildings of this rate.

*Fig.* 4. Is a section of the front wall, showing the projection and various parts of the porch, balconies, mouldings, &c.

*Fig.* 5. Is a complete section of the party wall, from the roof to the foundation, to the same scale as the elevation.

*Fig.* 6. Are sections of portions of the external wall, to a large scale, showing the footing, and the thicknesses of wall required at each story, and as high as the parapet.

*Fig.* 7. Shows the requisite thicknesses of the party wall, from bottom to top ; the number of bricks in width, &c.

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PLATE 3.—A DESIGN FOR TWO THIRD-RATE DWELLING HOUSES.

The plans and elevations of houses of this description, which are usually called eight-roomed houses, must necessarily be nearly the same, when they are built in rows adjoining each other. In this design, as the entrances are at the sides, there is a small additional room over the entrance.

*Fig.* 1. Is the elevation of the street front.

*Fig.* 2. Is a section of the front wall, showing the projection of the balcony, &c.

*Fig.* 3. Is a section of the party wall from the basement to the roof.

*Fig.* 4. Is a perspective view of a portion of the party wall and floor-joists, exemplifying a method of supporting trimmers upon iron shoes, which are bedded upon a stone in the wall. It also shows the arrangement of the chimney openings and flues, when so arranged as to be placed back to back. A, is a trimming-joist, resting upon the cast-iron shoe B. G, is a stone plate going through the thickness of the wall ; on this stone the iron shoe is to be fixed. D, is a wood trimmer, with floor-joists framed into the same. E, is a brick trimmer.

*Fig.* 5. Is a geometrical sketch of the party wall and iron shoe ; A, is the party wall ; B, the iron shoe ; C, the stone.

*Fig.* 6. Is a geometrical elevation of the shoe and trimmer.

PLATE 4.—A DESIGN FOR FOUR FOURTH-RATE DWELLING HOUSES.

*Fig.* 1. Is the elevation of the street front of the four houses.

*Fig.* 2. Is a section of the front wall, from the parapet to the basement, showing the projection of the balcony, steps, &c.

*Fig.* 3. Shows the ground plan of two of the houses, and, as in the case of' third-rate houses, there is but little room for variation, the space being occupied by two parlours, passage, staircase, and water-closet. In the two centre houses we get two additional rooms in the roof; and the first floor rooms are carried up somewhat higher.

*Fig.* 4. Is a section to a large scale of steps and footings to the front wall.

*Fig.* 5. Is a section of a portion of a party wall.

*Fig.* 6. Is the plan of a chimney opening in an external wall, at the basement.

*Fig.* 7. Is the plan of a chimney on the ground floor.

*Fig.* 8. Is a plan showing chimney openings in party walls when they stand back to back, at the basement.

*Fig.* 9. Shows the same openings, on the ground floor, and in all the other stories.

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# INDEX.

# A COPIOUS ABSTRACT

OF THE

# METROPOLITAN BUILDING ACT,

PASSED 7 AND 8 VICTORIA,

*For Regulating the Construction of Buildings in the Metropolis and its Neighbourhood;*

CONTAINING AN ANALYSIS OF THE WHOLE OF THE SECTIONS,

TOGETHER WITH THE SCHEDULES ATTACHED TO THE ACT.

---

WHEREAS by the several Acts mentioned in Schedule (A.) to this Act annexed provisions are made for regulating the construction of buildings in the Metropolis, and the neighbourhood thereof, within certain limits therein set forth; but forasmuch as buildings have since been extended in nearly continuous lines or streets far beyond such limits, so that they do not now include all the places to which the provisions of such Acts, according to the purposes thereof, ought to apply, and moreover such provisions require alteration and amendment, it is expedient to extend such limits, and otherwise to amend such Acts: And forasmuch as in many parts of the Metropolis and the neighbourhood thereof the drainage of the houses is so imperfect as to endanger the health of the inhabitants, it is expedient to make provision for facilitating and promoting the improvement of such drainage: And forasmuch as great diversity of practice has obtained among the officers appointed in pursuance of the said Acts to superintend the execution thereof in the several districts to which such Acts apply, and the means at present provided for determining the numerous matters in question which constantly arise tend to promote such diversity, to increase the expence, and to retard the operations of persons engaged in building, it is expedient to make further provision for regulating the office of Surveyor of such several districts, and to provide for the appointment of officers to superintend the execution of this Act throughout all the districts to which it is to apply, and also to determine sundry matters in question incident thereto, as well as to exercise in certain cases, and under certain checks and control, a discretion in the relaxation of the fixed rules, where the strict observance thereof is impracticable, or would defeat the object of this Act, or would needlessly affect with injury the course and operation of this branch of business: Now for the purpose of consolidating the provisions of the law relating to the construction and the use of buildings in the Metropolis and its neighbourhood, be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That with regard to this Act generally, so far as relates to the operation thereof in reference to time, it shall come into operation at the following times; (that is to say,) as to the districts and the officers to be appointed in pursuance hereof on the First day of *September* next, and as to the buildings, streets, and other matters on the First day of *January* One thousand eight hundred and forty-five; and that on the said First day of *January* all the Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed, except so far as in the said Schedule is provided, shall be and are hereby repealed.

*a*

## SCHEDULE (A.)—(*See* § 1.)

Containing a Description of the ACTS and PARTS of ACTS repealed by this ACT.

| Date of Act. | Title of Act. | Extent of Repeal. |
|---|---|---|
| 1st.—14 Geo. III. c. 78. (1774.) | An Act for the further and better Regulation of Buildings and Party Walls, and for the more effectually preventing Mischiefs by Fire, within the Cities of London and Westminster and the Liberties thereof, and other the Parishes, Precincts, and Places within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, the Parishes of Saint Mary-le-bon, Paddington, Saint Pancras, and Saint Luke at Chelsea, in the County of Middlesex; and for indemnifying, under certain Conditions, Builders and other Persons against the Penalties to which they are or may be liable for erecting Buildings within the Limits aforesaid contrary to Law. | Wholly; except so far as any such Act may repeal any other Act, either wholly or partly; and except as to offences committed, penalties incurred, and fees payable, and any proceedings taken or commenced or which might be taken or commenced under the said Act, on or before the said First day of January One thousand eight hundred and forty-five; and except the whole of the several sections of the said Act which relate to the keeping of fire engines and ladders and firecocks (§ 74, 75), and to the fees or rewards to turncocks and engine keepers (§ 76), and to the payment of such rewards or fees (§ 77, 78), and to the providing of engines by parishes (§ 80, 81), and to the payment of the expences and rewards out of the poor rates (§ 81), and to the exemption of watermen and others from impressment, or the liability to serve either as mariners or as soldiers (§ 82), and to the application of insurance money on houses burnt (§ 83), and to the punishment of servants for carelessly firing a house (§ 84), and to the attendance of peace and parish officers at fires (§ 85), and to legal proceedings in respect of accidental fires (§ 86); and any other part of the said Act, so far as it is necessary for giving full effect to the respective purposes of such several unrepealed sections. |
| 2d.—50 Geo. III. c. 75. (1810.) | An Act to amend an Act of the Fourteenth Year of His present Majesty, for the better Regulation of Buildings and Party Walls, and for the more effectually preventing Mischiefs by Fire, within the Cities of London and Westminster, by permitting John's Patent Tessera to be used in covering of Houses and Buildings within the Places therein mentioned. | Wholly. |
| 3d.—3 & 4 Vict. c. 85. (1840.) | An Act for the Regulation of Chimney Sweepers and Chimneys. | So much thereof as relates to the construction and regulation of chimneys and flues within the limits of this Act. |

2

## SCHEDULE (B.)—(*See* § 5 & 7.)

### PART I.

L̲IST̲ of B̲UILDINGS̲, of whatever Class, placed under special Supervision.

Bridges, embankment walls, retaining walls, and wharf or quay walls.

And Her Majesty's royal palaces, and any building being in the possession of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, or employed for Her Majesty's use or service.

And any common gaols, prisons, houses of correction, and places of confinement under the inspection of the Inspectors of Prisons, and Bethlem Hospital and the House of Occupations adjoining.

And the Mansion House, Guildhall, and Royal Exchange of the City of London.

And the offices and buildings of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England already erected, and which now form the edifice called "The Bank of England," and any offices and buildings hereafter to be erected for the use of the said Governor and Company, either on the site of or in addition to and in connexion with the said edifice.—39 & 40 G. 3. c. lxxxix.

And the buildings of the British Museum already erected or to be erected for the like purposes.

And the erections and buildings authorized by an Act passed in the ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, for the purposes of a market in Covent Garden.—9 G. 4. c. cxiii.

And the warehouses of or belonging to the Saint Katharine Dock Company, commonly called the New Street and Cutler Street Warehouses, and the Haydon Square Warehouses, purchased by the said Company from the East India Company.

And all other buildings exempted by any Act of Parliament from the operation of the Act passed in the fourteenth year of His late Majesty King George the Third, and by this Act repealed, except buildings included in the Second Part of this Schedule.

### PART II.

L̲IST̲ of B̲UILDINGS̲, of whatever Class, exempted from Supervision.

And the warehouses of or belonging to the Saint Katharine Dock Company and situate in the parish of Saint Botolph-without-Aldgate, and in the precinct of Saint Katharine, near the Tower of London, in the county of Middlesex.—6 G. 4. c. cv.

And the warehouses and buildings of or belonging to the London Dock Company, comprehended within the wall of the said Company, as set forth in an Act passed in the ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth.—9 G. 4. c. cxvi. s. 99.

And the several warehouses and buildings of or belonging to the East and West India Dock Company, established by an Act made in the first year of the reign of Her present Majesty.—1 & 2 Vict. c. ix.

And the buildings erected or to be erected by the London and Birmingham Railway Company, established and incorporated by an Act passed in the third year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, within and in connexion with the works of their Railway, by virtue of the several Acts relating thereto.—3 & 4 W. 4. c. xxxvi. and 5 & 6 W. 4. c. lvi. s. 126.

And the buildings and structures belonging to any other dock or railway authorized to be executed by any Act of Parliament.

3

# SCHEDULE (C.)—Part I.—(*See* § 5.)

RULES for determining the CLASSES and RATES to which Buildings are to be deemed to belong for the Purposes of this Act, and the Thicknesses of the Walls of Buildings of such Rates.

### Classes of Buildings.

For the purposes of this Act, all buildings of whatever kind, subject to the provisions thereof, are to be deemed to belong to one or other of the following three classes; that is to say,

### First Class.

If a building be built originally as a dwelling house, or be occupied or intended to be occupied as such, then it is to be deemed to belong to the first or dwelling house class.

### Second Class.

If a building be built originally as a warehouse, storehouse, granary, brewery, distillery, manufactory, workshop, or stable, or be occupied or intended to be occupied as such, or for a similar purpose, then it is to be deemed to belong to the second or warehouse class.

### Third Class.

If a building be built originally as a church, chapel, or other place of public worship, college, hall, hospital, theatre, public concert room, public ball room, public lecture room, public exhibition room, or occupied or intended to be occupied as such, or for a similar purpose, or otherwise used or intended to be used, either temporarily or permanently, for the assemblage of persons in large numbers, whether for public worship, business, instruction, debate, diversion, or resort, then it is to be deemed to belong to the third or public building class.

### Alteration of Class.

And if any room, whether constructed within any other building or not, and whether included in the aforesaid classes or not, be used at any time for the public or general congregation of persons, then the building containing such room is to be deemed a building of the third or public building class.

Or if a building originally built, or subsequently altered so as to bring it within any one class, be subsequently converted into or used as a building of another class, then it is to be deemed to belong to such other class; and as to it all the conditions prescribed with regard to buildings of the same rate of such other class must be fulfilled as if it had been originally built of such class, subject nevertheless to such modifications as shall be sanctioned by the official referees on a special supervision thereof.

Or if a building be used partly as a dwelling house and partly for any purpose which would bring it within the second or warehouse class, then it is to be deemed to belong to the said second or warehouse class; and as to it all the conditions prescribed with regard to buildings of the same rate of such class must be fulfilled as if it had been originally built of such class, subject nevertheless to such modifications as shall be sanctioned by the official referees on a special supervision thereof.

4

## Rates of Buildings.

And the buildings included in the said classes are to be deemed to belong to the rates of those classes, according to the conditions of height, area, and number of stories set forth in the following tables; which conditions are to be determined according to the following rules :—

## Rule for ascertaining Height.

The height of every building is to be ascertained by measuring from the surface of the lowest floor of the building up to the under side of the ceiling of the top-most story at the highest part thereof, whether such story be within the roof or not.

And if there be no ceiling made or intended to be made to the topmost story, then by measuring from the surface of such lowest floor of the building up to the under side of any tie-beam, collar-beam, or other substitute for a tie-beam, to or within the roof of the building, and to the highest part of such roof; and the level of the under side of such tie-beam, or such substitute for a tie-beam, is in such case to be taken to mean the ceiling of the topmost story.

And if there be no tie-beam, collar-beam, or other substitute for a tie-beam to or within the roof of any building, then up to a level three feet below the level of the under side of the ridge-piece, or substitute for a ridge-piece, to the roof of such building.

## Rule for ascertaining Area.

And the area of every building is to be determined by the number of squares contained in the surface of any floor which shall contain the greatest number of squares at or above the principal entrance to such building, including in such surface the area of all the external walls, and such portions of the party walls, as belong to such building, but excluding from such surface the area of any attached building or office, area, balcony, or open portico.

## Rule for ascertaining the Capacity of any Building of the Second Class.

And the capacity or cubical contents of any such building is to be ascertained by measuring according to the rule for ascertaining area, and from the surface of the lowest floor up to the under surface of the roof covering of such building.

## Rule for ascertaining Number of Stories.

And the stories of every building are to be counted from the foundation upwards.

And if the space in height between the top of the footings and the level of the lowest floor do not exceed five feet, then the story nearest the foundation is to be considered the lowest or first story; but if such space exceed five feet, then such space is to be considered to contain the lowest or first story; and in that case nine inches above the top of the footing is to be considered the level of the lowest floor.

## Rule for ascertaining Thickness of Walls.

And the thickness or width of every wall, and of the footing thereof, is to be ascertained by measuring only the thickness or width of which such walls or footings shall have been originally built.

## SCHEDULE (C.)—Part II.—(*See* § 5.)

Conditions for determining the Rates to which Buildings of the First or Dwelling House Class are to be deemed to belong, and the Thickness of the external Walls and of the Party Walls thereof.

| In Reference to Height. | In Reference to Area. | In Reference to Stories. | Rate of Building. | REQUISITE THICKNESS of EXTERNAL WALLS of each Rate of the First Class. | REQUISITE THICKNESS of PARTY WALLS of each Rate of the First Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. If the Building be in Height more than 70 Feet, and not more than 85 Feet, | If the Building cover more than 10 Squares, and not more than 14 Squares, | If the Building contain 7 Stories, | It is to be of the First Rate of this Class, | And the Thickness of the external Walls must be at the least 21½ Inches from the Top of the Footing up to the under Side of the Floor next but Three below the topmost Floor; and at the least 17½ Inches from the under Side of the Floor next but Three below the topmost Floor up to the under Side of the Floor next below the topmost Floor; and at the least 13 Inches from the under Side of the Floor next below the topmost Floor up to the Top of the Wall. | And the Thickness of the Party Walls must be at the least 21½ Inches from the Top of the Footing up to the under Side of the Floor next but Three below the topmost Floor; and at the least 17½ Inches from the under Side of the Floor next but Three below the topmost Floor up to the under Side of the Floor next below the topmost Floor; and at the least 13 Inches from the under Side of the Floor next below the topmost Floor up to the Top of the Wall. |
| But if it be in Height more than 85 Feet, | Or if it cover more than 14 Squares, | Or if it contain more than 7 Stories, | It is to be an extra First Rate of this Class, | And the Thickness of the external Walls must be at the least 21½ Inches from the Top of the Footing up to the under Side of the Floor next but Two below the topmost Floor; and at the least 17½ Inches from the under Side of the Floor next but Two below the topmost Floor up to the Top of the Wall. | And the Thickness of the Party Walls must be at the least 21½ Inches from the Top of the Footing up to the under Side of the Floor next but Three below the topmost Floor; and at the least 17½ Inches from the under Side of the Floor next but Three below the topmost Floor up to the under Side of the topmost Floor; and at the least 13 Inches from the under Side of the topmost Floor up to the Top of the Wall. |
| 2. If more than 52 Feet, and not more than 70 Feet. | Or if it cover more than 6 Squares, and not more than 10 Squares, | Or if it contain 6 Stories, | It is to be of the Second Rate of this Class, | And the Thickness of the external Walls must be at the least 17½ Inches from the Top of the Footing up to the under Side of the Floor next but One below the topmost Floor; and at the least 13 Inches from the under Side of the Floor next but One below the topmost Floor up to the Top of the Wall. | And the Thickness of the Party Walls must be at the least 17½ Inches from the Top of the Footing up to the under Side of the Floor next but One below the topmost Floor; and at the least 13 Inches from the under Side of the Floor next but One below the topmost Floor up to the Top of the Wall. |
| 3. If more than 38 Feet, and not more than 52 Feet, | Or if it cover more than 4 Squares, and not more than 6 Squares, | Or if it contain 5 Stories, | It is to be of the Third Rate of this Class, | And the Thickness of the external Walls must be at the least 17½ Inches from the Top of the Footing up to the under Side of the Floor next but Two below the topmost Floor; and at the least 13 Inches from the under Side of the Floor next but Two below the topmost Floor up to the Top of the Wall. | And the Thickness of the Party Walls must be at the least 17½ Inches from the Top of the Footing up to the under Side of the Floor next but Two below the topmost Floor; and at the least 13 Inches from the under Side of the Floor next but Two below the topmost Floor up to the under Side of the topmost Floor; and at the least 8½ Inches from the under Side of the topmost Floor up to the Top of the Wall. |
| 4. If not more than 38 Feet, | Or if it do not cover more than 4 Squares, | Or if it do not contain more than 4 Stories, | It is to be of the Fourth Rate of this Class, | And the Thickness of the external Walls must be at the least 13 Inches from the Top of the Footing up to the under Side of the Floor next below the topmost Floor; and at the least 8½ Inches from the under Side of the Floor next below the topmost Floor up to the Top of the Wall. | And the Thickness of the Party Walls must be at the least 13 Inches from the Top of the Footing up to the under Side of the Floor next but One below the topmost Floor; and at the least 8½ Inches from the under Side of the Floor next but One below the topmost Floor up to the Top of the Wall. |

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# TRANSVERSE SECTIONS OF WALLS OF THE FIRST OR DWELLING-HOUSE CLASS,

*According to the Descriptions of their Thicknesses in Schedule (C.)—Part II.*



| FIRST RATE. | SECOND RATE. | THIRD RATE. | FOURTH RATE. |
|---|---|---|---|

*External. Party.* | *External. Party.* | *External. Party.* | *External. Party.*

7
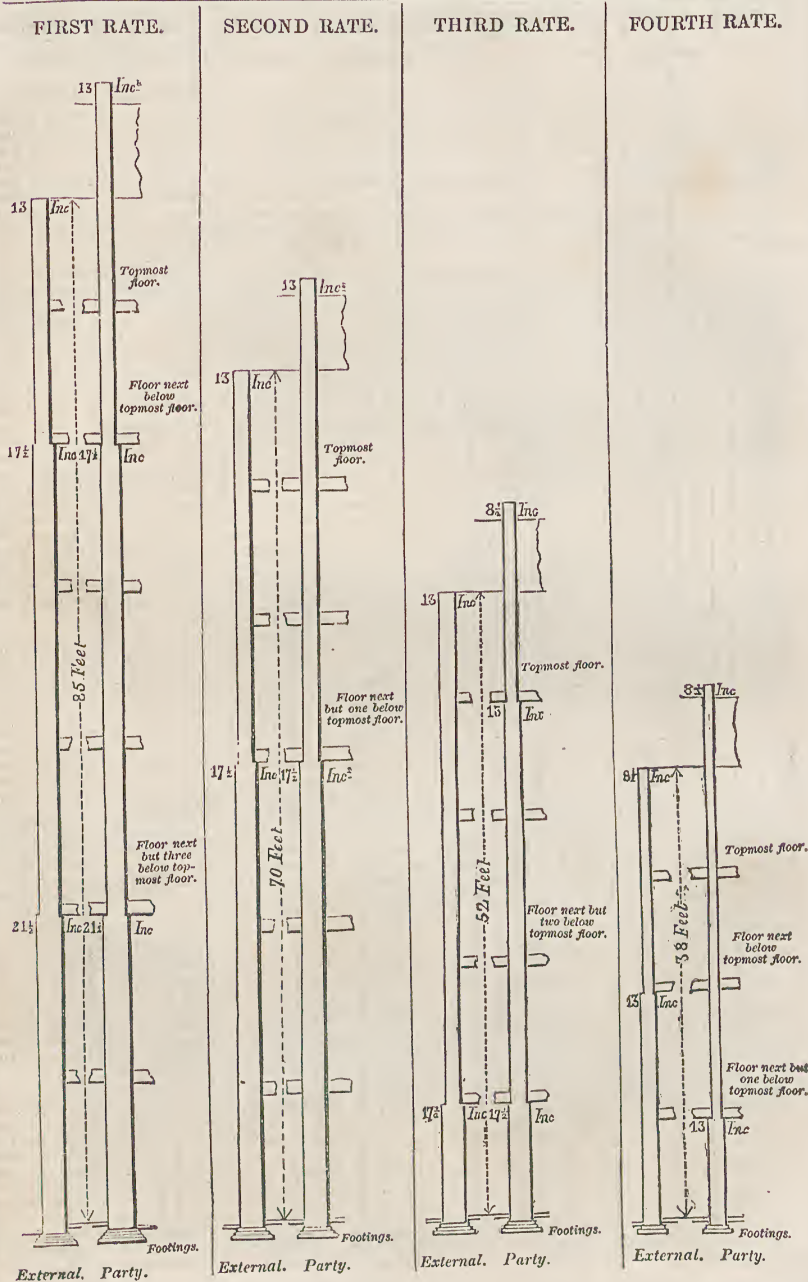
## TRANSVERSE SECTIONS OF WALLS OF THE SECOND OR WAREHOUSE CLASS,

*According to the Descriptions of their Thicknesses in Schedule (C.)—Part III.*

| FIRST RATE. | SECOND RATE. | THIRD RATE. | FOURTH RATE. |
|---|---|---|---|
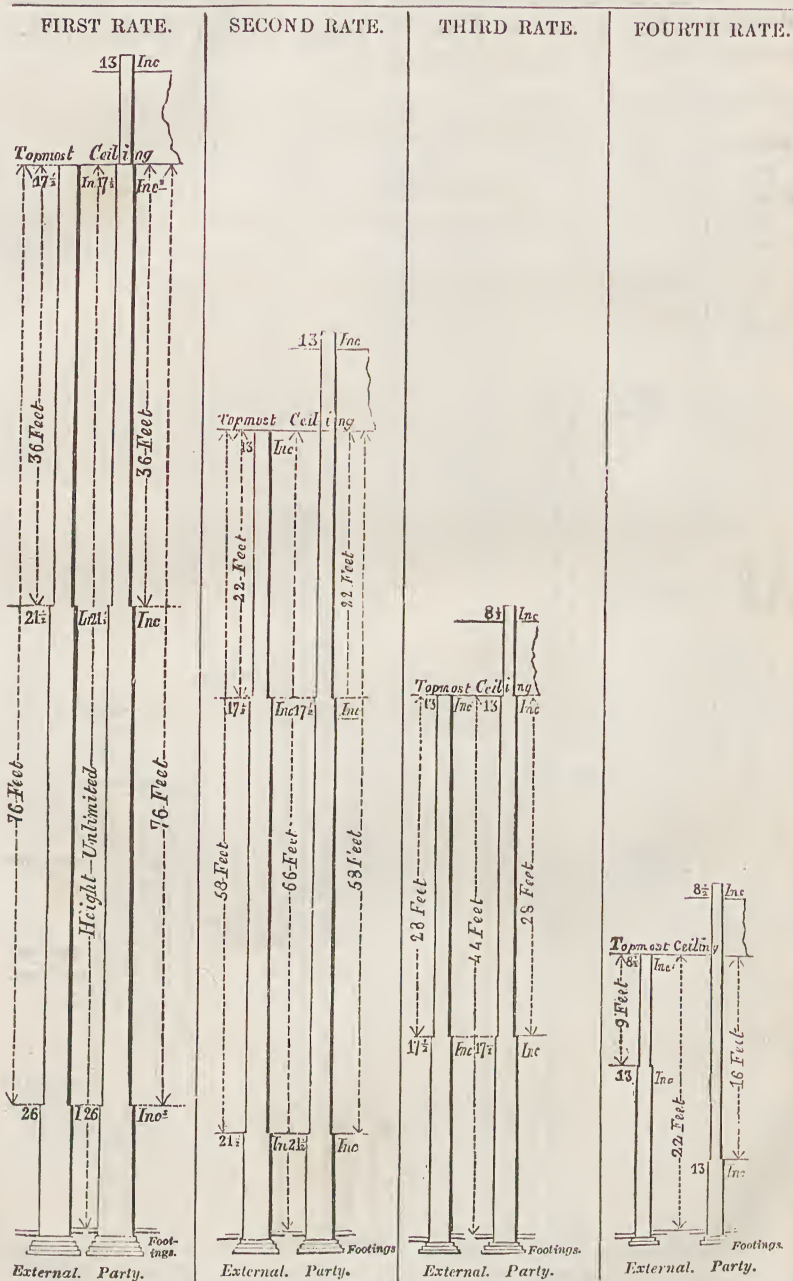
# SCHEDULE (C.)—Part III.—(*See* § 5.)

CONDITIONS for determining the Rates to which Buildings of the Second or Warehouse Class are to be deemed to belong, and the Thickness of the external Walls and of the Party Walls thereof.

| In Reference to HEIGHT. | RATE of BUILDING. | REQUISITE THICKNESS of the EXTERNAL WALLS of each Rate of the SECOND CLASS. | REQUISITE THICKNESS of the PARTY WALL of each Rate of the SECOND CLASS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. If the Building be in Height more than 66 Feet, | It is to be of the First Rate of this Class, | And the Thickness of the external Walls must be at the least 26 Inches from the Top of the Footing up to the Level of 76 Feet below the topmost Ceiling; and at the least 21½ Inches from the Level of 76 Feet below the topmost Ceiling up to the Level of 36 Feet below the topmost Ceiling; and at the least 17½ Inches from the Level of 36 Feet below the topmost Ceiling up to the Top of the Wall. | And the Thickness of the Party Walls must be at the least 26 Inches from the Top of the Footing to the Level of 76 Feet below the topmost Ceiling; and at the least 21½ Inches from the Level of 76 Feet below the topmost Ceiling up to the Level of 36 Feet below the topmost Ceiling; and at the least 17½ Inches from the Level of 36 Feet below the topmost Ceiling up to the Level of the topmost Ceiling; and at the least 13 Inches from the Level of the topmost Ceiling up to the top of the Wall. |
| 2. If more than 44 Feet and not more than 66 Feet, | It is to be the Second Rate of this Class, | And the Thickness of the external Walls must be at the least 21½ Inches from the Top of the Footing up to the Level of 58 Feet below the topmost Ceiling; and at the least 17½ Inches from the Level of 58 Feet below the topmost Ceiling up to the Level of 22 Feet below the topmost Ceiling; and at the least 13 Inches from the Level of 22 Feet below the topmost Ceiling up to the Top of the Wall. | And the Thickness of the Party Walls must be at the least 21½ Inches from the Top of the Footing up to the Level of 58 Feet below the topmost Ceiling; and at the least 17½ Inches from the Level of 58 Feet below the topmost Ceiling up to the Level of 22 Feet below the topmost Ceiling; and at the least 13 Inches from the Level of 22 Feet below the topmost Ceiling up to the Top of the Wall. |
| 3. If more than 22 Feet and not more than 44 Feet, | It is to be of the Third Rate of this Class, | And the Thickness of the external Walls must be at the least 17½ Inches from the Top of the Footing up to the Level of 28 Feet below the topmost Ceiling; and at the least 13 Inches from the Level of 28 Feet below the topmost Ceiling up to the Top of the Wall. | And the Thickness of the Party Walls must be at the least 17½ Inches from the Top of the Footing up to the Level of 28 Feet below the topmost Ceiling; and at the least 13 Inches from the Level of 28 Feet below the topmost Ceiling up to the Level of the topmost Ceiling; and at the least 8½ Inches from the Level of the topmost Ceiling up to the Top of the Wall. |
| 4. If not more than 22 Feet, | It is to be of the Fourth Rate of this Class, | And the Thickness of the external Walls must be at the least 13 Inches from the Top of the Footing up to the Level of 9 Feet below the topmost Ceiling; and at the least 8½ Inches from the Level of 9 Feet below the topmost Ceiling up to the Top of the Wall. | And the Thickness of the Party Walls must be at the least 13 Inches from the Top of the Footing up to the Level of 16 Feet below the topmost Ceiling; and at the least 8½ Inches from the Level of 16 Feet below the topmost Ceiling up to the Top of the Wall. |

## SCHEDULE (C.)—Part IV.

### Rules concerning Buildings of the Second or Warehouse Class.

#### *Warehouses, &c.*

With regard to any building of the second class hereafter built or rebuilt, in reference to the capacity or contents thereof within the same inclosing walls,—

If such building contain more than 200,000 cubic feet, then such building must be divided by party walls, so as that there be not in any one part of such building more than 200,000 cubic feet without party walls.

#### *Openings in Party Walls.*

And with regard to buildings of the second class, in reference to openings through party walls,—

Such openings must not be made wider than six feet, nor higher than eight feet, unless in each case, and upon special evidence of necessity for convenience or otherwise, the official referees shall previously authorize larger openings.

And the floor, and the jambs, and the head of every such opening must be composed of brick or stone or iron work throughout the whole thickness of the wall.

And every such opening must have a strong wrought-iron door on each side of the party wall, fitted and hung to such opening without wood-work of any kind; and such doors must be not less than one fourth of an inch thick in the panels thereof.

And each of such doors must be distant from the other not less than the full thickness of the party wall.

#### *Roofs.*

And with regard to the roofs of buildings of the second class, in order to prevent the formation of curbed roofs to such buildings, the plane of the surface of the roof of every such building must not incline from the external or party walls upwards at a greater angle than 40 degrees with the horizon.

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## SCHEDULE (C.)—Part V.

### Requisites for determining the Rate to which any Building of the Third or Public Building Class is to be deemed to belong.

If any building of the third or public building class correspond in form or structure or disposition with a dwelling house, then the rate thereof is to be determined by the same rules as the rates of the first or dwelling house class; and the thicknesses of the external and party walls, and the width of the footings thereof, are to be at the least four inches more than is hereby required for the external and party walls, and the footings thereof, of buildings of the same rate of the first or dwelling house class, unless the official referees, on special supervision in each case, shall otherwise appoint.

But if it correspond in form or structure or disposition with a warehouse, or any building of the second class, then the rate thereof is to be determined by the same rules as the rates of the second or warehouse class; and the thickness of the external and party walls, and the width of the footings thereof, are to be at the least four inches more than is hereby required for the external and party walls,

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and the footings thereof, of buildings of the same rate of the second or warehouse class, unless the official referees, on special supervision in each case, shall otherwise appoint.

But if it do not correspond in form and structure, or in either, with buildings of the first or second classes, or any of them, then such building is to be subject, as to its walls or other construction, to the special approval of the official referees

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## SCHEDULE (C.)—Part VI.

### Rule concerning Fire-proof Accesses and Stairs to Buildings of the First and Third Classes.

With regard to buildings of the first class, whereof the internal stairs are of stone or other incombustible substance, such stairs must be set in, or be fixed to, and be wholly upborne by, fire-proof constructions, and must be connected internally by landings, the floors of which are fire-proof, and wholly upborne and supported by fire-proof constructions, and must be connected with the exterior entrance by passages, the floors of which are fire-proof, and wholly upborne and supported by fire-proof constructions.

And with regard to buildings of the third class, the floors of the halls, vestibules, lobbies, corridors, passages, and the stairs and landings, and all other ways of ingress and egress within the building to and from all rooms or apartments used for public congregation, and to and from all galleries being part of, or being connected with, any such room and apartment, must be wholly supported, constructed, formed, made, and finished fire-proof.

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## SCHEDULE (C.)—Part VII.

### Rules concerning attached and detached and insulated Buildings, as to the Rates and Walls thereof.

#### Attached Buildings and Offices.

With regard to buildings or offices now built or hereafter to be built (except greenhouses, vineries, aviaries, or such like buildings), and that whether such buildings or offices be attached to, or detached from, the buildings to which they belong,—

Every such building is to be deemed, in respect of the walls thereof, and all other requisites, as a building of the rate to which it would belong if it had been built separately.

#### Insulated Buildings.

And with regard to buildings of the first or dwelling house class, and of the second or warehouse class, which shall be insulated, so far as relates to the distance thereof from a public street or way,—

Every such building must be distant from any public street or alley, one third of the height thereof at the least; and if the building do not exceed twenty-four feet in height, then it must be so distant at the least eight feet.

And with regard to such building, so far as relates to the distance thereof from any other building, or from ground not in the same possession or occupation therewith, or connected therewith only by a fence or fence wall, it must be distant from such other building or such other ground at the least 30 feet.

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And if such building be so distant from a public street, or alley, and from any other building, or from ground not in the same possession or occupation therewith, then such building is not to be liable, in respect of the dimensions and materials thereof, to the rules and directions of this Act.

### Insulated Buildings afterwards divided.

Provided always, that if any such building be hereafter divided into two or more distinct buildings, and the several parts of such buildings so divided be not at the aforesaid distance from each other, and from other buildings and ground, then such several parts must be separated from each other by such party walls as are herein prescribed for the rates to which such several parts, if adjoining, would belong.

And if such requisites be not observed, then such several parts of such buildings in respect of which they are not so observed shall be deemed a public nuisance, and as such be taken down according to the provisions of this Act in that behalf.

### Toll Houses, &c.

And with regard to certain buildings which shall be built for the purposes of trade or the collection of toll,—

If such buildings be situate fifteen feet at the least from any other building, and do not cover an area of more than one square and one half, and the height thereof do not exceed twelve feet from the ground to the highest point of the roof, then every such building may be inclosed with any materials whatsoever, but the roof thereof must be covered as herein directed with regard to roofs, and the chimney and flue (if any) must be built as herein directed with regard to chimneys and flues.

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## SCHEDULE (D.)

### Part I.—Rules concerning Walls of whatever Kind.

#### Foundations.

With regard to the foundations of walls :—

Every external wall, and every party wall, and every party fence wall, must be built upon a constructed footing, based upon solid ground, or upon other sufficient foundation.

#### Footings.

With regard to footings of walls, in reference to the materials thereof, to the width thereof, to the height thereof above the foundation, and to the depth below the surface :—

#### Materials.

1. In reference to the materials thereof :—

Every footing must be built either of sound bricks or of stone, or of such bricks and stone together, laid in and with mortar or cement in such manner a to produce solid work.

#### Width.

3. In reference to the width thereof :—

The bottom of the footing of every external wall and party wall of the first rate must be at the least $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches wider than the wall standing thereon; and the bottom of every footing of every external wall and party wall of the second and third rates must be at the least 13 inches wider than the wall standing thereon;

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and the bottom of the footing of every external wall and party wall of the fourth rate, and of every party fence wall, must be at the least 8½ inches wider than the wall standing thereon.

The top of the footing of every party fence wall, and of every external wall and party wall, must be at the least four inches wider than the wall standing thereon.

### Height.

4. In reference to the height above the foundation :—

The footing of every external wall and party wall of the first rate must be at the least eleven inches high above the foundation.

The footing of every external wall and party wall of the second and third rates must be at the least eight inches high above the foundation.

The footing of every party fence wall, and of every external wall and party wall, of the fourth rate, must be at the least five inches high above the foundation.

### Depth below Ground.

5. In reference to the depth thereof below the surface of the lowest ground or area adjoining :—

The top of the footing of every party fence wall, and of every external wall and party wall, must be at the least three inches below such surface.

### Depth below lowest Floor.

6. In reference to the depth thereof below the surface of the lowest floor adjoining or intended to adjoin thereto :—

The top of the footing of every external wall and party wall must be at the least nine inches below such surface; and in any building of the first class the surface of the earth or of any paving on the outside (except the pavement of any public way) must not at any time be raised to within six inches of the surface of the lowest or first floor of such building.

## Thicknesses of inclosing Walls to Stories of Buildings of whatever Rate.

With regard to the inclosing walls to stories of buildings of the first and second classes, each of the inclosing walls of any such story throughout the whole height thereof, from the top of the footing up to the top of such story, and with all the sets-off in addition required for such wall, to whatever rate or whichever class it may belong, and throughout at the least one third of the whole length of such wall, in piers properly distributed, must be of the following dimensions (unless cross or return walls, coursed and bonded with the inclosing walls, shall in the opinion of the official referees, upon special application to them in each particular case, give sufficient strength with less thickness in such inclosing walls); that is to say,—

As to first class buildings :—If the story be in height more than 11 feet, then the thickness of its inclosing walls must be at the least 13 inches.

Or if the story be in height more than 15 feet, then the thickness of its inclosing walls must be at the least 17½ inches.

As to second class buildings :—If the story be in height more than 9 feet, then the thickness of its inclosing walls must be at the least 13 inches.

Or if the story be in height more than 12 feet, then the thickness of its inclosing walls must be at the least 17½ inches.

Or if the story be in height more than 15 feet, then the thickness of its inclosing walls must be at the least 21½ inches.

Or if the story be in height more than 18 feet, then the thickness of its inclosing walls must be at the least 26 inches.

Nevertheless as to any external wall of any building of the first class in which there are no apertures or recesses,—If there be another external wall and a cross

wall of not less than 8½ inches thick coursing and bonding with such external wall, or if two such cross walls occur within a length of 24 feet of such wall, then such external wall may be built of the thickness of 13 inches, of any height not exceeding 18 feet, within any story, although the rate of the wall may require a greater thickness, but always upon condition that the substructure of such wall is 4 inches thicker at the least than such superstructure, and vertically under it.

And also if any such wall be abutted by cross or return walls within a length of 12 feet, and if not more than one aperture or recess occur within such length of 12 feet, and not more than one half the quantity in length be taken out of such compartment of a wall by any such aperture or recess, then such external wall may be built of any thickness not less than 13 inches, notwithstanding the rate of such wall may require a greater thickness.

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## Part II.—External Walls.

### Construction and Materials.

And with regard to the component materials of external walls to buildings of whatever class,—

Every such wall must be built of sound bricks or of stone, or of such bricks and stone together, laid in and with mortar or cement in such manner as to produce solid work; and every such wall must be carried up of its full thickness to the under side of the plate under the roof.

Nevertheless in such walls, besides all requisite openings for doors and windows, recesses may be formed, so that the back thereof be of the thickness of eight inches and a half at the least, and so that the stability and sufficiency of the wall be not injuriously affected by making such recesses.

And with regard to other substances than the component materials of external walls,—

There may be such wood and iron as shall be necessary.

And every plate, lintel, bond, corbel, being of wood, and every wood-brick laid into any external wall, and all ends of joists, of girders, and of the heads and sills of partitions running into any external wall, must be fixed at a distance from the external face of the wall of four inches at the least.

And the frames of doors and windows must be fixed in reveals at a distance from the external face of the wall of four inches at the least.

And shop fronts must be fixed in such manner as is herein specially directed.

And the tiers of door cases to warehouses must be fixed in the openings left in such walls at a distance from the external face of the wall of two inches at the least.

But no timber must be laid into any external wall in such manner or or of such length as to render the part of the wall above it wholly or in great part dependent upon the wood for support, or so that any such wood might not be withdrawn without endangering the safety of the superincumbent structure, except in the case of brestsummers.

### Height and Thickness of Parapets.

And with regard to external walls, in reference to the height and thickness of any parapet thereon,—

If an external wall adjoin a gutter, then such external wall must be carried up, and remain one foot at the least above the highest part of such gutter.

And the thickness of an external wall so carried up above the level of the under side of the gutter plate, and forming a parapet, must be at the least,—

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In every such wall of the extra first rate of the first class, and in every such wall of the first rate of the second class, 13 inches thick; and—

In every other external wall, of whatever rate or whichever class, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

### Brestsummers.

With regard to every brestsummer fixed to carry any front wall of a building,—

If such brestsummer have a bearing at one end upon a party wall, then it must be laid upon a template or corbel of stone or iron, which template or corbel must be tailed through such wall at least two thirds of the thickness thereof; and the end of such brestsummer must not be fixed into, and must not have its bearing solely upon, such party wall, but must be supported by a sufficient pier built of brick or stone, or by an iron column, or iron or timber story post fixed on a solid foundation.

And if any such brestsummer have its bearing at each end upon a party wall, then it must be supported by at least two sufficient piers built of brick or stone, or by iron columns, or by iron or timber story posts fixed on solid foundations, and standing within and clear of the party walls.

Or any such brestsummer may bear upon constructed returns in the direction of the length of the brestsummer of four inches at the least, coursed and bonded with the substance of the party wall or party walls; and such constructed returns must be increased one inch at the least for every six feet in length that the brestsummer may be otherwise unsupported.

And if the height of the under side of any brestsummer laid from party wall to party wall to carry any external wall exceed 15 feet from the surface of the public foot pavement in front of the building, then there must be constructed returns in the direction of the length of the brestsummer from the inside of each party wall of $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the least, and at the least of the full thickness of such brestsummer; and every such return must be increased one inch at the least for every foot or part of a foot the brestsummer may be in height from the surface of the public pavement more than 16 feet, whether the brestsummer be otherwise supported or not.

### Materials to be used in Repairs.

And with regard to old external walls or other external inclosures of any building already built, in reference to materials to be used in the repair thereof,—

If any such wall or inclosure be not built of the materials required by this Act for external walls or other external inclosures hereafter to be built, then every part of such wall or other external inclosure (except the inclosure of roofs, and the flats, gutters, dormers, turrets, lantern-lights, and other erections thereon,) may be at all times thereafter repaired with materials of the same sort as those of which such external wall or inclosure has been already built.

### Materials to be used in rebuilding.

But if any such external wall or inclosure be at any time hereafter taken down or otherwise demolished for the height of one story, or for a space equal to one fourth of the whole surface of such external wall, then every part thereof not built in the manner and of the several materials by this Act directed for external walls must be taken down, and the same must be rebuilt in such manner, and of such materials, and in all respects as by this Act directed for external walls hereafter to be built, according to the class and rate of the building to which such external wall or inclosure shall belong.

### External Wall used as a Party Wall.

And with regard to external walls to be used as party walls to any building adjoining thereto (except an attached building or office as is herein-before described),—

If the external wall of any building have not such footings, or be not of such heights and thicknesses, or be not built in such manner and of such materials as are herein directed for party walls of buildings of the highest rate to which such wall shall adjoin, then such external wall must not be used as a party wall for any such building; but there must be a distinct external wall built as herein described for external walls of the rate to which it shall belong.

But if such external wall to any building already built be at the least 13 inches in thickness in every part, and be of sound and proper materials, and in good condition, then such wall may be used as a party wall; but if the house of which such wall forms a part be rebuilt within five years from the time at which the wall shall have been so first used as a party wall, then such wall must become subject to the provisions of this Act in respect of party walls, according to the class and rate to which the said wall did first belong.

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## Part III.—Party Walls.

### Division of Buildings.

And with regard to walls used to divide single buildings into two or more,—

If it be intended to divide any building into two or more distinct parts, then every wall for that purpose must be built as a party wall in the manner and of the materials, and of the several heights and thicknesses for party walls of the highest rate of building to which it shall belong.

If such party wall shall belong or adjoin, as prescribed in reference to the thicknesses of party walls in Schedule (C.)

And if any building already built or which shall be hereafter built be converted, used, or occupied as two or more separate buildings, each having a separate entrance and staircase, then every such building shall be deemed to be two or more separate houses, and such separate houses must be divided from each other by a party wall or party arch or arches built in the manner and of the materials required for party walls, or for party arches, for the class and rate to which the largest of the buildings so divided shall belong.

### Site of Walls.

With regard to party walls, in reference to the site thereof,—

If the buildings be of equal rate, then such party wall must be built on the line of junction of such buildings, one half on the ground of the owner of one of such buildings, and one half on the ground of the owner of the other of such buildings.

If such buildings be of different rates, then such wall must be built on the line of junction thereof, as follows; that is to say, one half of the thickness of the wall required for the building of the lower rate on the ground of each of the adjoining owners; and the whole of the additional thickness of the wall required for the building of the higher rate on the ground of the owner of such building of the higher rate.

And if such building of the lower rate be thereafter enlarged or altered so as to become a building of a higher rate, then the owner of such first-mentioned building of the higher rate for the time being shall be entitled to receive from the owner of such building of the lower rate such sum of money as shall be a sufficient compensation for the ground occupied by that portion of the party wall, which according to the rate of the building enlarged ought to have been built by its owner on his own ground, as well as the value of so much of the wall itself as may be more than the owner of such building of the lower rate had already paid for.

## Construction and Materials.

And with regard to party walls, in reference to the component materials tnereof,—

Every part of such party wall must be built of sound bricks or of stone, or of such bricks and stone together, laid in and with mortar or cement in such manner as to produce solid work.

And as to the wood-work which it may be desired to connect with the party walls of any building, the bearing ends of wooden beams, brestsummers, girders, trimming joists, and the ends of partition heads and sills, and the bearing ends of tne main timbers of a roof, and wood-bricks may be laid into the substance of a party wall.; but no such beam, brestsummer, girder, joist, partition head, or sill, nor any part of a roof being wood, nor any wood-bricks, must be laid or placed within four inches of the centre of any party wall; and no other wood-work of any kind must be laid into, placed upon, or be run or driven into any part of the substance of any party wall.

But if the ends of timbers be carried on iron shoes or stone corbels, then such iron shoes or stone corbels must be built into the wall at the least one half of the thickness of such wall.

And the top of every such party wall must be finished with one course of sound stock bricks, set on edge with good cement, or by a coping of any other properly secured and sufficient water-proof and fire-proof covering.

## Height of Party Walls above Roof.

And with regard to party walls, in reference to the height thereof,—

If a party wall adjoin to any roof, then such party wall must be carried up and remain one foot six inches at the least above the part where the party wall and roof adjoin, measured at a right angle with the back of the rafters of such roof.

And if any party wall in any building of the first class adjoin a gutter, then such party wall must be carried up, and remain two feet at the least above the highest part of any such gutter.

And if any party wall in any building of the second class adjoin a gutter, then such party wall must be carried up, and remain three feet at the least above the highest part of any such gutter.

If there be fixed within five feet of a party wall, upon the flat or roof of the building, any turret, dormer, lantern-light, or other erection of combustible materials, then every such party wall must be carried up next to every such turret, dormer, lantern-light, or other erection, and must extend one foot six inches higher and one foot six inches wider than any such erection on each side thereof.

## Openings in Party Walls.

And for the purpose of regulating the making of openings through any party wall between one dwelling house and another, whereby two or more dwelling houses shall be united,—

With regard to any dwelling houses of any rate, such dwelling houses may be united by means of openings in the party walls.

But with regard to any dwelling houses which when so united will contain more than fourteen squares,—

If such dwelling houses shall be and continue to be in the same occupation, then upon its being declared by the official referees that in their opinion the stability and security from fire of any or either of such dwelling houses will not be endangered by making such openings, they may be made accordingly.

### Recesses and Chases.

And further, with regard to any party wall, as to recesses and as to chases in such wall,—

In every story recesses may be formed, but only with the consent and authority of the official referees first had and obtained, and so that such recesses be arched over, and so that the back of any such recess be not nearer than seven inches to the centre of the party wall in the first or lowest story, nor nearer than four inches to the centre of the party wall in any other story, and so that the stability and sufficiency of such party wall be not injuriously affected thereby.

If any chases be required for the insertion of ends of walls, of piers, of chimney jambs, of withes of flues, of metal pipes, or of iron story posts, then every chase for any such purpose must not be left or be cut nearer than four inches at the least to the centre of a party wall, nor within a distance of nine inches at the least from any front or back wall, and no two such chases must be made within a distance of seven feet six inches at the least from each other on the same side of a wall, and no such chase must be formed wider than nine inches.

## Part IV.—Party Walls and Party Arches between intermixed Property.

And with regard to any building already built, having rooms or floors, the property of different owners, which lie intermixed, without being separated by any party wall or party arch or stone floor,—

If any such building be altogether rebuilt or to the extent of one fourth of the cubical contents thereof, then such intermixed properties must be separated from each other, as follows :

If they adjoin vertically, then so far as they adjoin vertically they must be separated by a party wall.

If they adjoin horizontally, then so far as they adjoin horizontally they must be separated either by a floor formed of brick, tile, stone, or other proper and sufficient incombustible materials, subject to the consent of the official referees, or by a floor formed of iron girders and brick arches, or stone landings, or tiles, or by a party arch or party arches of brick or stone of the thickness of nine inches at the least, if the span do not exceed nine feet, and thirteen inches at the least if the span exceed nine feet ; and such floor or party arch or party arches must be built with sufficient abutments, and in a sufficient manner.

## Part V.—Buildings over public Ways.

And with regard to buildings extending over any public way, as to the part thereof which extends over such way, so far as relates to the separation of such part from such public way,—

If such part be rebuilt, then it must be separated from such public way either by a floor or arch formed of brick or stone or of other incombustible materials, subject to the consent of the official referees, or by a floor formed of iron girders and brick arches, or stone landings, or by an arch formed of brick or of stone ; which arch, if the span thereof do not exceed nine feet, must be of the thickness of nine inches at the least, and which, if the span exceed nine feet, must be of the thickness of thirteen inches at the least.

And such floor or arch, with its abutments, must be built in such manner as shall be approved of by the surveyor ; but there must not be formed over any public way a ceiling of lath and plaster, or of lath and cement.

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## SCHEDULE (E.)—(*See* § 5.)

### RULES concerning external PROJECTIONS.

#### *Porticoes projected over public Ways.*

And with regard to the portico or porticoes of any church, chapel, theatre, or other public building of the third class,—

If the building of the same shall have been previously sanctioned by the official referees, by writing under their hands, and if objection be not made by any party interested within one month thereafter, and if, upon such objection or appeal, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State acting for the Home Department do not decide in favour thereof, then such projections may be built over the foot pavement of any street or alley which shall be fifty feet wide at the least (notwithstanding any Act heretofore passed to the contrary).

#### *Projections from Face Walls, &c.*

And further, with regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt, in reference to projections therefrom,—

As to copings, parapets, cornices to overhanging roofs, blocking courses, cornices, piers, columns, pilasters, entablatures, facias, door and window dressings, or other architectural decorations, forming part of an external wall, all such may project beyond the general line of fronts in any street or alley, but they must be built of the same materials as are by this Act directed to be used for building the external walls to which such projections belong, or of such other proper and sufficient materials as the official referees may approve and permit.

And as to all balconies, verandahs, porches, porticoes, shop fronts, open inclosures of open areas, and steps, and water pipes, and to all other projections from external walls not forming part thereof, every such projection (except such part of shop fronts, and the frames and sashes of the windows and doors, in reference to the necessary wood-work thereof,) may stand beyond the general line of fronts in any street or alley, but they must be built of brick, tile, stone, artificial stone, slate, cement, or metal, or other proper and sufficient fire-proof materials ; and they must be so built as not to overhang the ground belonging to any other owner, and so as to obstruct the light and air, or be otherwise injurious to the owners or occupiers of the buildings adjoining thereto on any side thereof.

#### *Projections from Walls of Buildings over public Ways.*

And with regard to all buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt, in reference to projections from the walls of such buildings, including steps, cellar doors, and area inclosures, the walls of all such buildings must be set back so that all projections therefrom, and also all steps, cellar doors, and area inclosures, shall only overhang or occupy the ground of the owner of such building, without overhanging or encroaching upon any public way.

#### *Projected Buildings beyond the general Line of Buildings and from other external Walls.*

And with regard to buildings already built or hereafter to be rebuilt, as to bow windows or other projections of any kind,—

Such projections must neither be built with nor be added to any building on any face of an external wall thereof, so as to extend beyond the general line of the fronts of the houses (which general line may be determined by the surveyor), except so far as is herein-before provided with regard to porticoes projected over

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public ways, and with regard to projections from face walls and shop fronts, nor so as to overhang the ground belonging to any other owner, nor so as to obstruct the light and air or be otherwise injurious to the owners or occupiers of the buildings adjoining thereto on any side thereof.

### Projections from insulated Buildings.

Provided always, with regard to any insulated buildings, that if the projections be at the least eight feet from any public way, and if they be at least twenty feet from any other building not in the same occupation, then such projections are excepted from the rules and directions of this Act.

### Wooden Shop Fronts and Shutters.

And with regard to shop fronts and their entablatures, their shutters, and pilasters and stall boards made of wood,—

If the street or alley in which such front is situate be of less width than thirty feet, then no part of such shop front must be higher in any part thereof than fifteen feet; nor must any part, except the cornice, project from the face of a wall, whether there be an area or not, more than five inches; nor must the cornice project therefrom more than thirteen inches.

If the street or alley be of a greater width than thirty feet, then no part of such shop front, except the cornice, must project from the face of a wall, whether there be an area or not, more than ten inches; nor must the cornice project therefrom more than eighteen inches.

And the width of such street or alley must be ascertained by measuring the same, as herein-after directed with regard to the widths of streets and alleys.

And the wood-work of any shop front must not be fixed nearer than four and a half inches to the centre line of a party wall.

And with regard to such wood-work, if it be put up at such distance of four and a half inches, then a pier or corbel built of stone or of brick or other incombustible material, and of the width of four and a half inches at the least, must be fixed in the line of the party wall, so as to be as high as such wood-work, and so as to project one inch at the least in front of the face thereof.

And the height of every shop front must be ascertained by measuring from the level of the public foot pavement in front of the building.

And every sign or notice board fixed against or upon any part of any house or other building standing close to any public way must be so fixed that the top shall be within eighteen feet at the most above the level of such public way.

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## SCHEDULE (F.)—(See § 5.)

### Rules concerning Chimneys hereafter built or rebuilt.

#### Construction.

With regard to chimneys and chimney stacks, except angle chimneys, in reference to the construction thereof,—

The foundations and footings of every such chimney and chimney stack must be built similar to those of the wall in or adjoining to which it shall be.

And every such chimney and chimney stack must be built from the foundation to the top thereof without any corbelling over, whereby any upper part of the brick-work of such chimney or chimney stack shall overhang any lower part of the brick-work on the front thereof.

Nevertheless, with regard to buildings of the first rate and extra first rate, the jambs, breast, and flue of any single chimney may be built upon brick, stone, or iron corbels above the ceiling of the third story of every such building.

And with regard to buildings of the second and third rates, the jambs, breast, and flue in any single chimney may be built upon brick, stone, or iron corbels above the ceiling of the second story of every such building.

But the projection both of such jambs and breasts must not in any case exceed nine inches before the face of the wall or stack to which the same shall adjoin.

And with regard to angle chimneys, such chimneys may be built in the internal angle of any building, so that the width of the breast thereof do not exceed five feet, and so that it be properly supported on iron girders with brick arches, or on strong stone landings not less than four inches thick, and tailed at least nine inches into each of the two walls forming such angle.

## Dimensions and Materials.

And with regard to chimneys, in reference to the dimensions of the jambs thereof,—

The jambs of every chimney must not be less than eight and a half inches wide on each side of such opening.

And with regard to chimneys and flues, in reference to the thickness of the brick-work thereof,—

The breast of every chimney, and the front, back, withe, or partition of every flue, must be at the least four inches in thickness of sound bricks, properly bonded, and the joints of the work must be filled in with good mortar or cement, and all the inside thereof, and also the outside or face thereof next the interior of any building, must be rendered or pargetted.

And with regard to flues, in reference to the dimensions thereof, no flue may be used for a smoke flue which is of less internal diameter in any section than eight and a half inches.

## Timber or Wood-work.

And with regard to chimneys, in reference to timber,—

No timber must be placed over any opening for supporting the breast of any chimney, but there must be an arch of brick or stone over the opening of every such chimney, to support the breast thereof, and an iron bar or bars must be built into the jambs, at the least nine inches on each side, to tie in the abutments whenever the breast projects more than four and a half inches from the face of the wall, and the jamb on either side is of less width than two thirds of the opening.

And no timber or wood-work must be placed or laid in any wall under any chimney opening within eighteen inches at the least of the surface of the hearth to the fireplace of such chimney opening.

And as to any timber or wood-work, in reference to the fixing thereof in or against any wall containing flues or against any chimney breast or chimney jamb,—

If timber or wood-work be affixed to the front of any jamb or mantle, or to the front or back of any chimney or flue, then it must be fixed by iron nails or hold-fasts, or other iron fastenings, which must not be or be driven nearer than four inches to the inside of any flue or to the opening of any chimney, and such timber or wood-work must not be nearer than nine inches to the opening of any chimney.

And no timber must be laid or placed within three inches of the face, or breast, back, side, or jamb of any flue, or of any chimney opening, where the substance of brick-work or stone-work shall be less than eight and a half inches

thick, nor must any flooring board, batten, ground skirting, or other lining or fitting of wood, nor any wood staircase, nor anything else of wood, be fixed or placed against or near to the face, or breast, back, side, or jamb of any flue, fireplace, or chimney opening, unless and until the brick or stone work constituting the same shall have been thoroughly and efficiently rendered or pargetted with proper mortar or stucco, and such rendering must be in every case in addition to four inches at least of solid fire-proof structure.

### Slabs and Hearths.

And a slab or slabs of brick, tile, stone, slate, marble, or other proper and sufficient substance, at the least twelve inches longer than the opening of every chimney when finished, and at the least eighteen inches in front of the arch over the same, must be laid before the opening of every chimney.

And in every floor, except the lowest floor, such slab or slabs must be laid wholly upon stone or iron bearers, or upon brick trimmers; but in the lowest floor they may be laid on a brick fender, or bedded on the solid ground.

And the hearth of every chimney must be laid and bedded wholly on brick or stone, or other incombustible substance, which must be solid for a thickness of nine inches at the least, beneath the surface of any such hearth.

### Backs.

And as to the back of every chimney opening of every building (except backs of chimneys in the lowest story of buildings of the fourth rate), every such back, in the lowest story, must be at the least thirteen inches thick from the hearth to the height of twelve inches above the mantle, and in every other story at the least eight and a half inches thick up to the same relative height.

And as to the backs of chimney openings in the lowest story of buildings of the fourth rate, such backs must be at the least eight and a half inches thick to the height of twelve inches at the least above the level of the mantle:

Provided always, that if the chimney be built in any wall, not being a party wall, then the back of every such chimney opening may be four and a half inches less than the several thicknesses above described.

### Chimney Openings, Back to Back.

And as to backs of all such chimney openings, if two chimneys be built back to back, then the thickness between the same must be at the least of the thickness herein-before described for the back of one chimney opening.

### Angles of Flues.

And as to all flues, in reference to the angles thereof,—

If any flue be built with sufficient openings in it of not less size than nine inches square, and proper close iron doors and frames inserted in such openings, so that every part of such flue may be swept by machinery, then every angle in such flue may be of any degree.

But if it be not so built then every such angle must be one hundred and thirty-five degrees at the least.

And every salient or projecting angle within a flue must be rounded off four inches at the least, and protected by a rounded stone or iron bar.

### Close Fires.

And as to every oven, furnace, cokel, or close fire used for the purpose of trade or manufacture, it must be six inches at the least distant from any party wall, and must not be upon nor within a distance of eighteen inches of any timber or wood-work.

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And the floor on or above which such oven, furnace, cokel, or close fire shall be built or fixed must be formed and paved under, and for a distance of two feet all round the same, with stone, brick, tile, or slate, at the least two inches thick, or other proper incombustible and non-conducting materials.

### Chimney Shafts.

And as to chimney shafts or flues,—

Every chimney shaft or flue hereafter built, raised, or repaired, must be carried up in brick or stone work all round, at least four inches thick, to a height of not less than three feet above the highest part of such portion of the roof, flat, or gutter adjoining thereto, measured at the point of junction.

And as to any chimney shaft (except that of a steam engine, brewery, distillery, or manufactory), the brick or stone work of such shaft or flue must not be built higher than eight feet above the slope, flat, or gutter of the roof which it adjoins, measured from the highest point of junction, unless such chimney shaft be built of increased thickness, or be built with and bonded to another chimney shaft, or be otherwise rendered secure.

And as to the chimney shaft for the boiler furnaces of any steam engine, or for any brewery, distillery, or manufactory, such shaft may be erected of any height, so that it be built in such manner and of such strength and dimensions as shall be satisfactory to the official referees, upon special application in each case.

### Chimney Pots, Tubes, &c.

And as to earthen or metal chimney pots, tubes, funnels, or cowls of any description whatsoever, if such pot, tube, funnel, or cowl be higher than four feet above the brick or stone work of the flue on which the same shall be placed, then it must be fixed two feet at the least into the brick or stone work of the flue on which it shall be placed.

### Smoke Pipes.

And as to any metal or other pipe or funnel for conveying smoke, heated air, or steam, in reference to the position thereof, such pipe or funnel must not be fixed against or in front of any face of any building in any street or alley, nor on the inside of any building nearer than fourteen inches to any timber or other combustible material.

### Cuttings into Chimneys.

And as to every chimney shaft, jamb, breast, or flue already built, or which shall be hereafter built, in reference to cutting the same, no such erection shall be cut into for any other purpose than the repair thereof, or for the formation of soot doors, or for letting in, removing, or altering stove pipes or smoke jacks, except as directed for building an external wall against an old sound party wall.

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## SCHEDULE (G.)—(*See* § 5.)

### RULES concerning ROOF COVERINGS.

#### Materials.

With regard to roof coverings, in reference to the materials thereof,—

If the external parts of any roof, flat, or gutter of any building, or of any projection therefrom, and of any turret, dormer, lantern-light, and other erection on the roof or flat of any building, be hereafter built or rebuilt, stripped, ripped,

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or uncovered, then every such part (except the door frames and doors, window frames and sashes of such turrets, dormers, lantern-lights, or other erections,) must be covered with slates, tiles, metal, glass, artificial stone or cement, and such excepted parts may be made of such wood as shall be necessary.

### Rain-water Pipes.

And with regard to the roof, flat, and gutter of any building, and of any projection therefrom, and also balconies, verandahs, and shop fronts, they must be so arranged and constructed, and so supplied with gutters and pipes, as to prevent the water therefrom dropping on to or running over any public way.

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## SCHEDULE (H.)—(*See* § 5 & 51.)

### RULES concerning DRAINS to Buildings hereafter built.

### Drains into Sewers.

With regard to the drains of buildings of any class, and of every addition thereto,—

Before the several walls of any such building shall have been built to the height of ten feet from their foundations the drains thereof must have been properly built and made good; (that is to say,) if there be within one hundred feet from any front of the building, or from the inclosure about the building, a common sewer into which it is lawful and practicable to drain, then into such common sewer; and if there be not in such situation and within such distance any such common sewer, then to the best outlet that can be obtained, so as to render in either case such drains available for the drainage of the lowest floor of such building, or addition thereto, and also of its areas, water-closets, privies, and offices (if any).

And the inside of the main drains under and from every building for carrying off soil must be in tranverse section at the least equal to a circular area of at least nine inches in diameter.

And every such drain must be laid to a fall or current of at the least half an inch to ten feet, and so as that the whole of every such drain within the walls of such building shall be wholly covered over under the lowest floor, and independently thereof.

And every such drain within the walls of such building must be built and covered over with brick, stone, or slate, and so as to render the drain air-tight.

And every part of such drain inside and outside the walls of every building must be built of brick, tile, stone, or slate, set in mortar or cement.

### Cesspools and Privies.

And with regard to cesspools and privies,—

If there be a common sewer within fifty feet from any front of or from the inclosure about any house or other building, then a cesspool must not be made for the reception of drainage from such house or other building, unless there be or shall be built a good and sufficient drain from such cesspool to such common sewer.

And if any cesspool be built under a house or other building, then such cesspool must be built air-tight.

And every privy built in the yard or area of any building, or under any street or alley, must have a door, and be otherwise properly inclosed, screened, and fenced from public view.

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## SCHEDULE (I.)—(*See* § 5 & 52.)

### RULES concerning STREETS and ALLEYS hereafter formed.

#### *Width.*

With regard to every such street or alley hereafter to be formed, in reference to the width thereof, every street or alley must be of at the least the following width from front to front in every part thereof respectively; that is to say,—

Every street (excepting any mews) must be of the width of forty feet at the least; but if the buildings fronting any street be more than forty feet high from the level of the street, then such street must be of a width equal at the least to the height of the buildings above such level.

Every alley and every mews must be of the width of twenty feet at the least; but if the buildings fronting any alley, or to any mews, be more than twenty feet high from the level of the alley or mews, then such alley or mews must be of a width equal at the least to the height of the buildings above such level.

#### *Entrances to Alleys.*

And with regard to every such alley, in reference to the entrance thereof, every alley must have two entrances thereto, each being at the least of the full width of the alley, and one of the two at the least open from the ground upwards.

#### *Measurement of Width.*

And with regard both to such streets and alleys, the aforesaid width is to be ascertained by measuring (at right angles to the course thereof) from front to front of the buildings on each side of such street or alley.

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## SCHEDULE (K.)—(*See* § 5 & 53.)

### RULES concerning DWELLING HOUSES hereafter built or rebuilt, with regard to Back Yards and Areas, and Rooms under Ground and in the Roof.

#### *Back Yards.*

With regard to back yards or open spaces attached to dwelling houses,—

Every house hereafter built or rebuilt must have an inclosed back yard or open space of at the least one square, exclusive of any building thereon, unless all the rooms of such house can be lighted and ventilated from the street, or from an area of the extent of at the least three quarters of a square above the level of the second story, into which the owner of the house to be rebuilt is entitled to open windows for every room adjoining thereto.

And if any house already built be hereafter rebuilt, then, unless all the rooms of such house can be lighted and ventilated from the street, or from an area of the extent of at the least three quarters of a square, into which the owner of the house to be rebuilt is entitled to open windows for every room adjoining thereto, there must be above the level of the floor of the third story an open space of at least three quarters of a square.

And with regard to every building of the first class,—

Every such building must be built with some roadway, either to it or to the inclosure about it, of such width as will admit to one of its fronts of the access of a scavenger's cart of the ordinary size of such carts.

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## Lowermost Rooms.

And with regard to the lowermost rooms of houses, being rooms of which the surface of the floor is more than three feet below the surface of the footway of the nearest street or alley, and to cellars of buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt,—

If any such room or cellar be used or intended to be used as a separate dwelling, then the floor thereof must not be below the surface or level of the ground immediately adjoining thereto, unless it have an area, fireplace, and window as required for rooms and cellars of existing buildings let separately, and used as a separate dwelling, and unless it be properly drained.

And with regard to every such lowermost room or cellar in any existing building used or intended to be used as a separate dwelling,—

There must be an area not less than three feet wide in every part, from six inches below the floor of such room or cellar to the surface or level of the ground adjoining to the front, back, or external side thereof, and extending the full length of such side.

And such area, to the extent of at least five feet long and two feet six inches wide, must be in front of the window of such room or cellar, and must be open, or covered only with open iron gratings.

And there must be made for every such room or cellar an open fireplace, with proper flue therefrom.

And there must be a window opening of at the least nine superficial feet in area, which window opening must be fitted with a frame filled in with glazed sashes, of which at the least four and a half superficial feet must be made to open for ventilation.

## Attic Rooms.

And with regard to rooms in the roof of any building hereafter built or rebuilt, in reference to the number of floors of rooms in the roof, and to the height of such rooms, there must not be more than one floor of such rooms, and such rooms must not be of a less height than seven feet, except the sloping part, if any, of such roof, which sloping part must not begin at less than three feet six inches above the floor, nor extend more than three feet six inches on the ceiling of such room.

## Rooms in other Parts.

And with regard to rooms in other parts of the building, in reference to the height thereof, every room used or intended to be used as a separate dwelling must be of, at the least, the height of seven feet from the floor to the ceiling.

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## SCHEDULE (L.)

LIST of FEES payable to the SURVEYORS under this Act.

### *Fees for new Buildings.*

| | Dwelling House Class. | | | Warehouse Class. | | | Public Buildings Class. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| For any building erected on old or new foundations, as follows :— | | | | | | | | | |
| If the building be of the 1st rate . | 3 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto . extra 1st ditto . | 5 | 5 | 0 | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto . . 2d ditto . | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto . . 3d ditto . | 2 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| If the building be of the 4th rate, and contain more than two stories . . | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| If the building be of the 4th rate, and do not contain more than two stories . | 1 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| And with regard to buildings of the warehouse class, a further fee to be paid in respect of any additional 200,000 cubic feet, or portion of 200,000 cubic feet, in any such building, beyond the first 200,000 cubic feet . . . | - | - | - | Equal to one half of the above fees respectively. | | | — | | |
| And for inspecting and reporting to the official referees (s. 24.) on party walls and intermixed buildings,— | | | | | | | | | |
| If the building be of the 1st rate . | 3 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto . extra 1st ditto . | 5 | 5 | 0 | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto . . 2d ditto . | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto . . 3d ditto . | 2 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| If the building be of the 4th rate, and contain more than two stories . . | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| If the building be of the 4th rate, and do not contain more than two stories . | 1 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| For every insulated building . . | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

For every detached building built for the purposes of trade or collection of toll . . . . . . . . . } 10s. 6d.

For every attached or detached building, distinctly rated (except any such attached or detached building built at the same time as the building to which it belongs, and carried up and covered in within twenty-one days after such building shall have been covered in within the meaning of this Act), such fee as is hereby imposed in respect of additions to or alterations of buildings of the rate to which such attached or detached buildings shall belong.

### *Fee for Additions or Alterations.*

For every addition or alteration made to any building (after the roof thereof shall have been covered in) which shall involve the execution of works subject to the regulations of this Act, the following fees; that is to say,—

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| If the building be of the 1st rate . . . . . . . . | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| Ditto . extra 1st ditto . . . . . . . | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto . . 2d ditto . . . . . . . . | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto . . 3d ditto . . . . . . . | 1 | 5 | 0 |

|                                                                                           | £. | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| If the building be of the 4th rate, and contain more than two stories                     | 0  | 15 | 0  |
| If the building be of the 4th rate, and do not contain more than two stories .            | 0  | 10 | 0  |

And with regard to buildings of the warehouse class, a further fee, equal to one half of the above fees respectively, to be paid in respect of every additional 200,000 cubic feet, or any portion of 200,000 cubic feet, in any such building, beyond the first 200,000 cubic feet.

## Fees for special Duties.

For the following special duties performed by any surveyor, according to the enactments of this Act, where such duties shall not be performed incidentally to the building or rebuilding of or adding to or altering any building in respect of which any other fees may be payable; that is to say,—

For attending to the cutting away of chimney breasts for external walls,—

|                                                                                       | £. | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| If the building be of the 1st rate .                                                  | 3  | 3  | 0  |
| Ditto . extra 1st ditto .                                                             | 3  | 3  | 0  |
| Ditto . . 2d ditto .                                                                  | 2  | 2  | 0  |
| Ditto . . 3d ditto .                                                                  |    |    |    |
| If the building be of the 4th rate, and contain more than two stories                 | 1  | 1  | 0  |
| If the building be of the 4th rate, and do not contain more than two stories .        | 0  | 10 | 6  |
| For condemning party fence walls .                                                    | 0  | 10 | 6  |
| For the inspection and removal of projections and ruinous buildings                   | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| For surveying party walls not kept in repair, and consenting to notice of repair being served . | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| For inspecting arches or stone floors over public ways                                | 0  | 10 | 0  |
| For inspecting formation of openings in party walls .                                 | 0  | 10 | 0  |

## Fees for special Services not expressly provided for.

For any service performed by any surveyor which is required by this Act, but not comprehended under any of the foregoing heads,—

Such fees, not exceeding 2l., as the official referees shall by writing under their hands order and appoint, with the consent of the Commissioners of Works and Buildings.

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# SCHEDULE (M.)

## METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT.—SUMMARY of Proceedings to be taken or observed before and after Notices in relation to Buildings.

| Section of the Act. | Stages of Proceeding. | Steps to be taken. | By whom taken. | With Reference to whom taken. | Form of Notice to be given. | Place of Notice. | Subsequent Proceedings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **WORKS GENERALLY.** | | | | | | |
| § 13. | Before commencing the operations specified in this section. | Two days notice to be given | By the builder. *See Definition, § 13.* | To the District Surveyor | *See Form, No. 1.* | At the District Surveyor's office. | £20 penalty for neglect. Existing buildings altered, &c. without notice, to be abated as a nuisance. |
| § 13. | Before resuming operations, after being suspended for a period exceeding three months. | Two days notice to be given | By the builder. *See Definition, § 13.* | To the District Surveyor | *See Form, No. 2.* | At the District Surveyor's office. | £20 penalty for neglect. |
| § 13. | On change of architect, master builder, or other superintendent. | Two days notice to be given | By the builder. *See Definition, § 13.* | To the District Surveyor | *See Form, No. 3.* | At the District Surveyor's office. | £20 penalty for neglect. |
| § 14. | On the occurrence of any irregularity in building operations. | 48 hours notice to be given | By the District Surveyor | To the builder | *See Form, No. 4.* | At the builder's office, or place of building or of alteration. | Proceedings by Surveyor or Official Referees. |
| § 37. | As to openings hereafter made in external walls abutting on adjoining ground or buildings. | Notice to stop up within one month. | By adjoining owner | To owner of external wall. | *See Form, No. 5.* | According to sections as to notifications. | To be stopped up. |
| | **SPECIAL SUPERVISION.** | | | | | | |
| § 15. | On completion of the carcass of a building subject to special supervision. | Notice for inspection thereof | By the architect or builder. | To the Official Referees | *See Form, No. 6.* | At the Official Referees office | Survey & approval or disapproval by Official Referee. Prohibition of use of other buildings of this class, & penalty of £200 per day. |
| § 15. | On completion of amendments, or the entire completion of a building, subject to special supervision. | Notice relative thereto | By the architect or builder. | To the Official Referees | *See Form, No. 7.* | At the Official Referees office | Survey and certificate. |
| § 20, 21, 24, 25. | **PARTY WALLS, &c.** Before survey, repair, or pulling down of a party wall, party arch, or party fence wall | Three months notice before operations. | By the building owner. *See Definition, § 13.* | To the adjoining owner | *See Form, No. 8.* | According to sections as to notifications. | Inspection by Surveyor, § 24. |
| § 24. | In the same case | Notice for survey | By the building owner. *See Definition, § 13.* | To the District Surveyor and Official Referees. | *See Form, No. 9.* | At the District Surveyor's and the Official Referees offices. | Inspection by Surveyor, and report to Official Referees. |
| — | In the same case | Appointment of survey | By the District Surveyor | To the owners and agents, &c. | *See Form, No. 10.* | To building and adjoining owners and agents. | Inspection by Surveyor, and report to Official Referees. |
| § 33, 34. | As to pulling down rooms in intermixed property, and repairing or rebuilding party fence walls. | Notice of intention to build a party wall, or as directed by Official Referees. | By the building owner | To the adjoining owner and District Surveyor, § 20. | *See Form, No. 11.* | According to sections as to notifications. | Erection of wall. |
| — | In the same case | Notice for inspection thereof | By the building owner | To the District Surveyor & the Official Referees. | *See Form, No. 12.* | At the District Surveyor's & Official Referees office. | Inspection by Surveyor, and report to Official Referees. |
| — | In the same case | Appointment of survey | By the District Surveyor | To the owners and agents, &c. | *See Form, No. 13.* | To building and adjoining owners and agents. | Inspection by Surveyor, and report to Official Referees. |
| § 26. | As to pulling down a timber partition, and erecting or raising a party wall. | Three months notice of intention to build or raise a party wall. | By the building owner | To the adjoining owner | *See Form, No. 14.* | According to sections as to notifications. | Erection of wall, or raising of wall. |
| § 28. | Excavation against existing party wall for a deeper story, and for the erection of an external wall. | One month's notice of intention to cut away footings or breast or shaft of a party wall. | By the building owner | To the adjoining owner | *See Form, No. 15.* | According to sections as to notifications. | Execution of operations. |
| § 38. | Building a party wall on line of junction of two pieces of vacant ground. | One month's notice for consent of adjoining owner. | By the building owner | To the adjoining owner | *See Form, No. 16.* | According to sections as to notifications. | Execution of operations. |
| § 39. | In the same case | Notice of consent | By the adjoining owner | To the building owner | *See Form, No. 17.* | According to sections as to notifications. | Erection of wall. |
| § 22, 23. | **MODIFICATIONS.** Modification or delay of intended work to suit adjoining owner. | Seven days notice for consent | By the adjoining owner | To the building owner | *See Form, No. 18.* | According to sections as to notifications. | If consent not given, commencement of works must be delayed for decision of Official Referees. |
| — | In the same case | Application for decision | By the adjoining owner | To the Official Referees | *See Form, No. 19.* | At the Official Referees office | Delay in commencing operations. |
| — | In the same case | Notice of application | By the adjoining owner | To the building owner | *See Form, No. 20.* | According to sections as to notifications. | |

d *

## SCHEDULE (M.)—*continued.*

### FORMS OF NOTICES AS TO WORKS.

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT, VICT. c. s. 13., 1844.

1.—*Notice by the Builder to the District Surveyor Two Days before commencing Operations.*

I DO hereby give you Notice, That I intend to * and that *C.D.* of is to be the † of the works to be executed; and that the said works will be begun on the day of

Dated this day of

(Signature and Address.)

\*\*\* Certain penalties are attached to neglect in giving this Notice.

---

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT, VICT. c. s. 13., 1844.

2.—*Notice by the Builder to the District Surveyor Two Days before resuming Operations.*

I DO hereby give you Notice, That I intend to recommence the ‡ and that *C.D.* of is to be the † of the works to be resumed; and that the said works will be continued on the day of

Dated this day of

(Signature and Address.)

\*\*\* Certain penalties are attached to neglect in giving this Notice.

---

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT, VICT. c. s. 13., 1844.

3.—*Notice by the Builder to the District Surveyor as to Change of Builder.*

I DO hereby give you Notice, That, with reference to the works specified in my Notice of last *E.F.* † is to be placed in charge of the said works, instead of *C.D.* the † mentioned in the said Notice.

Dated this day of

(Signature and Address.)

* *Describing the erection or intended operation in general terms, and whether it relate to any of the following matters:*—
    " The erection of any building;"
  *or* " The making of any addition to or alteration in any building;"
  *or* " The building, pulling down, rebuilding, cutting into, or altering any party wall, external wall, chimney stack, or flue;"
  *or* The making of " any opening in any party wall;"
  *or* The doing of " any other matter or thing by this Act placed under the supervision of the surveyor."
† *Insert* " architect," *or* " builder," *or other superintendent to have charge of the works.*
‡ *Describing in general terms the works referred to in Notice No.* 1., *and which works may have been suspended three months.*

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METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT, VICT. c. s. 14., 1844.

**4.—*Notice by the District Surveyor to the Builder as to any thing done in the Erection of any Building not conformably to the Act.***

DO hereby give you Notice, That the *      now in progress †
situate in ‡      is not conformable to the statute
in the portions thereof under mentioned; and I require you, within forty-eight
hours from the date hereof, to amend the same.

Dated this     day of     at the hour of     by the clock.
*Note irregularities referred to.*

(Signature.)

---

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT, VICT. c. s. 37., 1844.

**5.—*Notice by an Owner or Occupier to an adjoining Owner or Occupier to stop up an Opening in an external Wall abutting on his Premises.***

I DO hereby give you Notice, That if within one month from the date hereof
you do not stop up the opening made in the external wall of your premises situate
in §     and which abuts on my ‖     I shall,
at your expence, cause the same to be stopped up, conformably to the Statute.

Dated this     day of

(Signature and Address.)

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## FORMS OF NOTICES AS TO SPECIAL SUPERVISION.

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT, VICT. c. s. 15., 1844.

**6.—*Notice by an Architect or Builder to the Official Referees as to Completion of the Carcass of a Building subject to special Supervision.***

I DO hereby give you Notice, That the building now erecting under my super-
intendence in §     being a building of the ¶
and having been completed to the full height of the walls thereof, and the
timbers, floors, roofs, and partitions being fixed, I require you, in accordance
with the Statute, should you be of opinion that the building is subject to special
supervision, to survey the same, and to certify accordingly.

Dated this     day of

(Signature and Address.)

[*⁎* A penalty of two hundred pounds per day for using any such building
without its being certified subsequent to Notice as above and following.]

---

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT, VICT. c. s. 15., 1844.

**7.—*Notice by an Architect or Builder to the Official Referees as to Completion of Amendments, and of Buildings subject to special Supervision.***

I DO hereby give you Notice, That the building now erecting under my super-
intendence in §     being a building of the ¶

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\* *Insert* " building," *or* " alterations," *or* " building operations," *as the case may be.*
† *Insert* " under your superintendence," *or* " in the building belonging to you," *as the case may be.*
‡ *Insert the situation, as the case may be.*
§ *Specify the situation.*      ‖ *Insert* " ground," *or* " building adjoining."
¶ *Insert* " first rate of second class," *or* " of the third class," *as the case may be.*

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and having been completed in pursuance of your survey and Notice subsequent, I require you, in accordance with the Statute, to survey the same, and to certify accordingly.

Dated this                         day of

(Signature and Address.)

[*⁎* This notice will be used both with reference to the completion of amendments and to the entire completion of a building.]

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## Forms of Notices as to Party Walls, &c.

### Metropolitan Buildings Act, Vict. c.   s. 20. 21. 24. 25., 1844.

*8.—Notice to be given (Three Months before commencing Operations) by an Owner or Occupier, to an adjoining Owner or Occupier, that the Party Wall or Party Arch or Party Fence Wall is out of repair.*

I do hereby give you Notice, That I apprehend that the *
or some part thereof, on the line of junction between my †
situate, &c.,                         and the †                         thereto adjoining,
situate on the                         side thereof, is so far out of repair ‡ as to render
it necessary to § such wall or some part thereof; and that I intend to have such wall surveyed, pursuant to the Statute ; and also that I have given notice to the Surveyor of the District and to the Official Referees to survey the premises for the purpose of certifying the condition of such wall, and whether the whole or any part thereof ought to be repaired or pulled down and rebuilt, and to certify accordingly.

Dated this                         day of

(Signature and Address.)

---

### Metropolitan Buildings Act, Vict. c.   s. 20., 1844.

*9.—Notice, in the same Case, to the Surveyor and Official Referees.*

I do hereby give you Notice, That I apprehend that the *
or some part thereof, on the line of junction between my †
situate in                         and the †                         thereto adjoining, situate
on the                         side thereof, is so far out of repair ‡
as to render it necessary to repair or pull down and rebuild such wall or some part thereof; and that I require a survey thereof to be made, pursuant to the Statute, and that in presence of such one or more surveyors or agents appointed by me, as under mentioned, or by *C.D.*, the owner of the adjoining property, for the purpose of certifying the condition of such wall, and whether the whole or any part thereof ought to be repaired or pulled down and rebuilt ; and I do hereby also intimate that I have served a Notice on *C.D.* to the like effect.

Dated this                         day of

(Signature and Address.)

*Names and Addresses of one or more Surveyors or Agents for Building Owner.*

* *Insert* " party wall," *or* " party arch," *or* " party fence wall," *as the case may be.*
† *Insert* " house," *or* " building," *or* " ground," *as the case may be.*
‡ *Insert, when required,* " or has been rendered dangerous and ruinous by cutting away footings," *or* " breasts," *or* " chimney shafts."
§ *Insert* " repair," *or* " pull down and rebuild," *as the case may be.*

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METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT, VICT. c. s. 20. and 24., 1844.

**10.**—*Notice, in the same Case, by the District Surveyor to the Building Owner and adjoining Owner, and such One or more Surveyors and Agents by them appointed.*

I                                    Surveyor of the District, do hereby give you Notice, That, in pursuance of an application made to the Official Referees and to me in that behalf, it is my intention to proceed to view the premises *
situate in                              for the purpose of certifying the condition of the †                         and whether any part thereof is so far out of repair as to require to be either wholly or in part repaired or pulled down and rebuilt; and such survey I do intend to make on the                    day of                    next, at             by the clock in the             noon, in the presence of any one or more surveyors or agents on behalf of the building owner and the adjoining owner.
    Dated this                    day of

(Signature and Address.)

---

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT, VICT. c. s. 33. 34., 1844.

**11.**—*Notice to be given, Three Months before commencing Operations, by an Owner to an adjoining Owner.*

I DO hereby give you Notice, That I intend to ‡
and that I intend to have such §                         surveyed conformably to the Statute; and that I have given notice to the District Surveyor and to the Official Referees to survey the premises, and to certify accordingly.
    Dated this                    day of

(Signature and Address.)

---

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT, VICT. c. s. 33. 34., 1844.

**12.**—*Notice, in the same Case, to the Surveyor and Official Referees.*

I DO hereby give you Notice, That I intend to ‡                         and that I require a survey thereof to be made, pursuant to the Statute, and that in presence of such one or more surveyors or agents appointed by me, as under mentioned, or by *C.D.* the owner of the adjoining property, for the purpose of certifying whether the whole or any part ‖                         ought to be pulled down and rebuilt; and I do hereby also intimate that I have served a Notice on *C.D.* to the like effect.
    Dated this                    day of

(Signature and Address.)

*Names and Addresses of One or more Surveyors or Agents for Building Owner.*

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\* *Designated by number or other name.*
† *Insert* " party wall," *or* " party arch," *or* " party fence wall," *as the case may be.*
‡ *Specify the kind of operation, as to whether it be intended—*
    " To raise a party fence wall;"
    *or* " To repair or rebuild a party fence wall;"
    *or* " To pull down and rebuild rooms in intermixed property, &c.;"
        *and specifying the situation, &c.*
§ *Insert* " party fence wall," *or* " rooms in intermixed property."
‖ *Specify the kind of operation intended.*

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT, VICT. c. s. 33. 34., 1844.

13.—*Notice, in the same Case, by the District Surveyor to the Building Owner and adjoining Owner, and such One or more Surveyors and Agents by them appointed.*

I                                  Surveyor of the District, do hereby give you Notice, That, in pursuance of an application made to the Official Referees and to me in that behalf, it is my intention to proceed to view the premises *
situate in                                  for the purpose of certifying whether any part
of such †                          require to be ‡                          and such survey I
do intend to make on the                          day of                          next, at
by the clock in the                          noon, in the presence of any one or more surveyors
or agents whom the parties concerned shall appoint for that purpose.
    Dated this                          day of
                                                                (Signature.)

---

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT, VICT. c. s. 26., 1844.

14.—*Notice to be given, Three Months before commencing Operations, by an Owner to an adjoining Owner, where no Survey is required.*

I DO hereby give you Notice, That I intend to §
pursuant to the Statute.
    Dated this                          day of
                                                    (Signature and Address.)

---

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT, VICT. c. s. 28., 1844.

15.—*Notice of Intention to build an external Wall against existing Party Wall, and for that Purpose to cut away Footings, Breast, and Shaft of an Existing Party Wall.*

I DO hereby give you Notice, That it is my intention, one month after the date hereof, to build an external wall against the existing party wall by which our premises are parted, situate                                  , and to cut away such portion of the footings or chimney breast or shaft in such party wall as will be necessary for that purpose.
    Dated this                          day of
                                                    (Signature and Address.)

---

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT, VICT. c. s. 38, 39., 1844.

16.—*Notice of Desire to build a Party Wall on the Line of Junction of Two Pieces of vacant Ground.*

I DO hereby give you Notice, That I desire to build partly on my land or ground adjoining your vacant ground, and partly on your vacant ground, on the

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* *Designated by number or other name.*          † *Specify the kind of operation intended.*
‡ *Insert* " raised," *or* " repaired," *or* " pulled down and rebuilt," *as the case may be.*
§ *Specify the kind of operation, as to whether it be intended—*
         " To pull down a timber partition, and instead thereof to build a party wall," *or*
                  to rebuild a sound party wall.
     *or* " To raise a party wall."

line of junction of the said premises, *                 which will be of the under-noted thicknesses and dimensions ; and should you consent thereto I require you to signify such consent in writing on or before the                 day of                 next.

Dated this                 day of

(Signature and Address.)

*Note of the Thickness and Dimensions.*

---

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT,   VICT. c.   s. 38. 39., 1844.

17.—*Notice of Consent to the Building of a Party Wall on the Line of Junction of Two Pieces of vacant Ground.*

I DO hereby give you Notice, That I consent to the building of a * partly on my land or ground adjoining your vacant ground on the line of junction of the said premises, which I require to be of the under-mentioned thicknesses and dimensions, and other particulars.

Dated this                 day of

(Signature and Address.)

*Note of the Thickness and Dimensions, and other Particulars.*

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FORMS OF NOTICES AS TO MODIFICATION OR DELAY OF INTENDED BUILDING OPERATIONS.

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT,   VICT. c.   s. 22. 23., 1844.

18.—*Requisition to a Building Owner by an adjoining Owner as to Modification or Delay of intended Work on his Behalf.*

I DO hereby give you Notice, That I require you to †                 the works specified in your Notice of the                 day of                 in consequence of the inconvenience and loss that would arise to me if the same were executed at the time proposed by you ; and if you do not consent hereto, or dissent therefrom, within                 days, then, in pursuance of the Statute, you are hereby required to delay your intended operations until the Official Referees shall have determined thereon.

Dated this                 day of

(Signature and Address.)

*Note of Modifications.*

---

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT,   VICT. c.   s. 22. 23., 1844.

19.—*Notice by an adjoining Owner to the Official Referees as to the Modification or Delay of intended Works of a Building Owner.*

I DO hereby give you Notice, That *C.D.* of                 having specified n his Notice of the                 day of                 certain works to be executed

---

* *Insert* " party wall," *or* " party fence wall," *or* " external wall," *as the case may be.*
† *Insert* " modify, as under noted," *or* " delay until the                 day of                 ," *as the case may be.*

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subsequent to the      day of      next, and I having served upon him a requisition in reference to the *      of the works so intended by him, in consequence of the inconvenience and loss that would arise to me if the same were executed at the time proposed by him, and he not having attended thereto, it is my desire that a survey be made, in pursuance of the Statute, with reference to such works, and the Notices referred to.

Dated this      day of      †

(Signature and Address.)

*Note of Modifications.*

---

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT, VICT. c.   s. 22. 23., 1844.

**20.**—*Notice by an adjoining Owner to a Building Owner as to Application to the Official Referees for Survey of intended Works with reference to the Modification or Delay thereof.*

I DO hereby give you Notice, That, in consequence of your not consenting to the ‡      of the works intended by you, as specified in my requisition of the      day of      last, I have applied to the Official Referees for a survey of the premises, pursuant to the Statute.

Dated this      day of   §

(Signature and Address.)

* *Insert* " modification as under noted," *or* " delay until the      day of ," *as the case may be.*
† *Within seven days after the previous requisition.*
‡ *Insert* " modification," *or* " delay," *as the case may be.*
§ *Within seven days after the previous requisition.*

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# CONTENTS.

# THE FOLLOWING ARE THE SECTIONS OF THE METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS ACT.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SECTION

1. COMMENCEMENT of act, and repeal of existing statutes.
2. Construction of certain terms and expressions.
3. Localities in which the act is to operate.
4. Powers to extend the local limits of the act.

## REGULATION OF BUILDINGS, NEW AND OLD.

5. All buildings hereafter to be built (except those set forth in the schedule (B.) and sewers,) and all rebuilding and altering of existing buildings, to be subject to the rules and directions set forth in the schedules to the act; with power to official referees to determine all matters of doubt or difference.
6. All first rate buildings of the second class, and public buildings of the third class, to be subject to the special supervision of the official referees, as well as the ordinary supervision of the surveyor; and matters of difference to be determined by the official referees, or, on appeal, by the Commissioners of Works and Buildings.
7. All exempted buildings specified in schedule (B.) to be under the special supervision of the official referees.
8. Buildings not coming within any class or rate to be subject to directions of surveyor and official referees.
9. Building contracts to be fulfilled in conformity with the requirements of this act, and any differences as to expense to be decided by the surveyor, or, on appeal, by the official referees.
10. Building leases to be fulfilled as if made under this act; and official referees to determine any loss occasioned thereby, and to award compensation.
11. Commissioners of Works and Buildings empowered to modify rules generally on report by the official referees.
12. Further power given to official referees, and commissioners to consent to modification of rules as to rebuilding existing buildings on the same site.

## BUILDERS.

13. Two days notice of certain operations to be given by builders to surveyors, subject to a penalty of £20 for neglect. If building begun without notice, or inspection denied, such building to be deemed a nuisance. Proviso for emergency.

## BUILDINGS GENERALLY.

14. Surveyor to give 48 hours notice to builders and others as to irregularities in works, and if necessary cut into the works. If amendment be not made within 48 hours, to inform the official referees, who are to proceed according to circumstances.
15. Provides for the special supervision of buildings of the first rate of the second class, and of buildings of the third class; if such buildings be used before being certified, the owner or occupier subject to a penalty of £200 per day; but the justices to consider the circumstances of such use.
16. Provides for the special supervision of exempted buildings, and that the use of such buildings shall incur a penalty of £100 per day; but the justices to consider the circumstances of such use.
17. The surveyor and official referees may enter upon premises where operations have been commenced, for the purpose of inspecting the same during working hours; parties refusing entry to be liable to a penalty of £20, and forcible entry may be made.
18. All buildings not according to the act to be deemed a nuisance, and proceedings to be taken by the surveyor for the removal thereof.
19. Workmen and others offending against the rules and directions of the act to forfeit 50s. or be imprisoned one month.

## PARTY WALLS, PARTY FENCES, AND INTERMIXED BUILDINGS.

20. What works may be executed on adjoining properties by building owners and adjoining owners.
21. If building owner do not obtain consent of adjoining owner, he must give him notice before commencing to pull down, &c.
22. If the adjoining owner desire the modification of the work to render it suitable to his premises, notice thereof to be given or application made to official referees.
23. Delay of work for convenience of adjoining owner to be obtained in like manner.
24. Where consent of adjoining owner cannot be obtained, notice to be given to the surveyor and official referees, and proceedings thereon by the surveyor.
25. Defective party structures to be repaired and rebuilt at joint expense.
26. Party walls may be rebuilt at the expense of the building owner on three months notice.
27. A building owner rebuilding of a higher rate, without pulling down the existing party wall, to erect an external wall against such party wall.

SECTION

28. Damage arising from erection of such external wall to be made good by building owner; and footings in chimneys may be cut into after one month's notice, but must be again made good.

29. If damage appear to adjoining owner to render the wall ruinous or dangerous, the surveyor or official referees to survey and determine as to rebuilding thereof.

30. Rebuilding of sound party walls under certain circumstances.

31. As to the raising of future and existing buildings and chimneys, and the use of any raised building by the adjoining owner.

32. Party fence walls to be repaired, &c., on giving one month's notice, or rebuilt, as a party wall, on payment of all expenses, and for the damage to adjoining premises. Reimbursement of expense, if afterwards used by adjoining owner; and application to official referees for erection of a screen wall.

33. If buildings be rebuilt, or one fourth of the front or one story thereof pulled down, the building owner to build a proper party wall.

34. Intermixed buildings to be pulled down in certain cases.

35. The division walls of the chambers of the inns of court adjoining staircases to be deemed party walls.

36. Building owner may enter adjoining premises to execute works duly authorized; if hindered, may break open the premises; and party obstructing liable to a penalty of £10.

37. Openings in external walls abutting on other premises, if made without consent, to be stopped within one month, at the cost of the party making such openings; and costs, in case of dispute, to be settled by official referees.

38. Party walls, &c., to be built next vacant ground, to be notified one month to the adjoining owner, to enable him to consent; if he do not consent, the same shall be erected entirely on builders ground, except as to footings.

39. Chimney breasts, &c., in a new party wall, to be built for the adjoining owner, at his expense, if instructions given in due time.

## RUINOUS BUILDINGS.

40. The repairing or pulling down of ruinous buildings to be effected by the Lord Mayor or overseers, as directed by the official referees, on certificate of surveyor.

41. The materials to be sold to pay the costs; surplus to be paid to owner of the building, and any dispute to be referred to official referees; if no demand, surplus to be paid to City of London, or added to poor rates of other places.

42. If a deficiency of funds, the balance to be paid by owner or occupier, or levied by distress; but occupier may deduct from rent.

43. Ruinous chimneys, roofs, &c., to be repaired by occupier within 36 hours after notice by surveyor, or to be taken down or secured as a justice may direct.

44. Damage caused by the falling of any chimney, &c., to be compensated by the owner of the buildings from which it fell.

45. Powers and authorities of the mayor and aldermen of London, how to be exercised.

## EXPENSES OF WORKS.

46. Reimbursement of expenses of works in certain cases of adjoining properties.

47. For recovery of expenses of buildings an account to be delivered, subject to appeal, to the official referees, and to be amended if disapproval certified by them.

48. Occupier paying such expenses to deduct the amount out of his rent.

49. Owner first liable for expenses incurred in respect of any building held under lease, &c., heretofore made, to recover from persons liable; and disputes to be referred to official referees. Expenses incurred in respect of buildings held under lease, &c., hereafter made, to be charged on the lessor. Builder entitled to receive rents, on giving notice to the occupier, or to recover proportions to be fixed by the official referees. Limitation and continuance of distress.

50. The official referees empowered to determine the proportional contributions to be paid by part owners, and expenses to be recovered in terms of the award.

## DRAINAGE OF HOUSES.

51. Drains to be made according to schedule (H.); saving the rights and powers of the Commissioners of Sewers.

## STREETS AND ALLEYS.

52. Width thereof to be according to the rules in schedule (I.)

## BUILDINGS, USE THEREOF.

53. Rooms or cellars in buildings of the dwelling-house class, unless made conformably to schedule (K.), not to be used or occupied (except as ware-rooms or store-rooms), under a penalty of 20s. per day.

54. Businesses dangerous as to fire not to be nearer other buildings than 50 feet; new businesses to be 40 feet from public ways. Businesses at less distances prohibited after 20 years. Penalty of £50 for erecting buildings, and £50 per day for carrying on businesses, contrary to act. Imprisonment for six months if penalty not paid.

55. Businesses dangerous as to health to be made subject to like regulations; but to be discontinued after 30 years.

56. Justices may ascertain the means used to mitigate the noxiousness of businesses, and to lessen penalty accordingly; and may suspend execution if other means of mitigation be adopted.

57. Appeal to quarter sessions as to conviction of justices in respect of certain trades not specified.

58. Trial by jury and proceedings at quarter sessions.

# GREAT EXHIBITION, 1851.

# A CATALOGUE

OF NEW AND

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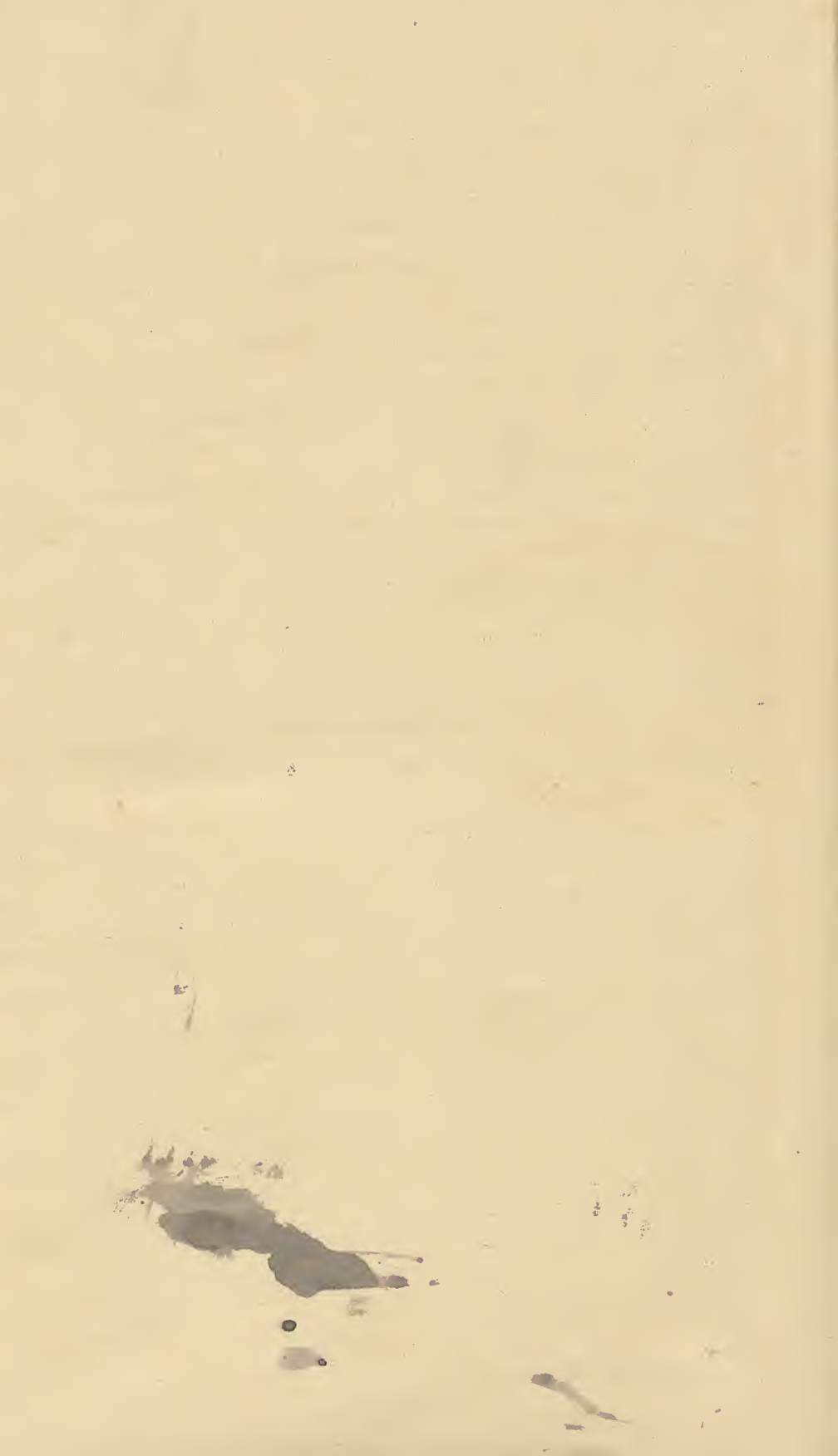with a portrait of Mr. Braham, &c. 26 Nos. at 6d.

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